

classes, pre-school examination clinics and a generalized public health nursing service in their respective districts. The Division of Communicable Disease deals with the control of these diseases and distributes free sera and vaccine to physicians and hospitals. The Division of Sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewerage systems, urban and rural sanitation and the organization of union hospital districts. 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 provides and supervises dispensaries where free examination and treatment are given.

In 1930 a Cancer Commission was established by an Act of the Legislature and since then two clinics have been opened in the province for the treatment of cancer.

Hospitals.—In addition to the hospitals which Saskatchewan has in common with 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 plan two or more rural municipalities may co-operate with any number of urban municipalities in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital. The Hospital Board may if it so desires institute what is known as free treatment, that is, the individual patient does not pay his hospital account but the total maintenance cost of the hospital is taxed against the district as a whole.

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; social hygiene; sanitary engineering and sanitation; provincial dentist; mental hygiene; vital statistics; and the following institutions: (a) Central Alberta Sanatorium, (b) Provincial Mental Hospital, (c) Provincial Mental Institute, (d) Provincial Training School.

The Communicable Diseases 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—pre-natal, 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 them. Public lectures, cinemas and pamphlets are used to arouse public interest. District nurses, chosen for their resourcefulness and knowledge of maternal nursing, are maintained in remote districts.

Under the Municipal Hospital Act, on the vote of the people of a district a hospital suitable for their needs can be erected, in which patients are received at the rate of \$1 per day. The cost to ratepayers is approximately 3c. per acre. There are now 22 such municipal hospitals in Alberta.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the principal cities, and excellent work is being done in the actual treatment of these diseases, as well as in the education of the public both by lectures and cinemas. All inmates of public institutions are examined and treatment provided for those who need it.