

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, 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.

Under 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 enterprise which exceeds in magnitude many nation-wide industries. There has been a remarkable growth of public interest in the work of our hospitals in recent years, and hospital statistics have become a necessity to the study of certain branches of present-day social economics.

The total number of various hospitals, other than mental hospitals, in operation in Canada during 1932 was 860, divided into three main groups, namely: public, private and those operated by the Dominion Government. The public hospitals numbered 611, made up of 460 general, 21 women's, 10 pædiatric, 3 orthopædic, 14 isolation, 6 convalescent, 34 Red Cross, 40 tuberculosis, 22 incurable* and 1 special. Private hospitals numbered 214. The 35 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government were made up of: 8 for war veterans, 7 quarantine and immigration, 2 marine and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; 9 military hospitals under the Department of National Defence; and 7 hospitals for Indians under the Department of Indian Affairs.†

During the year 1933, the total number of operating hospitals was 874, an increase of 14, classified as follows: public hospitals 605, a decrease of 6, (457 were general, 20 women's, 10 pædiatric, 3 orthopædic, 14 isolation, 6 convalescent, 34 tuberculosis, 36 Red Cross, 23 incurable,* and 2 special); private hospitals numbered 238, an increase of 24; Dominion hospitals, 31 in number, (8 for war veterans, 4 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine and 2 leper under the Department of Pensions

*Figures for hospitals for incurables for 1932, are shown separately in Table 7, but are included among other public hospitals for the year 1933 in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

†A complete list of all hospitals in Canada giving name, location, type, bed accommodation, etc., will be found in the new Hospital Directory for Canada, 1932, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.