

Loans were granted for the following purposes:	\$
To purchase land.....	48,838,781
To remove encumbrances on land owned by settler.....	2,081,977
To erect permanent improvements.....	10,306,663
To purchase stock and equipment.....	27,301,576
	88,528,997

In addition to those who have received money advances from the Government, 6,073 men who have taken up soldier grants and are eligible for loans have not yet taken advantage of this privilege.

Since the commencement of the Board's obligation more than 600,000 acres of raw land has been brought under cultivation by soldier settlers. In 1921 settlers brought 189,664 acres of new land under cultivation and at the end of the fiscal year the total area of land occupied by returned men under the Act was 5,238,449 acres.

The estimated value of crops raised by soldier settlers in 1921, a lean year in agriculture generally, was \$12,765,132. Livestock owned by settlers on March 31, 1922, was valued at \$13,829,601. Out of the amounts advanced by the Finance Department for loans to soldier settlers there had been returned \$11,885,781, so that on Mar. 31, 1922, the outstanding liability was about \$76,000,000.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The activities of the Department of Health of the Dominion Government come under the following ten headings: Quarantine Service, Immigration and Medical Service, Food and Drug Laboratories, Opium and Narcotic Drugs, Proprietary or Patent Medicines, Marine Hospitals Service, Venereal Disease Control, Child Welfare, Housing, Medical Research.

Quarantine Service.—Eight quarantine stations were kept in operation during the year, namely, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Chatham, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Louisburg, N.S., North Sydney, N.S., Quebec, P.Q., St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C. The number of vessels that reported at the stations above mentioned was 1,703 and the number of examinations made of individuals was 322,238.

There were 609 admissions to the quarantine hospitals, 247 of this number being patients and the balance "contacts," or persons who accompanied the sick; while the total number of days in hospital amounted to 7,065 for all classes of admission. There were twenty-two different classifications of disease, of which chickenpox with 11, measles with 108, mumps with 13, pediculosis with 28, and scarlet fever with 11 cases, were the largest contributors. There was only one case of smallpox, and but seven cases of influenza.

The leper station (Tracadie lazaretto) at Tracadie, N.B., had at the close of the year ten patients under treatment. Five of this number were female and five male. It is interesting to note that this is the smallest number since the lazaretto was opened. No new cases were admitted, but three inmates died during the period; two males, aged 67 and 64, and the third a female aged 54. The leper