

Restoration Division. In addition to free hospital care, complete medical as well as dental and optical services, including some auxiliary services, are provided to the recipients (including spouses) of the universal old age pension who were formerly in receipt of the old age means-test pension or who can qualify for the provincial supplementary allowance. Persons and their dependants receiving blindness or mothers' allowances, social aid cases and provincial wards are also eligible. Drugs are provided subject to deterrent charges paid by patients of 20 p.c. of the cost. The Provincial Government meets the expenses under the medical program and, for most of these cases, the hospital insurance tax as well. Provincial subsidies of 25 cents per capita per annum and equalization grants are paid to about 100 municipalities with municipal doctor contracts.

The Psychiatric Services Branch supervises psychiatric hospitals and administers community psychiatric services including clinics. Free care and treatment is given for all mentally ill and mentally defective persons requiring hospitalization. The tuberculosis control program, operated by the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League, includes preventive and treatment services, the latter financed by provincial per diem grants and municipal levies. The Saskatchewan Cancer Commission co-ordinates all cancer-control measures and operates publicly financed consultative, diagnostic and treatment clinics at Saskatoon and Regina.

Under the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, which is a universal compulsory hospital-insurance scheme, most residents are eligible for in-patient public-ward care by the annual prepayment of a personal tax of \$15 by all persons 18 years of age or over or self-supporting, and of \$5 for each dependant under 18 years of age, with a maximum family tax of \$40. Additional funds are provided by the Province, as needed, from general revenue, including, since April 1950, one-third of the proceeds of a 3-p.c. sales tax.

**Alberta.**—The Department of Public Health includes Divisions of Communicable Diseases and Health Units, Public Health Education, Hospital and Medical Service, Municipal Hospitals, Laboratory, Public Health Nursing, Social Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Cancer Services, Mental Health, Tuberculosis Control, Health Entomology, Nutrition Services and Vital Statistics.

For the provision of local health services, the Province is divided into health-unit districts. The units are administered, with Departmental supervision and financial aid, by local boards of health composed of members appointed by local governments. Fourteen units are directed by full-time medical health officers and two units by public health nurses. Outside the health-unit areas, the Department operates a district nursing service in outlying communities and is generally responsible for health services in unorganized territory. The larger cities have their own full-time health departments.

Free services regularly provided through Departmental clinics include diagnosis and treatment for venereal disease, medical examination for cancer, mental guidance and psychiatric examinations, X-ray examinations and tests for tuberculosis at stationary and travelling clinics, and mobile X-ray units. Provincial laboratory services at Edmonton and Calgary are available to all doctors and approved hospitals, and sera and biologicals are distributed for preventive work.

On the recommendation of provincial cancer clinics, surgical, X-ray and radium treatment, and hospitalization up to a limit of seven days for diagnostic purposes are provided by the Department. There are four provincial institutions for the mentally ill and one for mental defectives. Sanatoria care and treatment are provided without