

iology, 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.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—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 1925.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages, and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	52 ²	2	2	1
Number of patients (beginning of year).....			1,557	86
Admissions.....			517	27
Discharges.....			393	34
Total treatments.....	36,025	1,479	2,074	113
Number of patients (end of year).....			1,681	79
Staff—Doctors.....			7	1
Nurses, etc.....	761	66	308	17
Receipts—Government grants.....	\$ 233,247	133,857		
Fees, etc.....	\$ 1,692,169	302,291	146,000	22,180
Total.....	\$ 1,925,416	436,148		
Expenditure—Salaries.....	\$ 538,482	148,418	226,000	12,271
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 874,202	246,759	422,000	21,414
Total.....	\$ 1,412,684	395,177	648,000	33,685

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

² Includes 10 Red Cross nursing outposts.

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-