

9.—British Columbia.

The Provincial Board of Health of British Columbia, a branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, is organized in five main departments; (1) sanitary, including the inspection of logging camps, tourist camps and ships; (2) venereal disease prevention; (3) public health nursing, comprising the conduct of baby clinics, medical school inspection and other social service activities; (4) laboratory, including the distribution of vaccines and antitoxins, besides the ordinary analysis of specimens, and (5) child hygiene. A report on vital statistics of the province is included in the annual report of the board.

As in Alberta, information readily available regarding hospitals and other charitable institutions, is restricted to figures of government expenditure in the fiscal year 1921. During that year \$56,361 were expended on the conservation of health and sanitation, \$1,125,011 on hospitals and \$114,038 on charities. The only public institution regarding which complete data are at hand is the leper station at D'Arcy island, mentioned above as operated by the Dominion Department of Health.

10.—The Canadian Red Cross Society.

Closely allied with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in activities to promote the health of the people and the care of diseased or needy persons is the Canadian Red Cross Society. It was originally organized in 1896, and came into such prominence during the late war that its peace-time organization has been enlisted by the governments of all the provinces to aid in the general improvement of health and the extermination of disease.

The more important phases of the work now undertaken by the society are as follows:—(1) the assistance rendered towards the professional training of public health nurses, (2) co-operation with other organizations engaged in similar work, (3) general educational work, and (4) the use of specially trained public health nurses. In the first direction mentioned, courses have been established in six Canadian universities for the training of public health nurses. Again, the society is actively engaged, in co-operation with various other organizations throughout the country, in the combating of disease, the promotion of child welfare and the care of physically defective persons. Co-operative work is carried on with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the Child Welfare Section of the Canadian Public Health Association, and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. In addition to numerous public lectures and meetings, a large amount of literature has been distributed, and a monthly journal with an average circulation of over 150,000 has been published for some years. Many specially trained nurses have been placed at the disposal of the various provincial Governments by the society, to carry on educational or nursing work in schools and homes.

11.—The Victorian Order of Nurses.

While of a more specialized type than the Red Cross Society, the Victorian Order of Nurses still does a large amount of public educational work in matters of health and the prevention of disease. The order was originally founded in 1897, and from then until the present time has gradually extended its activities to cover a broad field. Twenty-four hospitals have been operated by the order in out-of-the-way parts of the country, all but five of which have been handed over to local authorities. Since its inception, the scope of the work carried on has constantly