

Public Health Act and Regulations, the Tuberculosis Act, the Optometry Act, the Chiropractic Act, the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, the Dental Association Act, the Municipal Hospitals Act, the Private Hospitals Act, the Medical Profession Act, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Act, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, the Vital Statistics Act, the Cemeteries Act, the University of Alberta Hospital Act, the Cancer Remedy Act, and the Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act.

The Department includes the following Divisions: Communicable Diseases; Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation; Public Health Education; Laboratory; Public Health Nursing; Municipal Hospitals; Hospital Inspection; Social Hygiene; Vital Statistics; Mental Hygiene; and Dental Hygiene. The following institutions are administered by the Department: Central Alberta Sanatorium; the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka; the Provincial Training School, Red Deer; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Raymond; and the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the four principal cities and in the two provincial gaols. Educational work on social hygiene is carried on by means of lectures, moving pictures, bulletins and radio talks.

Free treatment for infectious types of tuberculosis is provided for any bona fide resident, i.e., for any person who has resided in the Province for at least one year immediately preceding application for treatment in the sanatorium.

Under the authority of the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, 1938, provision is made for the free treatment in special hospitals of patients suffering from this disease. Provision is also made for academic instruction, vocational training, and rehabilitation of those suffering from paralysis resulting from this disease.

The Department of Public Health has taken the first steps in connection with the inauguration of a cancer service in the Province. Diagnostic cancer clinics have been established at Edmonton and Calgary and are conducted weekly. Provision has been made whereby patients referred to the diagnostic clinic by their own physicians, who are examined by the clinic and found to require deep X-ray or radium therapy, will be treated free of charge. No financial responsibility will be assumed in connection with the cost of surgical operations or procedures, nor for the maintenance of any patient in hospital.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Health Officer, responsible to the Provincial Board of Health, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Six Divisions and two bureaux supply specialized services, namely: Tuberculosis Control, Venereal Disease Control, Laboratories, Public Health Engineering, Public Health Education and Vital Statistics; and the Bureaux of Administration and of Local Health Services. Government clinics for diagnosis and treatment are operated at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Trail, while consultative service and free drugs are supplied to the private practitioners throughout the Province. Reorganization of the Division of Vital Statistics took place on Apr. 1, 1939, under the supervision of a Director, bringing this phase of public-health work into line with the other services. The Division of Laboratories has extended its activities so that it supervises all branch laboratories throughout the Province, in addition to the central one at Vancouver. The Division of Tuberculosis Control has made further advances, and has extended diagnostic and treatment services to all parts of the Province. The Public Health Nursing Service is being constantly extended to include more rural areas of the Province, and particular attention is being given to public health education. A Director of Public Health Nursing has been added to the staff.