

The Department has continued to pay great attention to anti-tuberculosis work, principally through the holding of clinics by the divisional health officer, assisted by the public health nurses of the various counties. The total number of persons attending clinics during the year was 946. Several clinics have also been opened and assisted by societies interested in the promotion of public health work, while travelling clinics, primarily for the examination of school children, have given treatment in cases of tuberculosis. The death rate per 100,000 from tuberculosis in the province has fallen from 182.6 in 1913-14 to 125 in 1924.

As a result of legislation passed in 1923, the Department has been able to place on a more satisfactory basis the distribution or sale of antitoxins, vaccines, serums, etc. There have been a number of instances in which advantage was taken of the provision for free distribution of these products to needy patients.

A new departure has been made in the preparation and display of health exhibits at county fairs and other suitable public gatherings. These have been favourably received and are calculated to improve sanitary conditions in houses and farm buildings.

A total of 20,911 school children was examined during the year by public health nurses in 10 counties, while in 10 cities and towns 21,520 received examination.

A total of 3,022 treatments was given at the 5 anti-venereal disease clinics. In addition, a number of hospitals have admitted cases for free treatment. Further attempts have been made to stress the teaching of venereal disease prevention.

The latest available statistics of hospitals and benevolent institutions in Nova Scotia, as contained in the Report of the Inspector of Humane Institutions for the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, are given in tabular form in Table 3. It should be stated that while in Table 1 of this section, the province is shown to maintain 21 mental hospitals, 15 orphanages and 20 houses of refuge, some of these institutions, numbering 25 in all, are classed under two or more of the three types specified. The statistics are those of government-inspected institutions only. This applies also to tuberculosis sanatoria, of which only one is inspected by provincial officials.

3.—Hospitals, etc., in Nova Scotia, 1924.

Items.	General, Isolation, and Private Hospitals.	Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane and Poor.
Number of institutions.....	17	1	1	25
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	679	29	108	2,044
Admissions and births.....	14,962	971	293	830
Total under treatment.....	16,641	1,000	401	-
Discharges, etc.....	14,940	941	274	791
Number of patients (end of year).....	701	59	127	2,033
Staff—Doctors.....	62	4	3	-
Nurses, etc.....	414	36	-	-
Receipts—Government grants..... \$	75,753	1,000	-	-
Fees..... \$	238,117	18,675	65,478	-
Total ¹ \$	503,084	22,898	159,994	-
Expenditures—Salaries..... \$	135,619	8,437	88,887	-
Buildings and equipment..... \$	101,357	12,411	-	-
Total ² \$	464,495	29,652	232,815	-

¹Includes other receipts.

²Includes other expenditures.

The number of hospital days afforded to patients in general hospitals during the year amounted to 325,324, those to patients in maternity hospitals 13,749 and to