

*Tuberculosis.*—Free treatment is provided, mainly in the three provincial sanatoria and the municipal sanatorium at Halifax. Several tuberculosis units in general hospitals have now been discontinued. Divisional medical officers are responsible for detection, case-finding and follow-up of tuberculosis cases in their districts.

*Cancer.*—A clinic with radiation treatment facilities is included in the service provided by the provincial Victoria General Hospital.

*Poliomyelitis.*—A treatment clinic for poliomyelitis is included in the service provided by the provincial Victoria General Hospital. Branch poliomyelitis clinics have been established at Sydney, Antigonish and Yarmouth.

*Venereal Disease.*—Venereal disease detection services are provided mainly through the eight local health districts. Treatment is free of charge through the provincial venereal disease clinic in Halifax, or through private physicians reimbursed by the Province.

*Dental.*—Mobile dental clinics are operated by the Division of Dental Services to provide free treatment to rural school children under 13 years of age.

*Rehabilitation.*—Nova Scotia rehabilitation services to the disabled are the result of co-operative effort on the part of various voluntary agencies, professional groups and government departments, with general assistance from a Rehabilitation Co-ordinator appointed to the Department of Public Health. Among the most recent developments were the formation of the Nova Scotia Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the opening in 1956 of a civilian rehabilitation centre for both adults and children in Halifax. The Health Department and the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Association combine in attending to the specific rehabilitation problems of tuberculosis patients.

*New Brunswick.*—Services are provided through the Health Branch of the Department of Health and Social Services which includes Divisions of Sanitary Engineering, Public Health Nursing, Communicable Disease Control, Maternal and Child Health, Health Education, Hospital Services and Laboratories. There is a high degree of provincial participation in the supplying of service and close working relationships with voluntary health agencies and hospitals.

*General Public Health.*—Although responsibility for local public health functions is divided between the Province and 15 local sub-health district boards of health, the provincial Health Department employs all six full-time medical health officers and nearly all public health nurses. Each medical health officer serves from two to four sub-health districts; the activities of most local boards are confined to vital statistics and environmental sanitation. The Bureau of Laboratories administers a central laboratory in Saint John and two branch laboratories in Moncton and Fredericton, designed to integrate public health and hospital laboratory services. Public health procedures, RH factor investigations and tumour diagnosis are performed free of charge but hospitals are charged for other procedures at cost.

*Hospital and Medical Care.*—The Province pays grants of 50 cents a day to approved general hospitals on behalf of all patients. Hospital and medical care for indigents is a matter of municipal discretion, but emergency admissions are a mandatory responsibility. Inspection of hospitals, hospital grants and the over-all planning of hospital facilities are directed by the Division of Hospital Services.

*Mental Health.*—All municipalities in the Province are responsible for paying a portion of the cost of treating indigent mental patients in provincial mental hospitals. The provincial Mental Health Division administers two mental hospitals and three community clinics as part of a comprehensive program which includes operation of a day training school for mentally retarded children. The provincial division of the Canadian Mental Health Association co-operates with provincial authorities in an active mental health education program.