

Act, in so far as relates to sick and distressed mariners, the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act, the Patent or Proprietary Medicines Act, the Importation and Exportation of Opium, the Commercial Fertilizers Act, the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, the Maple Sugar and Syrup Act, the Honey Act, the Housing Branch of Housing and Town Planning, the Opium and Drug Act. The Dominion Council of Health has been established, and three branches dealing with Sanitary Statistics and Publications, Venereal Diseases and Child Welfare are in process of organization. A list of the publications of the Department of Health will be found toward the end of the Administration section of the Year Book.

Even before the war it was beginning to be recognized that one of the greatest menaces to the life and health of the human race was venereal disease. The war undoubtedly increased the danger, as millions of men were separated from their homes and families for lengthy periods of time. In Canada a considerable amount of venereal disease has been found to exist both among returned soldiers and the general population. In order to provide funds for combatting these diseases the Dominion Government in the fiscal year 1920-1921 granted the sum of \$200,000 for the fight against venereal diseases, to be carried on in co-operation with the provinces. Of this amount \$10,000 was to be granted to the National Council for combatting Venereal Diseases, and \$10,000 was retained for carrying on the work in the Department of Health. The balance was to be divided among the provinces in proportion to population, the provinces accepting the grant agreeing to establish clinics with specialist physicians in charge of treatment, and sufficient assistance to carry on the work efficiently and free to the patients; to establish hospital beds with free treatment to inmates of jails and places of detention, to provide diagnostic laboratories for venereal disease work, with a specialist in venereal disease diagnosis, treatment and propaganda to carry out the venereal disease work of the provinces. The grants actually made amounted to \$93,767, while an item of \$200,000 to be spent for this purpose has been included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1921-1922.

RECENT PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Public health is, of course, very largely a matter for the Provincial Governments, and the amount of legislation directly or indirectly concerned with public health has for some years been steadily increasing. In the course of a brief summary it is impossible to enter into details, but attention may be directed to the establishment in New Brunswick by chapter 36 of the Statutes of 1918 of a Provincial Department of Health, the Minister in charge of which is under obligation to collect vital statistics, to take steps to prevent or suppress disease, to keep on hand adequate supplies of vaccines and serums, and to disseminate general knowledge concerning the ways in which diseases may be prevented or cured. He is also empowered