

**British Columbia.**—The Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Provincial Secretary, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Its Branches comprise the following: Sanitation, Venereal Clinics, Laboratories, Tuberculosis, Infectious Diseases and Public Health Nursing, and Vital Statistics. The Sanitation Branch has directed numerous recent efforts to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by touring motorists, and to the control of campers and squatters along the coast. The Laboratories Branch, in addition to the analysis of specimens, distributes annually various vaccines and antitoxin. The Tuberculosis Branch has been very much enlarged, the province being organized into districts under the direction of a medical officer and specially trained public health nurses. The educational part of the work is accentuated, and home visits are emphasized in order to educate the people to the dangers of infection.

## Section 2.—Institutional Statistics.\*

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics now co-operates with the provincial authorities through its newly created branch of the Census of Institutions, and collects annual statistics for all hospitals in Canada, including mental institutions and homes for incurables.

The institutions covered in the statistics which follow include: (1) *hospitals*—institutions primarily engaged in the prevention and cure of physical sickness and disease, such as hospitals for the sick, sanatoria and institutions for incurables; (2) *mental and neurological institutions*—for the treatment and care of mental ailments, such as asylums for the insane, institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, etc.; (3) *charitable and benevolent institutions*—caring for the poor of both sexes and of all ages, such as homes for the aged, county refuges, orphanages, etc.; and (4) *penal and corrective institutions* which have for their purpose the reclamation of the criminal and the reformation and training of delinquent boys and girls. Institutional statistics, as summarized in Table 1, may, therefore, be regarded as dealing with the four main types of social pathology, *viz.*, physical, mental, economic and moral. They provide a body of statistical data which affords to students of social problems a fairly comprehensive view of institutional life in Canada.

**Historical.**—A brief historical sketch of the origin and growth of the several classes of institutions in Canada is given below. Their present-day development is given in detail in the tables which follow this historical sketch.

**Hospitals.**—The foundation of hospitals in Canada dates back to the French régime. The first hospital in New France was the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, founded in 1639 under the auspices of Les Hospitalières de la Misericorde de Jésus. Other hospitals founded during this period were: Hôtel-Dieu, Montreal, 1644; L'Hôpital Général, Quebec, 1693; L'Hôpital Général, Montreal, 1694; and Hôtel-Dieu, Three Rivers, 1697. Montreal General was opened in 1818 and the Marine Hospital, Quebec, in 1830. In Upper Canada, the earliest hospital recorded was one founded in 1790 at Sault Ste. Marie for the care of the Indians. Toronto General was founded in 1819, Kingston General in 1833, Ottawa General in 1844, Hôtel-Dieu at Kingston in 1848 and Hamilton General in 1850. With the expanding population of Canada, the increase in hospitals was very marked during the last half of the nine-

\*This section has been revised by J. C. Brady, Official in Charge of Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.