

with Municipal Boards of Health, offers certain services which are mainly concerned with control of communicable diseases, milk and water supplies, sewage disposal, pre-natal, post-natal and school hygiene, public health nursing, mental hygiene, distribution of sera and vaccines, vital statistics, health education and supervision of public hospitals, humane institutions and public charities. The Department of Public Health has the administration of mothers' allowances, old age pensions, care of delinquent children and a training school for the mentally deficient.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Department of Health includes in its activities general sanitation, including supervision of water supply and drainage, the abatement of communicable diseases, medical inspection of schools, collection of vital statistics, public health nursing service, the administration of the Provincial Pathological and Public Health Laboratory, and the general supervision of the 16 health sub-districts into which the province is divided.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health, and is under the immediate direction of a Chief Medical Officer. The staff of the Department consists of a chief of laboratories, five district medical health officers, who are also tuberculosis diagnosticians for their respective districts, six medical inspectors of schools, a director of public health nursing service, all being full-time officials. There is also a part-time director of venereal disease clinics. The 16 sub-district Boards of Health into which the province is divided have their own individual staffs all operating under the Provincial Health Act and Regulations. The Chief Medical Officer in his 18th annual report summarizes the chief activities of the Department during the year ended Oct. 31, 1935, under the headings already given.

Quebec.—The Provincial Bureau of Health, in charge of the Provincial Secretary, administers the Public Health Act. The province of Quebec inaugurated, in 1926, a new system known as the "county health units" consisting of a full-time health service for a county or a group of two or three adjoining counties. At present, thirty health units covering thirty-nine counties have been organized, while the former district health officers, reduced to twelve, are in charge of all the territories not yet organized as county health units.

The services of all these officers and their staffs of nurses, sanitary inspectors, etc., are given in the form of consultations, public lectures, school medical inspections, baby and travelling tuberculosis clinics and investigations of all kinds, immunization, sanitation, etc.

In addition, the Bureau of Public Health maintains an Administrative Division, a Laboratory Division, together with Divisions of Sanitary Engineering and Venereal Diseases, Vital Statistics, Epidemiology, Tuberculosis and Child Welfare, including the Gransher system of foster homes, and a Division of County Health Units.

The energies of the Bureau of Health are also directed towards the prevention of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant mortality. To this end, the Bureau of Health has established twenty-one anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and seventy baby clinics, including those receiving government grants. During the year 1934-5, in the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and the travelling tuberculosis clinics, more than 52,000 people were examined. The various county health units have provided for the immunization of 28,607 children against diphtheria, making a total of 201,052 with those already immunized.

Divisions of Industrial Hygiene and Hygiene of Nutrition are being organized.