

Venereal Disease Control, Laboratories, Public Health Engineering, Public Health Education and Vital Statistics; and the Bureaus of Administration and of Local Health Services.

Government clinics for diagnosis and treatment are operated at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Trail while consultative services and free drugs are supplied to private practitioners throughout the Province.

Under the Bureau of Local Health Services contact is maintained with the numerous local health services, such as Public Health Nursing, local Health Officers, School Medical Services and Health Units. The Health Unit is accepted by Public Health authorities as the answer to the problem of providing adequate local health service within the means of the local taxpayers. In British Columbia Health Units are responsible for all the generalized public-health activities and are the media through which the specialized provincial health services are translated into action for the people. Public Health Nurses serve most parts of the Province and, together with Health Units and full-time city health departments, close to 90 p.c. of the population. The funds to establish such full-time Health Units are provided from both the School Boards and councils of the component communities and from the Provincial Government. The grants from the Provincial Government are made from two separate Departments. The Provincial Board of Health makes a grant for the entire Health Unit while the grant from the Education Department is given in consideration of the Public Health Nurses of the Units who undertake the accepted school health program.

Section 2.—Institutional Statistics*

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has, since that date, co-operated with the provincial authorities through the Census of Institutions, and now collects, on a Dominion-wide basis, statistics for the following types of institutions: (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 and those under the heading "Dominion" in Table 1. Statistics are not available for hospitals under the control of the Department of National Defence. (2) *Mental and neurological institutions*—such as asylums for the insane, institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, etc., devoted to the treatment and care of mental ailments. (3) *Charitable and benevolent institutions*—caring for the poor and the destitute of all ages, such as homes for the aged, county refuges, orphanages, etc. The statistics regarding this group will now be found at pp. 677-682. (4) *Penal and corrective institutions*—having for their purpose the reclamation of criminals 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.

* The statistics of this section have been revised by J. C. Brady, M.A., Officer in Charge of the Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.