

5.—Ontario.

A Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Minister of Labour, and comprising divisions in charge of laboratories, industrial hygiene, public health education, preventable diseases, sanitary engineering and maternal and child welfare, oversees the administration of the Public Health Act throughout the province. Through its division into eight districts, each of which is in charge of a District Officer of Health, close touch is maintained between the Board and the municipalities through the province. This contact, of course, is strengthened by the relations between municipally appointed health Officers and the officials appointed by the provincial Government.

In addition to the activities of the Board of Health, the Provincial Secretary is charged with the administration of the hospitals and charitable institutions, the latter including, among others, the insane asylums and hospitals for the feeble-minded and epileptics. In the report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the year ended Sept. 30, 1921, statistics are given showing the existence in the province of 105 public hospitals, including 9 sanatoria for consumptives, 49 private hospitals, 41 refuges, 30 orphanages, 3 convalescent homes and 31 county houses of refuge. All public hospitals and charitable institutions in Ontario are entitled to government aid and are regularly inspected. The total number of patients admitted to public hospitals and sanatoria during the year was 115,442, while on Sept. 30, 1921, the number of inmates had remained practically constant, a decrease of from 7,011 to 7,006 being apparent. Total revenues amounted to \$7,333,902, of which \$594,364 was paid by the legislature. Total expenses amounted to \$7,770,511, an average cost per day per patient of \$3.22. In the 44 orphanages and refuges of the province there were, on Sept. 30, 1921, inmates numbering 3,062, an increase over the figure of the previous year of 199 persons. The average days' stay in such institutions was 198, with an average day's cost per inmate of \$1.28. Total revenues amounted to \$1,029,291. The 30 orphanages of the province provided a home for 2,321 persons on Sept. 30, 1921, total expenditure for the year having been \$504,914, or an average per inmate per day of \$0.60.

On Oct. 31, 1921, a gross total of 7,967 insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons were being cared for in the twelve provincial public institutions for the purpose. The inmates of the nine insane asylums had increased during the year from 6,504 to 6,638, admissions amounting to 1,994 against discharges, etc., totalling 1,860. The hospitals for feeble-minded and epileptics showed an increased population (1,329) on Oct. 31, 1921, that of the previous year having been 1,185. Revenues for the year from all sources increased to a total of \$1,244,286. Estimated expenditures totalled \$2,758,061.

6.—Manitoba.

The report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, is the last available concerning the activities of this body. The various departments of the Board comprise those of public health nursing, food inspection, venereal disease prevention, the recording and prevention of communicable diseases and vital statistics. Under the Superintendent of Provincial Public Health Nurses, a large amount of work is carried on in the direction of education, medical school inspection, child welfare, public service nursing, and the distribution of literature. The work of other divisions is more or less of a routine nature.

Very incomplete information is available regarding hospitals and charitable institutions throughout the province. There are three hospitals in the province