

**Quebec.**—The Provincial Government, by legislation passed in 1941 (5 Geo. VI c. 22), established a Department of Health and Social Welfare to deal with the administration of all matters concerning health, preventative medicine and social welfare (for the social welfare work undertaken by the Province see p. 666). From 1936 to 1941 provincial health matters were under the Department of Health which, in the former year, replaced the Health Service that operated under the Provincial Secretary. Since 1926 the system known as "County Sanitary Units", has been in operation. The purpose of the system is to provide a regular full-time service for each county or group of two or three adjoining counties that are included in the scheme. There are now 55 units of this kind, covering 65 counties. The Sanitary Officers of the old districts, whose number is now reduced to 11, supervise the few counties not organized into sanitary units. Many municipalities, such as Montreal and Quebec, have their own Health Bureaus.

The Department of Health and Social Welfare maintains, in addition to its administrative service, the following divisions: Laboratories, Sanitary Engineering, Demography, Mental Health, Public Almshouses, Sanitary Districts and Units, Epidemiology, Industrial Health, Food (including Maternal Health and Child Welfare), Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, Educational Health, Dental Educational Health, Advertising, etc.

Service is rendered in the form of consultations, public lectures, school inspections, itinerant clinics of pediatry and tuberculosis, inquiries of all kinds, immunizations, sanitation improvement, etc. Twenty-seven anti-tuberculosis dispensaries have been established and 70 clinics of pediatry, including those sponsored by the Provincial Government. During 1942, itinerant clinics and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries examined 89,516 persons. County sanitary units immunized 54,837 children against diphtheria; this brings the total so treated to 527,141.

**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 the Chief Medical Officer of Health. The activities of the Department are divided into the following Divisions: Hospitals, Tuberculosis Prevention, Venereal Disease Prevention, Preventable Diseases, Laboratories, Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Oral Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, and Nurse Registration including Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses.

The local health work is carried on (1942-43) by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Sixteen municipalities have full-time health officers.

The Department has attempted to meet the added responsibilities which impinge on the official health agency in time of war despite the very substantial loss of trained personnel to the Armed Forces both at the provincial and municipal level. Particular emphasis has been placed on the more effective control of venereal disease and the promotion of a more acceptable form of community public health administration. The increasing problems of hospitalization have also been reviewed during the year with the hope of evolving an adequate solution.

**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. In regard to the administration of public welfare, reference should be made to pp. 667-668.