

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.

The Speech from the Throne of the 1945 Session of the Quebec Legislature indicated that measures would be brought down affecting health and social welfare. At the time of going to press with this Section, such legislation had been prepared but had not been enacted.

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 Nurse Registration including Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses. Two new Divisions were created during 1944: Public Health Nursing, the need for which arose through increased demands made upon this Department for public health nursing personnel and widened public interest in this vital work; and Public Health Administration. The latter deals with the expanding interest in, and the setting up of, larger units of public health administration, particularly County Health Units.

The local health work was carried on, in 1943-44, by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Seventeen municipalities now have full-time health officers.

The Department has attempted to meet the added responsibilities of the official health agency in time of war, despite the very substantial loss of trained personnel to the Armed Forces. 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 problems of hospitalization are increasing in the Province but they are kept constantly under review and everything possible is being done to find an adequate solution.

Municipal Health Services and Cancer Foundation.—In the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, provision was made for the appointment of a Board to assist municipalities in the establishment of plans for pre-paid medical, hospital, dental and nursing care.

During the year 1944 a statutory body known as the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation was appointed. The Foundation is vested with wide powers in respect of diagnosis, treatment and research in cancer.

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.