Tuberculosis diagnostic clinics are provided in the form of stationary clinics in the larger centres and four travelling clinics. In addition, two Survey Chest Clinic Units utilizing 4×5 film-equipment mounted in buses, provide free X-ray service to the larger centres and to all industries. Out-patient treatment and pneumo-thorax refills are available at all the stationary clinics and by specially instructed physicians throughout the Province at strategic points utilizing pneumo-thorax equipment provided by the Division. These services are paid for by the Division. In addition special allowances, over and above other welfare assistance, are made to aid those patients suffering from tuberculosis and their families, and consultative and advisory service is furnished to local Health Departments, physicians and hospitals.

The Division of Laboratories is under the direction of a trained bacteriologist and serologist. In addition to the large main laboratory in Vancouver, it buys branch laboratory public-health service from hospitals in Victoria, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Kamloops, Nelson, and Kelowna. Laboratory service and biological products are provided free to all physicians and Health Departments throughout the Province.

The Division of Vital Statistics is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths and marriages in the Province. It collects, compiles, tabulates, analyses and publishes statistics on adoptions and divorces, as well as on vital statistics.

The Division of Venereal Disease Control operates diagnostic and treatment clinics in Vancouver, Victoria, Trail, Oakalla Gaol, New Westminster and in Prince Rupert and the Peace River area in co-operation with the local Health Units. Physicians are paid for venereal disease treatment of indigents where no clinic service is available. Free drugs, consultative and advisory service, including public health education, is available throughout the Province. The case finding and case holding is the duty and responsibility of local Health Service but the Division provides Public Health Nurses specially trained in epidemiology to assist the Local Health personnel.

The Division of Public Health Education is now being organized: in the meantime public health educational programs are developed by all the Divisions and Bureaus.

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 Health and Welfare. (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. (see p. 819). (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.

^{*} Revised by J. C. Brady, M.A., Officer in Charge of the Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.