4.—Revenue Fund Expenditures of Budget Review Hospitals, by Type of Account and by Province, 1963—concluded

Province or Territory	Departmental Expenditures						Total Revenue Fund Expense[2]
	Salaries and Wages	Medical and Surgical Supplies	Drugs	Raw Food	Other Supplies and Expense[1]	Total Departmental Expense	
	Percentage Distribution of Expenditures						
Newfoundland	51.3	3.8	6.3	11.1	21.8	94.3	100.0
Prince Edward Island	54.1	3.4	3.8	7.9	20.3	89.4	100.0
Nova Scotia	56.9	3.1	3.8	7.0	21.7	92.5	100.0
New Brunswick	57.7	3.3	4.0	6.4	18.1	89.5	100.0
Quebec	63.9	3.0	4.1	5.6	15.3	91.8	100.0
Ontario	65.1	3.1	3.7	5.2	16.5	93.6	100.0
Manitoba	64.6	3.2	4.4	4.2	17.0	93.4	100.0
Saskatchewan	64.4	3.2	4.0	5.6	16.3	93.4	100.0
Alberta	62.3	3.1	3.5	6.9	13.7	89.6	100.0
British Columbia	66.9	3.1	3.6	5.3	15.0	94.0	100.0
Yukon Territory	56.0	1.7	6.1	9.8	21.2	94.8	100.0
Northwest Territories	54.5	3.5	3.2	6.4	24.6	92.1	100.0
Canada	**63.9**	**3.1**	**3.9**	**5.6**	**16.2**	**92.6**	**100.0**

[1] Includes fuel, electricity, water, insurance, replacements of bedding and linen, laundry supplies, housekeeping supplies, repairs to buildings, furniture and equipment, maintenance of physical plant, and office supplies and services. [2] Includes other revenue fund expense. [3] Based on patient-days during year for adults and children. [4] Based on intercensal population estimates as at June 1, 1963.

Subsection 3.—Food and Drug Control

The Food and Drugs Act is a federal statute with provisions applying to the manufacture, advertising, packaging and sale of foods, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices anywhere in Canada. Wide powers are authorized under this legislation to maintain the safety, purity and quality of food and drug products and to prevent misrepresentation in labelling and advertising. There are prohibitions, for example, on the sale of food or drugs that do not meet prescribed standards, are harmful, adulterated, dirty, improperly stored, or manufactured under unsanitary conditions. The Act also prohibits the advertising of any food, drug, cosmetic or medical device as a preventive or cure for a number of serious diseases and also lists drugs that may be sold only by prescription.

Standards of safety and purity are maintained through constant and widespread inspection and laboratory research. The inspection of food-manufacturing establishments assures the production of clean, wholesome foods containing ingredients that meet recognized standards. Changing food technology requires the development of methods of laboratory analysis to assure the safety of new types of ingredients and packaging materials. The Food and Drug Regulations were amended in 1964 by the addition of sections listing chemical additives that may be used in foods, the amounts that may be added to each food and the underlying reason. The effect of new packaging and processing techniques on the bacteria associated with food spoilage is another matter of special concern. Since the Food and Drugs Act is intended for the protection of consumers, a section of the Food and Drug Directorate obtains consumer opinions, deals with individual consumer complaints and provides sound information on which consumers may base opinions.

Drug standards are subject to continuous review and testing. Detailed information on all new drugs must be reviewed by the Directorate to determine compliance with requirements before release for sale is permitted. In 1963 important regulations were issued, one setting standards operative in all drug manufacturing facilities and the second prescribing additional safeguards in the distribution of investigational drugs. Drug manufacturing requirements relate to sanitation of facilities, employment of qualified personnel,