mothers; arranges for and holds pre-school examination conferences; supervises the work of the public health nurses who do inspection work in schools, home visiting and generalized public health nursing in their districts, including home nursing instruction and classes; issues relief in unorganized districts; supervises the carrying out of the hospital regulations and the paying of the government grant to government-aided hospitals and sanatoria: the school nurses of the School Hygiene Branch of the Department of Education were transferred to this division of the Department of Public Health on May 1, 1928. The Division of Communicable Diseases deals with the control of such diseases and distributes sera and vaccines. The Division of Sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewerage 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 Disease supervises the free venereal disease dispensaries where free examination and treatment are provided.

Hospitals.—In addition to the hospitals which Saskatchewan has in common with the other provinces, there exists a system known as the union hospital scheme, designed to furnish hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of this scheme, two or more rural municipalities may co-operate in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital for their residents and provide free treatment, the maintenance charges being taxed on the district as a whole.

Items.	General, Maternity and Isolation Hospitals. ¹	Sanatoria for Consump- tives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions. Number of patients (beginning of year). Admissions. Discharges. Total patients. Number of patients (end of year). Staff—Doctors. Nurses, etc. Receipts—Government grants. Fees, etc. Total. Expenditure—Salaries. Buildings and equipment. Total.	2,555,732 795,511 211,256	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ -\\ -\\ 2,208\\ 9\\ 85\\ 178,233\\ 386,045\\ 564,278\\ 166,439\\ 40,733\\ 207,172\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1,893\\ 591\\ 487\\ 2,484\\ 1,967\\ 8\\ 315\\ 577,835\\ 162,936\\ 740,771\\ 292,772\\ 447,999\\ 740,771\end{array}$	1 83 34 35 117 82 1 17 19,524 19,524 12,179 20,772 32,951

9.—Hospitals, etc., in Saskatchewan, calendar year, 1928.

Includes 14 Red Cross Hospitals.

Subsection 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:—Communicable Diseases; Hospital Inspection and Coroner's Supervision of Operations; Laboratory; Nursing; Hospitals, Charity and Relief; Social Hygiene; Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation; Provincial Dentist; and the following institutions—(a) Central Alberta Sanatorium, (b) Provincial Mental Hospital, (c) Provincial Mental Institute, (d) Provincial Training School. In addition there were 68 private hospitals in operation on Dec. 31, 1927.