

ill prisoners, appoints superintendents to the various mental hospitals and exercises supervisory and regulatory functions. Patients who can afford to pay contribute part of the cost of maintenance, all other costs are paid by the Province.

Tuberculosis.—All sanatoria are operated by lay or religious groups under medical directors appointed by the Health Department; the cost of treating medical indigents is borne by the Province. The provincial Tuberculosis Division co-ordinates the work of the health units, voluntary agencies and sanatoria and gives assistance to municipal agencies carrying out anti-tuberculosis work.

Cancer.—Cancer services are centred mainly in hospitals affiliated with the three universities; financial assistance for diagnosis, treatment and hospital care comes from federal-provincial grants.

Poliomyelitis.—Treatment facilities are maintained by voluntary organizations.

Venereal Disease.—The provincial Venereal Diseases Division subsidizes free treatment administered by the out-patient departments of general hospitals, and supervises preventive and case-finding measures.

Crippled Children.—Treatment facilities for crippling conditions in children are maintained by voluntary organizations.

Rehabilitation.—Medical Rehabilitation facilities have been developed in a number of teaching and general hospitals and comprehensive services organized in four specialized rehabilitation centres—the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, the Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre in Montreal, the Quebec Rehabilitation Clinic in Quebec City, and the Rehabilitation Clinic operated by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board. The Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Youth give grants to numerous organizations offering medical, educational and vocational services to groups of disabled persons.

Other Services.—Treatment facilities for arthritis and other diseases are maintained by voluntary organizations.

Ontario.—Public health responsibility has been decentralized in Ontario to a large number of locally administered health units and municipal health departments. The provincial Department of Health assists with auxiliary services, technical advice and grants-in-aid. Voluntary agencies administer certain programs for specific diseases, under sponsorship of the health department, while other special programs have been developed directly by the Province.

General Public Health.—Full-time local health services are available to more than 70 p.c. of the population through 29 health units, and 13 municipal departments. Provincial grants to health units, varying from 25 to 50 p.c. of the cost, are administered by the Health Units Branch of the Department. Specialized provincial Divisions provide consultative services in sanitary engineering, maternal and child hygiene, epidemiology, public health nursing, tuberculosis prevention, mental health, industrial health, venereal disease control and dental health. The Division of Laboratories provides public health and clinical laboratory services through a central laboratory in Toronto, 13 regional laboratories, five associated laboratories and a mobile unit. The Division of Industrial Hygiene investigates occupational health hazards, operates a laboratory and administers the civil service health centres.

Hospital and Medical Care.—General hospital care for indigents is a statutory municipal responsibility with minimum per diem rates fixed by the Province; additional assistance comes from provincial per diem maintenance and special grants paid to all public hospitals. In 1956, the Hospital Service Commission of Ontario was set up to plan hospital developments in the Province and to administer the proposed system of hospital care insurance