

Manitoba: Persons suffering from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis receive free treatment services. Patients in mental hospitals who can afford to pay may be charged a portion of the costs of care. The Cancer Relief and Research Institute provides a free cancer biopsy service and diagnostic services to indigent rural residents and radium and X-ray treatment services are available without charge to all rural residents. A nominal charge is made for these latter services to the residents of Greater Winnipeg. Extensive rehabilitation facilities are also available for physically-handicapped children and adults.

In 1960, Manitoba broadened its programme of provincial social assistance to include a comprehensive programme of health care for cases of need among the aged and infirm, including those in nursing homes or institutions, the blind, the physically or mentally disabled, mothers with custody of dependent children and neglected children. Services provided include physicians' services in home and office, optical and dental care, essential drugs, remedial care and treatment including physiotherapy, emergency transportation, and chiropractic treatment. Medical and surgical care at hospital is expected to be provided without charge, i.e. by staff physicians, and by private arrangement with the municipal authority in the patient's place of residence.

In 12 "municipal-doctor plan" areas of Manitoba, with a total population of about 30,000, indigents receive medical care under the same pre-payment arrangements that apply to other residents of these areas, except that the indigents are relieved of the personal levies made in the form of premiums and property tax, which are assumed by the municipality. In other areas, treatment services for indigent persons not covered in the 1960 provincial programs may be provided at local discretion under a fee-for-service arrangement between the doctor and the municipality concerned.

Saskatchewan: Free services provided include diagnosis and treatment for mental illness and care for mentally-defective persons and for persons suffering from tuberculosis. Diagnostic and treatment services are available for cancer and polio patients, and rehabilitation services for physically-disabled children and adults.

Since July 1, 1962, the province has operated a medical care insurance programme. All residents not already included in other federal or provincial programmes are covered on payment of premiums. These were \$12 an adult a year and \$24 a family for 1963, and were reduced to \$6 and \$12 for 1964. The balance of the cost of paying for physicians' services (in home, office and hospital without limit if medically required) is met from general provincial revenues. Patients have free choice of physician, and physicians free choice of patient, and medical services are provided and paid for on a fee-per-item-of-service basis representing 85 per cent of the minimum tariffs of the provincial medical association. Patients may be billed the remaining 15 per cent unless the billing is through an approved voluntary agency or the government administering agency. In these instances, the physicians accept the 85 per cent as payment in full.

Complete medical, dental, nursing, chiropody and optical services, and most drugs in general use, are provided at provincial expense to persons on continuing public assistance, including heads of households and their dependants entitled to receive provincial allowances supplementary to old-age security and blindness allowance, and recipients of aid to dependent families (formerly identified as mothers' allowance). Other persons receiving provincial assistance on a casual basis are eligible for the same range of services. These persons include wards, all inmates, residents in unorganized areas, and immigrants. The range of services for all indigents under these provincial programmes is broader than under the medical-care legislation. Persons who are wards of the province, though not formally identified long-term beneficiaries, are frequently provided with care on a continuing basis. Other indigent persons receive necessary medical care at municipal discretion, usually because they are eligible by virtue of the municipality paying the medical-care premium on their behalf.