

dispensaries and 70 baby clinics, including those receiving government grants. During the year 1937-38, in the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and the travelling tuberculosis clinics, 23,712 people were examined. The various county health units have provided for the immunization of 29,413 children against diphtheria, which, with those previously immunized, make a total of 271,919.

Ontario.—The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government. In the direction of the departmental program, he is assisted by a Deputy Minister and a Chief Medical Officer of Health. These activities are appropriately divided into the following divisions: Hospitals, Tuberculosis Prevention, Preventable Diseases, Laboratories, Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Oral Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, and Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses.

The local health work is carried on by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Fourteen municipalities have full-time health officers.

The increased public interest in the prevention of tuberculosis has justified the large measure of emphasis placed, during the past three years, on this phase of the program. The Administration pays the maintenance charges of all those suffering from tuberculosis who are medically indigent and who are in need of sanatorium treatment. Diagnostic service is made available to all physicians in respect to tuberculosis through travelling clinics working out from various centres throughout the province.

The Department has continued its efforts to make both diagnosis and treatment of cancer possible for all. Seven cancer clinics are operating in well-chosen centres in the province; each of these is substantially subsidized by the Department.

The Department assumes the responsibility for the free distribution of biological products used in the prevention and cure of preventable diseases. Insulin is distributed to those in need of such treatment on the recommendation of the local authorities; a percentage of the cost is contributed by the local municipalities. An efficient bacteriological service, including the examination and classification of pathological tissue, is offered through the central laboratory and the seven branch laboratories, which are situated at appropriate centres throughout the province. Consultative service in the field of mental hygiene is made available through clinics which operate throughout the province. A regular schedule is maintained by these clinics and the profession is urged to take advantage of the service offered.

The control of venereal diseases is stimulated by the conduct in the large urban centres of clinics operated for the treatment of these diseases. In all municipalities, the Department assumes a percentage of the cost of treatment of those suffering from either syphilis or gonorrhœa, who are not in a position to pay for the necessary treatment.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare. The Health and Public Welfare Act states that the Minister shall preside over and have the management and direction of the Department, and the Department shall have administrative jurisdiction over all matters in the province which relate to health and public welfare. The various Divisions of the Department include those of: Disease Prevention (food and dairy inspection, public health nursing, sanitation, venereal disease prevention, communicable diseases, industrial hygiene, and maternal and child hygiene); Provincial Laboratories; Vital Statistics; Hospitalization; Psychiatry (Selkirk and Brandon Hospitals for Mental Diseases—