

matter relevant to the public health; maintains a field force that provides a consulting service in tuberculosis and other health activities; supports a public-health nursing service with specially trained nurses, who work both in the schools and in the homes; gives a free public-health laboratory service that extends throughout the Province; supervises the provincial hospitals, both general and special; provides inspection of public general hospitals and humane institutions; stocks and dispenses sera and vaccines; and distributes literature on all phases of health.

In 1940 the Province was divided into five health districts or Units and a qualified medical health officer was placed in charge of each. Each Unit has its office with clerks, a staff of public-health nurses, portable X-ray equipment and a depot for the distribution of sera and vaccines. In addition, a competent health officer has been engaged to administer the health activities of Halifax city. This represents a marked public health advance. With the existing organization, as outlined, it has been possible to more completely correlate and standardize health work throughout the Province.

The Defence Forces and the Health Department have problems of mutual interest, and the closest co-operation between these two bodies has been maintained.

A unique development of the year 1942 was the opening of a "Kenny" treatment clinic for infantile paralysis.

New Brunswick.—The Department of Health, under the administration of a Minister of Health, was established in 1918. It provides the following services: general sanitation, including supervision of water supplies and sewage disposal; control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; public health laboratory and the supply of biologicals; medical inspection of schools; collection of vital statistics; public-health nursing and child welfare; health education; and general supervision and co-ordination of the work of the sub-district boards of health. Under the Minister, the Department is directed by the Chief Medical Officer who is also Registrar General of Vital Statistics. The staff consists of a Director of Laboratories, 11 full-time Medical Health Officers, a Director of Public Health Nursing Service and, in addition, a part-time Director of Venereal Disease Clinics. The Province assumes all of the costs of sanatorium care for tubercular patients, all hospital care for poliomyelitis patients, and about 60 p.c. of the costs of hospital care for mental patients.

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. 805). 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,