

work alone. In addition to the continual supervision exercised over the health of the children, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers and parents. In many cases dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on upon a considerable scale for only a few years, great benefits have already resulted from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

Exercising particular jurisdiction over some phases of the general health of the people of the Dominion is the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, while the Dominion Council of Health acts as a clearing house on many important questions related to the health of the people. This Council consists of the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health as chairman, the chief executive officer of the provincial department or board of health of each province, together with such other persons, not exceeding five, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office for three years. Of these appointed members, four have in the past represented agriculture, labour, rural women's work and social service, and child welfare, while the fifth member is a scientific adviser on public health matters. (A fuller description of this Council will be found at pp. 908-909 of the 1926 Year Book.)

The public health activities of the Dominion Government were described at pp. 876-879 of the 1932 Year Book, and those of the various Provincial Governments at pp. 879-883 of the same volume. For a brief description of the organization and activities of the Red Cross Society and of the Victorian Order of Nurses, readers may refer to p. 923 of the Year Book for 1922-23. Finally, a statement regarding Mothers' Allowances showing the scales of payments and the methods of administration was published at pp. 935-936 of the 1925 Year Book.

## Section 2.—Institutional Statistics.\*

The most familiar of all the public institutions established to administer and foster the general health of the community is the general hospital common to all cities and towns of any considerable population, and found also in the more prosperous rural districts. Such hospitals are generally erected and supported by the municipality, their actual administration being in the hands of a board of trustees; their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, is derived in the main from grants from the Provincial Governments, from donations of individuals and societies, and from patients fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for them and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is more or less generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and the ability of patients to defray them. Second in importance are the houses of refuge and orphanages—homes where destitute adults and homeless children are taken in, fed and clothed until they can support themselves or until homes are found for them elsewhere. Orphans' homes are found in practically every urban and rural community of any size, while refuges or homes for the aged are supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Asylums for the insane, also found in all the provinces, differ from the foregoing types in that they are in general owned, supported and administered entirely by the provinces. In Nova Scotia, however, the insane of each county, together with the inmates of the refuges and orphanages, are in most instances cared for in one institution.

\*This section has been revised by J. C. Brady, Official in Charge of Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.