

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare has been reorganized into three main divisions: the *Executive Division* including general administrative offices, administration of estates of mentally incompetent persons, fiscal supervision of public institutions, provincial laboratories, health education, and statistics; *Welfare Division* including the Welfare Supervision Board, grants to charitable institutions, child welfare, social assistance in unorganized territories, and maintenance of aged and incurable persons in and outside institutions; *Health Division* including psychiatry, hospitalization, grants to hospitals under provisions of the Hospital Aid Act, preventive medical services, environmental sanitation, local health services, health units, and health officers in unorganized territories.

The Minister of Health and Public Welfare has two advisory boards,—the Welfare Supervision Board and the Provincial Board of Health—and one advisory and administrative board—the Child Welfare Board. Since the outbreak of war there has been an ever-growing demand on the resources of the personnel as well as on the services and funds administered by the Department. In this connection a new section has been formed under environmental sanitation composed of a Medical Director of Industrial Hygiene, a sanitary engineer and a chemist, while assisting personnel have been added to the staff to take care of the great increase in industry in Manitoba. The Provincial Laboratories have more than doubled their personnel in order to take care of all laboratory requirements of His Majesty's Forces stationed in Manitoba and under the Preventive Medical Services Section the Director of Venereal Disease Control has been placed on a full-time basis.

An entirely new section—Local Health Services—has been established looking toward the supervision of all health units and other local health services in municipal areas.

Saskatchewan.—The necessity to provide copies of birth certificates for enlistment into the Armed Forces has greatly increased the work of the Office of the Registrar General, more than doubling the staff. No charge is made for this service.

Section 2.—Institutional Statistics*

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has, since that date, co-operated with the provincial authorities through the Census of Institutions, and now collects, on a Dominion-wide basis, statistics for the following types of institutions: (1) *Hospitals*—institutions primarily engaged in the prevention and cure of physical sickness and disease, such as hospitals for the sick, sanatoria, and institutions for incurables; (2) *Mental and neurological institutions*—such as asylums for the insane, institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, etc., devoted to the treatment and care of mental ailments; (3) *Charitable and benevolent institutions*—caring for the poor and the destitute of all ages, such as homes for the aged, county refuges, orphanages, etc.; and (4) *Penal and corrective institutions*—having for their purpose the reclamation of criminals and the reformation and training of delinquent boys and girls. Institutional statistics, as summarized in Table 1, may, therefore, be regarded as dealing with the four main types of social pathology, viz., physical, mental, economic and moral.

A brief historical sketch of the origin and growth of the several classes of institutions in Canada is given at pp. 1006-1009 of the 1936 Year Book.

* The statistics of this section have been revised by J. C. Brady, Officer in Charge of the Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.