

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.

An Act was introduced at the 1946 session of the Quebec Legislature designed to combat the spread of tuberculosis in the Province. This Act authorized the Minister of Health to organize facilities for the detection of cases of tuberculosis and to contribute to the construction and maintenance of sanatoria for consumptives and the training of specialists in the treatment of the disease as well as to carry on educational campaigns in the fight against tuberculosis. An Advisory Board was also set up to ensure the practical and efficient carrying out of the legislation.

Ontario.—The Department of Health is organized under a Minister, a Deputy Minister who is also Chief Medical Officer, and an Assistant Deputy Minister.

The public-health services of the Department are organized under the following branches: Public Health Administration; Public Health Nursing; Maternal and Child Hygiene; Dental Services; Epidemiology; Venereal Disease Control; Tuberculosis Prevention; Industrial Hygiene; Laboratory Services; Administration of Mental Hospitals; and Sanitary Engineering. There are also branches for the supervision of certain aspects of medical treatment centres throughout the Province, including public general and private hospitals and nurse registration. Under Public Health Administration, 20 Health Units staffed by qualified personnel were in operation on Dec. 31, 1947.

The objectives of the Public Health Nursing Branch are: (a) to interest and instruct local Boards of Health in the organization and development of public-health nursing services; and (b) to co-operate with voluntary health, nursing and related agencies. Financial assistance is given to registered nurses, under certain conditions, for post-graduate study in public-health nursing.

The Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch is responsible for the implementation of a 1946 amendment to the Public Health Act which provides for one free medical examination during any one pregnancy of resident expectant mothers. The Government absorbs this cost and remunerates the physician, chosen by the applicant, for his services. During 1947, 40 to 50 p.c. of the expectant mothers availed themselves of this provision.

The Dental Service concerns itself with the dental clinics operated in Ontario hospitals and in the institutions under the Department of Reform Institutions, interests itself in dental health education programs, and provides grants-in-aid to local Boards for dental service. A railway dental car is maintained to serve certain areas in the northern part of the Province.

Epidemiology distributes free biologicals and other materials for the control and prevention of acute communicable diseases and supplies gratuitously certain test materials. Free insulin is also distributed.

Venereal Disease Control provides consultative and advisory services, interests itself in education programs, distributes certain drugs free of charge, and extends grants-in-aid to some 17 clinics strategically placed throughout the Province.

The Tuberculosis Prevention Branch maintains four chest clinics at various points in the Province and operates three travelling mass-survey units, two of these