

employing modern, mobile equipment put into operation in 1947. It is administratively responsible for payments made on behalf of patients receiving free sanatorium care.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene is responsible for the control of occupational diseases and acts as adviser to the Factory Inspection Branch of the Labour Department, the Workmen's Compensation Board and industry generally.

In addition to the Central Laboratory, there are 15 branches of which nine are designated as regional and six as subsidized. Divisional Laboratories carried out 1,260,155 specimen examinations in 1947.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering administers all legislation affecting water supplies, sewerage systems, stream sanitation, refuse disposal, milk and food sanitation, frosted-food locker plants, cemeteries, recreational sanitation and all other forms of environmental sanitation.

The Division of Nurse Registration concerns itself with the training of student nurses, registration and the regulation of reciprocal registration with other provinces and countries.

In 1947, financial aid was extended to six doctors, 30 nurses, one veterinarian and three sanitary engineers to assist them in the pursuit of studies in public health. Grants-in-aid were also paid to the six County Public Health School Nursing Services operating in 1947. Fifteen hospitals are administered and operated by the Director of the Mental Health Branch. A second hospital training school is under construction. Three special units concern themselves with the care of epileptics, the tuberculous and the criminally insane. This Branch also organizes and operates travelling clinics and is assisted by district consultant psychiatrists.

Serving all Branches of the Department of Health as required are the Legal Branch and the Medical Statistics Branch.

Legislation concerning public health passed in 1947 included: the Nurses Act, 1947, under which provision was made for the registration of certified nursing assistants; the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act which consolidated the 1937 Act and subsequent amendments; amendments to the Public Health Act authorizing the prescribing of standards for the construction, operation and maintenance of premises where food or drink for human consumption is manufactured or handled and regulating or restricting the manufacture or selling of such food or drink; also amendments to the Dentistry Act and the Public Hospitals Act.

Manitoba.—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. The Department is organized into four main Divisions: General Administration; Health Services; Psychiatric Services; and Welfare Services.

The Division of General Administration includes the general executive offices, and the Sections of Farms Management, Statistics and Records, Accountancy, Health and Welfare Education, and Administrative Research.

The Division of Health Services has four Sections: (1) Environmental Sanitation, which consists of the Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, and Industrial Hygiene. The latter Bureau takes care of the many hazards to personnel in industry. (2) Preventive Medical Services, which consists of the Bureaus of: Disease Control, responsible for the control of acute communica-