

In addition to the statistics shown above it may be said that the total number of days' stay in hospitals and sanatoria during the year amounted to 2,754,355, at an average cost per patient per day of \$3.12. The total number of deaths was 7,404, a percentage to the total number of patients under treatment (155,983) of 4.77. The average stay of each patient was 17.6 days, this period, however, being considerably less if general hospitals alone are considered. The provincial government grants of \$1,156,732 formed 12.9 p.c. of the total expenditure for maintenance.

With regard to the hospitals for the insane, the average daily population of the 12 institutions during 1924 was 8,710. Discharges, totalling 1,133, included 390 recoveries and 543 cases of improved condition. The institution population of insane increased, however, from 9,743 in 1923 to 10,260 in 1924, or by 5.3 p.c.

## 6.—Manitoba.

The various divisions of the Provincial Board of Health include those of public health nursing, food inspection, venereal disease prevention, vital statistics, the recording and prevention of communicable diseases. Under the superintendent of provincial public health nurses, a large amount of work is carried on in the fields of education, medical school inspection, child welfare, public service nursing, and in 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, (12) the sanitation of summer camps and beaches, (13) the sanitary control of mining, lumber and other similar camps.

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.

Six divisions, with a director in charge of each, carry out the work of the Department, as follows:—the division of child welfare and hospital management supervises the making of maternity grants, baby clinics, home nursing, relief and hospital management; the division of communicable diseases deals with the control of these diseases and distributes serums and vaccines; the division of sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewage systems, urban and rural sanitation and union hospital organization; the division of laboratories includes in its work bacter-