

Divisions of the Society are operated in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The British Columbia Division conducts an out-patient diagnostic service, in-patient care and a mobile unit; the diagnostic service is supplied through arthritis clinics and a mobile unit which brings treatment facilities to those unable to leave home.

The National Cancer Institute of Canada.—The National Cancer Institute was incorporated in 1947 for the purpose of correlating cancer-control activity in Canada and of establishing and maintaining cancer research. Its program includes the sponsorship of research projects through grants-in-aid and fellowships, professional education, the co-ordination of provincial cancer-control programs and the operation of the Canadian Tumour Registry at Ottawa. The Canadian Tumour Registry utilizes the technical facilities of the Laboratory of Hygiene of the Department of National Health and Welfare to diagnose unusual tumours and to act as a central tumour library. The Institute has advisory committees on radiation therapy and on records and statistics.

The Canadian Cancer Society.—This Society, incorporated in 1938, works under a joint director with, and acts as a fund-raising body for, the National Cancer Institute. The Society has branch divisions in nine provinces and these provide services particularly in the fields of lay education and welfare. The services vary from province to province but include assistance from social-service workers and the provision of free cancer dressings and medicines, nursing care, transportation and living accommodation.

The Canadian Tuberculosis Association.—This Association, which was founded in 1900, is active in fund-raising for the purpose of educating the general public in tuberculosis prevention and of sponsoring services for the tuberculous. Services are provided through provincial branches. The Saskatchewan branch operates the provincial tuberculosis-control program in that Province and in several provinces services include assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of the tuberculous through the operation of mobile X-ray units, the employment of teachers of vocational and academic subjects, and generally through co-operation in tuberculosis-control programs of provincial health departments.

The Canadian Mental Health Association.—The Canadian Mental Health Association operated between the years 1918 and 1950 as the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The Committee worked for the conservation of mental health; it has studied mental health conditions in Canada and has sponsored mental health projects such as a teacher-training course designed to provide liaison officers between the school and the mental health clinics, and a psychiatric centre for work with social agencies in the community. The Association is continuing and expanding the interests of the Committee through the formation of provincial branches to make consultative and educational services more readily available to the whole population.

Other National Health Organizations.—Additional voluntary agencies are engaged in a variety of health activities including financial support and operation of educational programs, research and training, and the provision of treatment. These activities may be directed towards the general public or towards specific categories of ill or disabled persons, such as the paraplegics. Some organizations, such as those dealing with the blind and the deaf, are interested in the welfare as well as the health problems of the groups served. Organizations of professional medical and related personnel, in particular of public health personnel, assist in the development of agencies and in guiding their activities.