

Free treatment for infectious types of tuberculosis is provided for any bona fide resident, i.e., for any person who has resided in the Province for at least one year immediately preceding admission for treatment in the sanatorium. In addition to this service, two mobile X-ray clinics are in operation. These are made available through the co-operation of the Alberta Tuberculosis Association. The personnel is supplied and the mobile X-ray clinics are maintained by the Provincial Department of Public Health and the equipment is furnished by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

The Division of Public Health Entomology of the Provincial Department of Public Health was organized in May, 1944. Alberta has the distinction of being the first province in Canada to set up such a Division.

Under the authority of the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, 1938, provision is made for the free treatment in special hospitals of patients suffering from this disease. Provision is also made for academic instruction, vocational training, and rehabilitation of those suffering from paralysis resulting from this disease.

The Department of Public Health has inaugurated a cancer service in the Province. Diagnostic cancer clinics have been established at Edmonton and Calgary and are conducted weekly. Provision has been made whereby patients, referred to the diagnostic clinics by their own physicians and after examination found to require deep X-ray or radium therapy or surgery, are treated free of charge. Hospitalization may be authorized by the cancer clinic up to a maximum of 14 days where this is necessary for diagnostic purposes.

An Act to provide free hospitalization for maternity patients came into force on Apr. 1, 1944. Any woman: (a) who has been a resident of the Province for 12 consecutive months out of the 24 months immediately preceding her admission to hospital as a patient; (b) who by reason of circumstances arising out of the War—wives of men in the Armed Services—or by reason of other exceptional circumstances as declared by regulations made under the Act, shall be entitled to free hospitalization for herself and her new-born infant or infants for a maximum period of twelve days and shall be entitled to all public-ward maternity services provided by the hospital.

Alberta's Rural Health Districts have been operating successfully since 1931 so that their value is now well recognized and the various services available have become well organized. There are now 16 of these Health Districts.

In sparsely populated, outlying areas, 36 Provincial District Nurses provide a diversified medical and public-health service. These District Nurses are required to have special qualifications in obstetrical work.

Under an amendment to the Solemnization of Marriage Act, which went into effect July 1, 1945, each party to a marriage contract is required to have a specimen of blood taken by a qualified physician and forwarded to the Provincial Laboratory or other approved laboratory for serological examination. All positive serologic tests must be reported to the Director of the Division of Social Hygiene. Certain outlying areas in which medical service is not available may be exempted from these requirements.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Health Services of British Columbia are organized as a Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department. The Provincial Health Officer who is in charge of the administration of the technical details of the