

water, milk and ice supplies, sewage systems, urban and rural sanitation and union hospital organization; the division of laboratories includes in its work bacteriology, pathology, chemical analyses and medico-legal work; the division of vital statistics compiles records of births, marriages and deaths, etc.; the division of venereal diseases supervises the dispensaries and free examination and treatment.

In addition to the hospitals which Saskatchewan has in common with the other provinces, mention may be made of a system known as the union hospital scheme, designed to furnish necessary hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of the scheme, two or more municipalities may co-operate in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital in their district and for their residents. These smaller hospitals are not intended, of course, to furnish extensive accommodation, but they do furnish splendid accommodation for emergency or maternity cases.

7.—Hospitals, etc., in Saskatchewan, calendar year 1923.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages, and Refuges.
Number of institutions	39	1	2	1
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	-	-	1,294	63
Admissions.....	31,499	1,164	454	48
Discharges.....	-	-	347	-
Total treatments.....	-	-	-	-
Number of patients (end of year).....	-	-	1,401	85
Staff—Doctors.....	-	-	-	-
Nurses, etc.....	-	-	-	-
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	210,917	90,009	-	-
Fees, etc.....\$	1,237,994	300,627	101,356	-
Total.....\$	1,448,911	390,636	133,702	18,199
Expenditure—Salaries.....\$	489,680	113,658	-	-
Buildings and equipment.....\$	-	-	-	-
Total ¹\$	1,517,966	303,052	569,336	35,985

¹Expenditures are maintenance totals and do not include capital expenditures.

8.—Alberta.

The Department of Public Health in Alberta was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1918, and all Acts having reference in any way to the health of the people were placed under its administration. To-day it includes the following branches:—preventive medicine; sanitary engineering and sanitation; public health nursing; approved, municipal and private hospitals; social hygiene; vital statistics; institutions—(a) tuberculosis hospital, (b) mental hospitals, (c) training school for mental defectives.

The preventive medicine branch of the department is conducting an intensive campaign against infectious diseases, special attention being given to the foreign-born people of the province. In co-operation therewith the sanitary engineering branch aims to see that provision is made for good housing, good air, good water and the safe and quick removal of all deleterious substances.

The nurses in the public health nursing branch hold clinics of various kinds—prenatal, infant, pre-school and school—in many parts of the province, main clinics being maintained in cities and large towns; rural clinics are sent out from