For 1959, 954 hospitals reported expenditures of \$632,000,000 on operating costs and revenues of \$611,000,000. The latter included \$473,000,000 net earnings from services to patients, \$100,000,000 from government grants and \$38,000,000 from other sources. Table 12 shows that, while general and allied special hospitals were able to rely to a large extent on their earned income, mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria were dependent mainly on government assistance. In 1959, general and allied special hospitals received \$46 in patient earnings for every dollar received from governments. Mental hospitals, on the other hand, received \$15 in the form of government grants for every dollar of other income; this was a substantial increase over 1958 when the ratio was \$9 to \$1. There was no significant change in the source of revenues of tuberculosis sanatoria from 1958 to 1959. It should be noted that "government grant" in this context does not include payments made on behalf of individual patients for care received, as these are included in net earnings from patient care.

Operating expenses for the average general hospital amounted to \$20.45 per patient-day in 1959 as compared with \$16.59 in 1958; the increase of \$3.86 per patient-day applied almost equally to salaries and wages and other expenses. The highest per diem cost of \$25.47 was experienced in general hospitals with more than 1,000 beds, which may be explained by the fact that hospitals of this size operate a variety of specialized services for treatment of in-patients and out-patients. Costs of out-patient services were not separable for the calculation of a cost per patient-day. Although costs per patient-day in mental hospitals increased from \$4.08 in 1958 to \$5.31 in 1959, they were still the lowest for all classes of hospitals because of limited services required and high utilization of beds.

