

physically defective persons), while in addition, 100 other passengers (immigrant and non-immigrant) were detained for medical or surgical treatment previous to certification. An additional 225 were detained for medical or surgical treatment until cured, while 850 cases of minor defects were recorded. This is in addition to the revision of 24,832 medical certificates in the British Isles and Europe, and rejections under the Immigration Act totalling 2,154.

Marine Hospitals Service.—The Department operates two marine hospitals, at Sydney and Lunenburg, N.S., revenues for the purpose being collected on the tonnage of vessels arriving at ports in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. Gratuitous treatment is accorded all needy mariners from vessels paying such dues. In addition to the two hospitals maintained by the Government, treatment was provided during the year at 59 town and city hospitals in the 5 provinces for 3,469 injured and distressed mariners.

Venereal Disease Control.—The annual grant by the Dominion Government to aid in the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases was reduced from \$200,000 to \$150,000 in the year 1924-25. The campaign carried on throughout the country by the various governments may be divided roughly into 5 main activities:—treatment, education, social service, law enforcement and the collection of statistics. There are 56 clinics in operation throughout the Dominion at which free treatment may be obtained, while free hospital examination and accommodation is given where necessary. Both the Dominion and the Provincial Governments have issued pamphlets and circulars designed to prevent the spread of the diseases.

Hospitalization and Sanitation.—Considerable information has been prepared and supplied, both in answer to enquiries and to the public, relating to the construction, equipment and management of hospitals, principally those required in smaller communities. The division is also preparing data relating to buildings for the institutional care of mental defectives. Numerous enquiries regarding water supplies and sewage treatment and disposal have been answered and several publications on these subjects distributed during the year.

Opium and Narcotic Drugs.—During the year, the Department issued 234 import licenses, 61 export licenses, 111 wholesale druggists' licenses, and 45 licenses to retail manufacturing druggists. Narcotics imported into Canada were as follows:—cocaine, 1,589 oz., morphine 7,424 oz. and crude opium 655 lb.

Close supervision is maintained on all exports and imports of narcotics, and the licensing system enables the Department to know at all times the amount of these drugs received by every druggist, veterinary surgeon, dentist or physician in Canada. By this system it is possible for the Department to check up the disposition of these drugs, and to make reasonably certain that the use being made of them does not contravene the Act. Statistics of offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the year ended Mar. 31, 1925, show a total of 268 convictions consequent on prosecutions by Dominion authorities. Total convictions during the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, amounted to 996.

Proprietary or Patent Medicines.—Medicines registered and licensed under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act during the year 1924-25 numbered 6,724; 642 new medicines were registered. Under the operation of the Act, which has as its fundamental principle the requirement that all such articles shall be on the market in a way which permits the ordinary layman to understand what he is buying, many articles were rejected as absolute frauds and dangerous to health. Samples of various medicines are obtained periodically in the open market and are sent to the laboratory for the purpose of confirming and approving the ingredients of each.