

Queens and Prince Counties are examined and treatment given when required. Other patients unable to attend these clinics on account of distance are treated by their own local physicians who are supplied with the necessary medication.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the Department of Public Health directs its energies to communicable disease control; pre-natal, post-natal, and school hygiene; sewage disposal; safety of milk and water supplies; collection of vital statistics; mental hygiene; and health education. All of this has brought into being a comprehensive organization, presided over by a Minister. The Department acts in an advisory capacity to local boards of health; makes regulations respecting any matter relevant to the public health; maintains a field force that provides a consulting service in tuberculosis and other health activities; supports a public-health nursing service with specially trained nurses, who work both in the schools and in the homes; gives a free public-health laboratory service that extends throughout the Province; supervises the provincial hospitals, both general and special; provides inspection of public general hospitals and humane institutions; stocks and dispenses sera and vaccines; and distributes literature on all phases of health.

In the autumn of 1940 the Province was divided into five health districts or Units and a qualified medical health officer was placed in charge of each. Each Unit has its office with clerks, a staff of public-health nurses, portable X-ray equipment and a depot for the distribution of sera and vaccines. In addition a competent health officer has been engaged to administer the health activities of Halifax city. This represents a marked public health advance. With the existing organization, as outlined, it will be possible to more completely correlate and standardize health work throughout the Province.

New Brunswick.—The Department of Health, under the administration of a Minister of Health, was established in 1918. It provides the following services: general sanitation, including supervision of water supplies and sewage disposal; control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; public health laboratory and the supply of biologicals; medical inspection of schools; collection of vital statistics; public-health nursing and child welfare; health education, and general supervision and co-ordination of the work of the sub-district boards of health. Under the Minister, the Department is directed by the Chief Medical Officer who is also Registrar General of Vital Statistics. The staff consists of a Director of Laboratories, 11 full-time medical health officers, a Director of Public Health Nursing Service and, in addition, a part-time Director of Venereal Disease Clinics.

There are ten health districts, each in charge of a District Medical Health Officer who also provides the tuberculosis diagnostic and medical inspection of schools services. Sixteen sub-health districts, each with its own board of health of which the District Medical Health Officer is the chairman, have been organized. The sub-district boards of health have their own individual staffs of sanitary, food, plumbing, and other inspectors, and registrars of vital statistics and public-health nurses, all operating under the Provincial Health Act and Regulations. The Department also maintains 26 depots for the distribution of biologicals and 14 venereal disease clinics. The twenty-third annual report of the Chief Medical Officer contains a review of the various services, the vital statistics for the Province, and the reports of staff members and of the sub-district boards of health.

Quebec.—The Department of Health, under the control of the Minister of Health, replaced the former Provincial Bureau of Health at the end of 1936.