

of admissions over discharges, during the same period, brought the number of inmates of insane asylums from 1,347 to 1,381. Total expenditure amounted to \$524,488.

3.—New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Department of Health includes among its branches those of general sanitation, water supply and communicable diseases, medical school inspection, collection of vital statistics, education and publicity, provincial laboratory and the administration of sub-health districts.

The department is administered by the Bureau of Health and more directly by the Chief Medical Officer of the province. Subordinate to him are the Chief of Laboratories, three District Medical Health Officers, in charge of the eastern, southern and western districts of the province, a Director of Nurses and a Director of Venereal Clinics. In addition, the organization is further subdivided into 16 sub-health districts, each in charge of a Medical Officer.

Accurate statistics of hospitals and similar institutions in New Brunswick are not available, the number of public institutions being the only figure at hand. Besides the 14 general hospitals in the province, there are also 2 tuberculosis sanatoria, 2 maternity hospitals, 1 insane asylum, 1 orphanage, 2 refuges and 1 leper station. Numerous other institutions of a private or semi-private nature exist, but information is lacking regarding their number and operations.

4.—Quebec.

In the administration of the health of the province, the Provincial Bureau of Health, in charge of the Provincial Secretary, with its activities divided among the fifteen public health districts, sees to the carrying out of the provisions of the Public Health Act. Twelve inspectors are appointed for the fifteen districts, their duties being divided generally between education of the public and municipal public health organization, while, in addition, their services are given in case of consultations, public lectures, maintenance of records of municipalities and medical and sanitary investigations. In addition to the district officers, the Bureau maintains a laboratory division, a division of sanitary engineering, a division of venereal diseases and a division of vital statistics.

Statistics of benevolent institutions in Quebec are collected and compiled by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. During the year 1922 there were in existence in the province 49 general hospitals, 4 maternity hospitals, 2 crèches, 5 tuberculosis sanatoria, 6 insane asylums, 1 home for incurables and 117 orphanages and refuges. In the 55 general and maternity hospitals, the number of inmates on Jan. 1, 1922, was 3,085; 52,938 persons were admitted and 52,719 discharged, leaving 3,304 inmates on Dec. 31. Total expenditure was \$3,752,369, of which \$902,298 was for salaries and wages. Population in the tuberculosis sanatoria decreased from 144 to 141 during the year, expenditure per head averaging \$761 and total expenses being \$108,778. The number of inmates of mental hospitals increased from 5,443 to 5,708 during the year, the average constituting 0.23 p.c. of the population of the province. The cost of maintenance of insane asylums for the year was \$1,389,372, offset by revenues of \$1,412,751. In the orphanages and refuges of the province, admissions numbering 5,825 and discharges to the number of 5,667 increased the population from 12,243 to 12,401. Expenditure amounted to \$3,351,534, an average of \$272 per head, while revenues totalled \$3,178,847.