

4. No allowance is made for infants born in hospital.

Very similar grants, including an initial lump sum, are made to sanatoria for consumptives.

6.—Hospitals in Ontario, year ended Sept. 30, 1923.

Items.	General, Maternity, and Isolation Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Con- sumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane. ¹	Orphanages, Refuges, etc.
Number of institutions.....	109	11	12	105
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	5,674	1,233	7,967	6,998
Admissions, births, etc.....	130,899	1,913	2,133	5,317
Total treatments.....	136,573	3,146	10,099	12,315
Discharges, etc.....	130,798	1,901	1,735	5,406
Number of patients (end of year).....	5,775	1,245	8,365	6,909
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	44	—
Nurses, etc.....	—	—	1,358	—
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	1,878,113	730,457	—	213,852
Fees, etc.....\$	4,177,519	158,818	400,678	—
Total.....\$	6,837,899	1,218,746	460,355	—
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....\$	—	—	1,142,534	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	—	—	361,445	—
Total.....\$	6,862,547	1,229,256	2,415,635	1,754,074

¹ Year ended Oct. 31, 1922.

6.—Manitoba.

The various divisions of the Provincial Board of Health comprise those of public health nursing, food inspection, venereal disease prevention, the recording and prevention of communicable diseases and vital statistics. Under the superintendence 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.

The principal regulations made by the Board, in its administration of the Public Health Act, have relation to: (1) the occupation of portions of buildings contained below street level, (2) the use of common towels in public places, (3) the use of common drinking cups, (4) barber shops and hair-dressing parlours, (5) the use of hydrocyanic acid, (6) the sterilization of wiping rags, etc., and the sale thereof, (7) the notification of infectious and contagious diseases, (8) the prevention of venereal diseases and the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment thereof, (9) slaughter houses, (10) bottling plants, (11) places where food is sold on the premises.

No more recent information than that published on pp. 921-922 of the 1922-23 Year Book is available regarding the activities of hospitals and charitable institutions.

7.—Saskatchewan.

On March 22, 1923, by an Act to amend the Public Health Act, the Bureau of Public Health was made a Department of Public Health, with a Minister and Deputy Minister in charge.

The following Acts are administered by the Department: Public Health Act; Vital Statistics Act; Union Hospital Act; An Act to Regulate the Public Aid to Hospitals; Venereal Disease Act.