

3.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada, Latest Year Reported—concluded.

| Items. | Manitoba. ¹ | Saskatchewan. ² | Alberta. ³ | British Columbia. ⁴ |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of institutions..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Inmates (beginning of year)..... | | 1,893 | 1,238 | 2,269 |
| Admissions..... | | 591 | 381 | 543 |
| Discharges and deaths..... | 2,360 ⁵ | 487 | 310 | 272 |
| Improved or cured..... | | — | 205 | — |
| Inmates (end of year)..... | | 1,967 | 1,309 | 2,347 |
| Staff—Doctors..... | | 8 | — | 9 |
| Nurses..... | 115 | 315 | — | — |
| Revenue—Government grants.....\$ | — | 577,835 | 484,688 | 730,991 |
| Fees.....\$ | — | 162,936 | 121,870 | 132,239 |
| Total.....\$ | 620,222 | 740,771 | 606,558 | 863,230 |
| Expenditure—Salaries.....\$ | — | 292,772 | 177,726 | 335,270 |
| Buildings and equipment.....\$ | — | 447,999 | 213,179 | 147,893 |
| Total.....\$ | 579,079 | 740,771 | 606,558 ⁶ | 863,230 ⁶ |

¹ 1929 figures. ² Year ended Dec. 31, 1928. ³ Fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928. ⁴ Year ended Mar. 31, 1929. ⁵ Total number of patients receiving treatment. ⁶ Includes other items of expenditure.

Section 1.—Public Health Activities of the Dominion Government.

The Act of Parliament (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39, An Act respecting the Department of Pensions and National Health) creating the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, clearly defined the functions of that Department, which is divided into two distinct divisions, those of Pensions and National Health. The chief functions of the National Health Division (which from 1919 to 1929 was the Department of Health) are: to protect the country against the entrance of infectious disease; to exclude immigrants who might become a charge upon the country; to treat sick and injured mariners; to see that men employed on public construction work are provided with proper medical care; to set the standards and control the quality of food and drugs, except meat and canned goods, which are under the Department of Agriculture; to control proprietary medicines and the importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs such as morphine, cocaine, etc.; to prevent the spread of venereal diseases; to care for lepers and to co-operate with the Provinces with a view to preserving and improving the public health. The various divisions of the Department of Health, existing prior to the merger, are still maintained.

One of the subdivisions of the National Health Division is that of maritime quarantine. Its object is the prevention of the importation of major infectious diseases into the country. With this end in view, quarantine stations are in operation at the several maritime ports. Every vessel coming from abroad is inspected and passengers or crews who are found to be suffering from infectious disease, together with contacts, are removed to the quarantine station after the principles laid down in the Convention of Paris, 1926.

Associated with quarantine is the examination and medical care of immigrants. With this purpose in view there has recently been placed in Great Britain, Ireland and on the continent of Europe a staff of Canadian doctors, whose duty it is to examine at their homes and points of origin, or at the seaport of embarkation in Europe, all intending emigrants to Canada. By this arrangement it is hoped to obviate the expense, discomfort, disappointment and hardship which have so often occurred on account of the necessity of deporting to their country, owing to physical