

to be initiated. Certain medical services are available to recipients of all types of public assistance through a formal arrangement between the Province and the Ontario Medical Association. The program includes the services of a physician in his office or the patient's home, necessary consultations, home confinements, emergency drugs and refractions. Monthly per capita payments by the Department of Public Welfare to the Medical Association for these services are administered by a special agency, "The Medical Welfare Plan".

*Mental Health.*—Fifteen mental hospitals and two training schools for mentally defective persons are administered by the Division of Mental Health. Travelling clinics and out-patient departments are operated by some provincial hospitals but most community and child guidance centres are the responsibility of local health departments or voluntary groups. Extensive grants are available for construction of psychiatric units in general hospitals. The Province pays for most of the cost of care in mental hospitals.

*Tuberculosis.*—All measures for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis are the general responsibility of the Division of Tuberculosis Prevention. Local voluntary associations support provincially conducted X-ray surveys and chest clinics and operate 13 of the Province's 15 tuberculosis sanatoria. The Ontario Tuberculosis Association co-ordinates the work of the member agencies. Tuberculosis treatment is virtually free for most patients, although patients with means may contribute to maintenance.

*Cancer.*—Cancer services are provided through the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation which administers or finances eight regional treatment centres and two diagnostic clinics; the program includes free radiotherapy for patients with insufficient means. Affiliated with the Foundation is the newly established Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto, a hospital centre designed exclusively for cancer diagnosis, treatment and advanced research.

*Poliomyelitis.*—The Province pays most of the costs of hospital care of poliomyelitis patients during the post-paralytic phase, as well as costs of physiotherapy and nursing in specially designated hospitals.

*Venereal Disease.*—Venereal disease control is to a considerable extent decentralized through the municipal health departments and local health units; the central Division of Venereal Disease Control subsidizes eleven clinics for free diagnosis and treatment.

*Crippled Children.*—The Ontario Society for Crippled Children operates diagnostic clinics, treatment units, summer camps and other services.

*Dental.*—The Division of Dental Services administers grants for school treatment services and operates mobile dental clinics.

*Rehabilitation.*—Rehabilitation services for adults are provided through various voluntary organizations and government agencies. One of the best known facilities is the Medical Rehabilitation Centre for injured workmen, administered by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. The Province has a rehabilitation program for handicapped persons not covered by other legislation. The 1955 Rehabilitation Services Act authorizes the purchase of approved rehabilitation services that may enable a handicapped person to engage in remunerative employment.

*Manitoba.*—Provincial health services in Manitoba are provided through divisions of health services and psychiatric services in the Department of Health and Public Welfare, and through several quasi-governmental and voluntary agencies. Public health and personal health care services have been developed in close co-operation with local authorities under the Health Services Act which authorizes preventive medical services through local health units, diagnostic services through laboratory and X-ray units, and the establishment of medical care and organized hospital districts.