

of pavilions, it involved additions to administrative buildings, including kitchens, dining rooms, storage facilities, laundry, power for light and heat, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

In April, 1918, the active treatment hospitals operated by the Commission were turned over to the Department of Militia and Defence, in order that that Department might care for the men who had not been discharged. The Military Hospitals Commission, which had then been merged into the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, created under The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1918 (8-9 Geo. V., chap. 42), retained responsibility for all cases of long duration, such as those suffering from tuberculosis and insanity and also all cases of recurrence of war disability after demobilization.

Under the new arrangement the peak of the load was reached, in so far as in-patients were concerned, on February 28, 1920, when there were 7,618 cases in hospital. The peak of the load in respect of out-patients was reached in November, 1920, when there were 2,137. On March 31, 1921, there were 6,264 in-patients and 540 out-patients. Of the in-patients, 889 were undergoing treatment for mental diseases and 1,376 for tuberculosis.

The Department was on March 31, 1921, operating directly or indirectly 31 hospitals and sanatoria with a total bed capacity of 6,781. The Department also operates general and special clinics for the treatment of recurrent war disabilities, (a) general treatment (medical and surgical); (b) special sense (eye, ear, nose and throat); (c) genito-urinary (all diseases of the tract); (d) chest clinics. Among the hospitals operated by the Department are two psychopathic institutions for all nervous and mental diseases.

The following figures give the total number of patients given hospital treatment since the commencement of the work: July 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1916, by Military Hospitals Commission, approximately 22,742; Jan. 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, by Military Hospitals Commission 28,258; April 1, 1918 to Dec. 31, 1919, by Dept. of S.C.R., 34,554; Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1920, by Dept. of S.C.R. 23,591; Jan. 1, 1921, to Mar. 31, 1921, by Dept. of S.C.R. (new cases) 4,257; total 113,402. Clinical treatments: May 1, 1919 to Dec. 31, 1919, by Dept. of S.C.R., 126,057; January 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1920, by Dept. of S.C.R., 447,142; January 1, 1921, to March 31, 1921, by Dept. of S.C.R. 96,455; total 669,654.

A social service section is being operated by the Medical Branch among tuberculosis cases, neurological and mental cases, out-patients who are unable to work, and men, who though they do not require treatment, must be classed as sub-normal in the ordinary labour market.

As dietetics is now recognized to be one of the most important features of up-to-date hospital operation, the Department organized and developed a special dietary section, and dietitians, with assistants