

license premises, and extend licenses; it also defines the quantity of liquor which may be kept by medical practitioners and how prescriptions are to be dealt with, and forbids advertising the prices of liquors; chapter 61 provides for a referendum upon certain questions connected with the Temperance Act. In Saskatchewan, chapter 75 amends the Saskatchewan Temperance Act by restricting the sale of liquor by druggists and prescriptions by physicians. In British Columbia, chapter 69 amends the British Columbia Prohibition Act in the matter of forms to be used for prescriptions for liquor, and by restricting and demanding information regarding the quantity of liquor in possession of bonded manufacturers; it also forbids the advertising of prices and quality of liquors.

Planning and Developing.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 62 amends the Town Planning Act of 1915, by providing for the creation of a local board by every local authority, and by classifying land that should be used for different kinds of agriculture, for horticulture, for public or private open spaces, for timber or for other purposes. In Ontario, chapter 55 provides for the establishment of community halls and athletic fields in rural districts. In British Columbia, chapter 14 provides for access by the public to towns situated on property owned by industrial companies.

Public Health.—In Nova Scotia, chapters 70, 71 and 72 amend the Public Health Act of 1918, chapter 70, by permitting local boards to make regulations regarding water supply, etc.; chapter 71, by forbidding the treatment of venereal diseases by other than medical practitioners; chapter 72, by providing for the division of the province into three health divisions with divisional medical officers with the powers of medical health officers and of sanitary inspectors under the Provincial Health Officer; it also provides for the establishment of public health nurses and of county health clinics. In New Brunswick, chapter 51 amends the Public Health Act of 1918, by demanding certificates of vaccination of men employed in camps, etc., and making employers liable for the expenses arising out of violation of the Act; it also demands that notice of births, marriages and deaths be given, and empowers the Minister to divide health districts into sub-districts with boards of health to act without remuneration; chapter 52 confirms measures taken during the influenza epidemic, the action of municipalities in providing funds for Board of Health, the action of Board of Health in incurring and paying liabilities, the action of municipalities in voting money for health purposes; it also defines when the council of city, town or municipality may vote money for health purposes. In Quebec, chapter 51 contains several amendments of the Public Health Act, mostly in the nature of a widening of the scope of the powers of the Superior Board of Health; it also contains certain provisions respecting the examination of prisoners, venereal diseases and reporting of same to Inspector of the Board of Health; chapter 4 ratifies contracts between the Laurentian Society, the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government respecting the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe-des-Monts. In Ontario, chapter 62 amends the Public Health Act in respect to registration of certificates of charges for installing sanitary conveniences.