

to supervise water works and sewerage systems of municipalities and to have such changes made as he deems necessary in the interest of the public health.

By chapter 12 of the Saskatchewan Statutes of 1918-1919, there was established a Council of Public Health, consisting of a Commissioner, three other qualified medical practitioners and a qualified veterinary surgeon. The Commissioner is to make a special study of the vital statistics of the province, to inspect public and charitable institutions and take what steps he considers necessary for the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases. He shall have power to make regulations regarding the notification of communicable diseases, isolation, the supply of medical aid, vaccination, disinfection, the inspection of slaughter houses, canneries, etc., and the methods of carrying on noxious and offensive trades. Municipal councils or committees chosen from among their members shall also be municipal boards of health. Every city in the Province shall appoint a medical health officer, and other municipalities may do so and may also employ sanitary inspectors. Water supply plans and analyses of water must be approved by the Commissioner, as well as sewerage systems.

In Alberta chapter 15 of the Statutes of 1918 provides for the establishment of hospital districts, the organization of hospital boards and the imposition of a hospital tax to provide funds for the construction and upkeep of the hospital. A Department of Public Health is established in the same province by chapter 16 of the Statutes of 1919, which shall administer the provincial Acts relating to public health, shall collect facts and statistics relating thereto, and shall disseminate such information as may be found best adapted to promote health and to prevent and suppress disease.

Acts relating to the notification of venereal disease, the promotion of the most scientific methods of cure, and the prevention of the spread of such diseases, have within the past few years been enacted in most of the provinces. This legislation may be briefly summarized as indicating the methods which are being adopted in this regard.

By the Public Health Act of Nova Scotia, Chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1918, medical practitioners are placed under obligation to report to District Medical Health Officers by number persons suffering from venereal disease, and by name persons so suffering but refusing medical treatment or acting in such a way as to conduce to the spreading of the disease. Persons of the latter class may be committed to places of detention. Sufferers may be treated free of charge; only legally qualified medical practitioners are allowed to attend or prescribe for such cases.

By Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1919, Quebec provides that all prisoners arrested for offences of a sexual character shall be medically examined, and that where a prisoner suffering from a venereal disease is discharged, the inspector of the Superior Board of Health for the prisoner's home district shall be notified.