

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. Other institutions supported by the public include: isolation hospitals, maternity hospitals, homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, homes for incurables, infirmaries, homes for epileptics and lazarettos for lepers, and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Throughout the Dominion many other more or less similar institutions exist whose nature is more independent than that of the types mentioned above. These institutions do not receive Provincial Government grants and are not in all cases subject to inspection.

By authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, through its newly created branch of Census of Institutions, now collects annual statistics for all hospitals in Canada, including Mental Institutions and Homes for Incurables.

Subsection 1.—Hospitals, other than Mental.

The great majority of hospitals are public hospitals which are either under municipal control or under private boards of management. These hospitals are assisted in their care of indigent patients by municipal and provincial grants. In addition there are: private hospitals which do not receive public grants; hospitals conducted by various religious orders; convalescent hospitals; hospitals for incurables; tuberculosis sanatoria; Red Cross hospitals and out-posts; special hospitals; lazarettos for the segregation and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy; and hospitals for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases which are, generally speaking, maintained by the provinces. The care of persons suffering from communicable diseases is the responsibility of the various municipalities.

There are also a limited number of hospitals under Dominion Government administration, *e. g.*, those in connection with ex-service men, military forces, marine, quarantine and immigration.

The modern hospital is at once a battlefield between life and death, an institution for the practice of medicine and surgery and, viewed broadly, a financial