

The demand for laboratory diagnostic service in both the Army and the Air Force has been assumed by the provincial laboratory staff.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene has materially extended its interest in the problems of occupational disease, as well as research in fatigue as the result of war-time expansion in the manufacture of essential military supplies.

The assumption by the Government of the maintenance charges of all those suffering from tuberculosis who are unable to pay for their own sanatorium care is already bearing fruit. The plan whereby municipalities reciprocate by supplying adequate after-care for those who, while not physically able to fend for themselves, have received the maximum of sanatorium care, makes beds available for those requiring them.

The activities of the other Divisions of the Department continue unabated owing to the continued demand for trained public-health personnel from the active service forces.

**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 that 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, maternal and child hygiene, health education, and central tuberculosis registry); Provincial Laboratories; Vital Statistics; Hospitalization; Psychiatry (Selkirk and Brandon Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons at Portage la Prairie, Psychopathic Hospital at Winnipeg); Child Welfare; Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent Persons; Fiscal Supervision of Public Institutions; Social Assistance in Unorganized Territory; Supervision of Aged and Infirm Persons (being supported by public funds); and Supervision of Medical Service (supplied by the Province),

The previously established Board of Health and the Welfare Supervision Board have assumed an advisory capacity to the Minister of Health and Public Welfare; the Child Welfare Board is both advisory and administrative, being responsible for the administration of the Child Welfare Act as it pertains to mothers' allowances.

**Saskatchewan.**—The Department of Public Health has been organized since 1923 under a Minister and a Deputy Minister. The Public Health Act of Saskatchewan also provides for a Public Health Council, consisting of the Deputy Minister as chairman, three medical practitioners, a veterinary surgeon, and a civil engineer. This Council acts in an advisory capacity to consider new health regulations and allied problems.

The Department is organized into seven Divisions. The Division of Administration, directly under the Deputy Minister who is also the Registrar General, co-ordinates the activities of the Department as a whole; directs the general policy in public health matters; and supervises finances, legislation, hospital grants, municipal boards of health, and medical relief in certain unorganized territories. The Division of Public Health Nursing supervises maternity grants; organizes health inspection of school children, home visits, pre-school and preventive clinics in co-operation with local physicians; and conducts a public-health nursing service throughout the Province. The Division of Communicable Disease deals with epidemiology in all its phases and administers the regulations governing cemeteries