

League are: to prevent illness, conserve health, and prolong life; to encourage public support of all wise health legislation; to enlist the co-operation of the public in official and professional efforts to control communicable disease and to improve public sanitation and health; and to conduct a broad and continuing educational campaign to promote personal, family and community hygiene throughout Canada.

When it was formed, at the request of the Federal Government in 1919, the organization was known as the Canadian Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. In 1922 the name was changed to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. By 1935 the organization had departed from its original limited program and had developed a broad one of health conservation. It was then that the name—Health League of Canada—was adopted.

The Health League is especially interested in campaigning for and obtaining passage of milk pasteurization legislation throughout Canada; immunization of all children against such preventable diseases as diphtheria, smallpox and whooping cough; good eating habits through proper nutrition; good health for industrial workers; the eradication of venereal diseases; and sanitary work practices by public food-handlers.

PART II.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Public measures to meet need may be divided into two main categories depending on whether they are designed primarily to provide financial aid on account of interruption or stoppage of income through unemployment, illness, age or other reasons, or to meet needs rooted in problems of individual, family, or community relationships. Generally speaking, the first takes the form of broad social insurance and assistance programs with such auxiliary welfare services as appear necessary. In the second, the emphasis is primarily on skilled treatment measures as, for example, family counselling and child protection and guidance services, although maintenance may be a factor of some importance. Both types of programs may, to a greater or lesser extent, be buttressed by positive preventive measures such as maintenance of a high level of employment and adjustment of income to family need, on the one hand, and the organization of community services, on the other.

These public provisions, taken together, make up the modern concept of social security. For convenience of discussion in this review, however, the term 'social security' is used in the more restricted sense of programs in which the emphasis is on economic assistance. The auxiliary welfare services and the social services generally are treated separately under welfare. General relief which, in Canada, varies from stable provincial-municipal public assistance to local relief for unemployables has also been included under welfare.

The major responsibility for public welfare in Canada rests traditionally with the provinces and it is only in recent years, as a result of the new concept of social security, that income-maintenance programs other than those for special groups have been introduced at the Federal level, e.g., Unemployment Insurance following amendment of the British North America Act, and Family Allowances. In 1944, the Department of National Health and Welfare was established to promote social welfare in matters over which the Federal Parliament has jurisdiction, except for services administered by other Federal Departments, such as the welfare of Indians and Eskimos and welfare services to veterans. Its duties include