

investigate in all boroughs, to issue necessary instructions and to enforce them.

There must be hospitals for communicable diseases. It is apparent that it would not be necessary or desirable for each borough to operate such hospitals. They should be controlled centrally and serve all boroughs.

4. Tuberculosis control embraces consideration and control of the home, the working place, the type of employment permitted, the provision of dispensaries, sanatorium beds, etc. For the one reason alone that the tuberculous case frequently would live in one borough and work in another, it is evident that central control would be necessary.

5. Venereal Diseases control requires centres for treatment and follow-up of cases and contacts, which could be arranged for the metropolitan area much better than for individual boroughs.

6. and 7. The provision of health clinics with home supervision is the background of this work. It requires expert direction and supervision. To multiply the required directors and supervisors by conducting the work on a borough system would needlessly increase the cost. Montreal people move a great deal, and it is necessary that families be kept under supervision. This can best be done by means of a central office through which moving families are transferred from the supervision of one health district to that of another. Theoretically, this might be done from borough to borough, but in practice it does not work without a central responsible authority, a central filing office and uniform records.

8. School Health Service. Practically the same reasons as given for the above. One central health authority to work with the central boards of school commissioners rather than a multiplicity of health authorities doing it.

9. Health Education. Uniformity, continuity and a better standard are possible when done on a large scale. It would be difficult to have each borough agree on uniform publications, records, etc. For each to have its own would be very expensive; to centralize would be cheaper and more effective, and the whole area would be covered.

10. Sanitation. Except as a matter of economy, there is no particular reason to centralize. The question is whether the boroughs which contain the factories should be put to the expense of seeing that the work people from another borough work under sanitary conditions. Also, the authority responsible for the health of people living in one borough would have no control over their work places, and so would be unable to supervise their health conditions as he should.

11. and 12. As milk, water and food would be common to all boroughs, the control of their purity and safety should be the responsibility of a central authority.

13. It would be an unnecessary expense to have a laboratory for each borough when one could serve all.

In addition to these specific reasons, there is one other that should be mentioned. The success of any health department primarily rests on having a first-class health officer and well-trained, efficient heads for each of the divisions. Such people are not easy to obtain and they must be paid reasonable salaries. It is agreed that part-time service is not the best. Certainly, a half-dozen boroughs on the island could not afford a competent, complete staff of health officials. On the other hand, the metropolitan area could well afford to secure the best possible officials, and they in turn could direct the work for the whole area with economy and efficiency and a guarantee of results.

Perhaps the chief criticism of the borough plan is that it destroys local pride and interest by taking away the community interest if government is centralized. This difficulty can readily be overcome in so far as health work is concerned. Supposing the Island of Montreal is the metropolitan area with a centralized health administration. It is accepted in modern health work that there must be health centres in which are carried on the various health clinics, and from which centres work the staff covering the sanitary division served by the centre. The metropolitan area would, for purposes of health administration, be divided into sanitary divisions, and in each sanitary division there should