

provincial health departments have not lessened their anti-tuberculosis activities. In most provinces, there is an organized tuberculosis-control division that maintains a tuberculosis case registry, supervises the preventive and case-finding activities of the local health services and provides free treatment in out-patient clinics and sanatoria; in four provinces the sanatoria are privately operated but are supported by tax funds. Voluntary tuberculosis associations are active in each province in case-finding and health education.

Mental Illness and Defect: Mental health divisions of the provincial health departments administer the public diagnostic and treatment services and assist the privately-operated services for the mentally ill and mentally defective. Community treatment facilities include out-patient mental health centres and psychiatric units of general hospitals that also provide short-term in-patient treatment. The large public mental hospitals, nearly all provincially operated, admit the majority of patients needing long-term care, and the public "hospital schools" for mental defectives, established in all but one province, care for the more severely retarded. In addition, specialized diagnostic and treatment services have been organized in the larger cities for emotionally-disturbed children, the mentally retarded, alcoholics and court offenders. Three treatment centres for drug addicts are operated in Ontario and British Columbia.

Cancer: The standardized cancer death-rate in Canada has steadily risen to a high of 132.0 in 100,000 of the population in 1966. Official and voluntary agencies in all provinces engage in cancer detection and treatment, public education and clinical research. Cancer-control programs have been established in the health departments in three provinces, while provincially-supported cancer foundations carry this responsibility in four provinces. With some variance among the provinces, a range of free diagnostic and treatment services is now available as a result of the federal Cancer Control Grant and the hospital insurance programs; cancer clinics are located at the larger general hospitals in each province. The cancer-control programs in Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick also pay for the costs of medical and surgical services; elsewhere, some of these costs are covered under the voluntary and public medical-care insurance schemes.

Hospital Insurance

Insured Services: Under federal-provincial hospital-insurance and diagnostic-services programs, all provinces and territories make available, on a prepayment or tax-financed basis, to all covered residents, standard ward accommodation and the services ordinarily supplied by a hospital to in-patients, including meals, nursing, laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic tests and most drugs. All provinces have limitations on payments for out-of-province in-patient care, and some provinces require prior approval except in cases of emergency. Care in mental and tuberculosis institutions is not included in provincial programs, except in Ontario, but is provided under separate legislation.

Out-patient hospital services may be included in the programs at provincial discretion; consequently the services insured and the conditions of availability vary widely from province to province. The following summary indicates the range of coverage by province. Some provinces insure out-patient care within the province only.