

The work of public health nurses in connection with the examination of children attending school is perhaps best evidenced by the number of such examinations made—27,199 in the various counties, and 16,698 in seven cities and towns, a total of 43,897. The total number of children found to have defects, many of which are minor, was 25,121.

The latest available statistics of hospitals and benevolent institutions in Nova Scotia, as contained in the Report of the Inspector of Humane Institutions for the year ended Sept. 30, 1923, are given in tabular form in Table 3. It should be stated that while in Table 1 of this section, the province is shown to maintain 24 mental hospitals and 22 houses of refuge, the statistics given below are solely those of the institutions coming under the inspection of the Provincial Government. The same applies to tuberculosis sanatoria, of which only one is inspected by provincial officials.

3.—Hospitals, etc., in Nova Scotia, 1923.

Items.	General, Isolation, and Private Hospitals.	Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Con- sumptives.	Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane and Poor.
Number of institutions.....	16	1	1	24
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	624	39	93	2,015
Admissions and births.....	9,409	482	227	826
Discharges, etc.....	9,930	872	213	822
Number of patients (end of year).....	568	29	107	2,019
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	75,731	—	97,231	—
Fees.....\$	217,585	—	157,877	—
Total.....\$	463,028 ¹	—	263,582	—
Expenditures—Salaries.....\$	124,427	—	88,440	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	63,728	—	84,451	—
Total.....\$	453,273 ¹	—	263,582	—

¹ For 14 hospitals only.

3.—New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Department of Health includes among its branches those of general sanitation, water supply, drainage and communicable disease, medical school inspection, sanitary education and publicity, a provincial pathological and public health laboratory and the general supervision of the health sub-districts, of which there are sixteen.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health, from a governmental standpoint, and is under the immediate and direct control of the Chief Medical Officer. His staff, which, with the Minister, forms the Bureau of Health, consists of the chief of laboratories, three district medical health officers, six medical school inspectors, a director of nurses and director of venereal clinics.

The Chief Medical Officer of the province, in his sixth annual report, summarizes the chief activities of the department during the year ended Oct. 31, 1923, under the headings of general sanitation, medical school inspection and the collection of vital statistics.

Under the system of medical school inspection, the province is divided into 6 areas, each of which is again divided into sub-districts. A medical inspector is in charge of each district and the attempt has been made, although not altogether successfully, to examine the physical and mental condition of every child attending school throughout the province at some time during the school year. As a result,