

of custodial care and locked doors has been the introduction of open wards where patients may have unrestricted access to grounds, occupational and recreational areas.

Persons engaged in the treatment of the mentally ill are the largest single group employed by provincial governments. Although an acute shortage of professional personnel still exists, an expanded program of training is now in operation with federal health grant assistance.

One of the greatest changes in the past decade has been in the extension of community mental health services outside mental hospitals. General hospitals have expanded their psychiatric services in both in-patient and out-patient departments. About 30 general hospitals have organized units where psychiatric treatment is provided by professional trained staffs. First admissions to these units in 1956 totalled about 8,500. Out-patient clinics where mental illness may be treated at an early stage and guidance services given to children and parents, and various community agencies also play an important part in the treatment of mental illness outside mental hospitals. Less than 20 mental health clinics existed in 1944, but there are now 145 community out-patient mental health services, consisting of 85 out-patient services in hospitals and 35 full-time and 25 part-time clinics. Operating agencies include provincial health departments, municipalities or health units, mental or psychiatric hospitals, general and allied special hospitals, school boards and voluntary organizations.

Day and night care centres, another departure from the traditional form of custodial care, developed first in Montreal a decade ago as part of the psychiatric service of two large general hospitals. Similar centres, admitting patients on a nine-to-five basis or in the evening after work have now been opened at St. John's in Newfoundland, at Toronto in Ontario and at Burnaby in British Columbia.

*Tuberculosis.*—Despite greatly reduced mortality from tuberculosis and evidence of some lowering in incidence, the number of cases discovered through provincial detection programs indicates that tuberculosis is still a major public health problem. Case-finding techniques include mass X-ray surveys, tuberculin tests, special surveys of groups vulnerable to tuberculosis, and routine X-ray examinations of all general hospital and out-patient admissions. The work of case-finding is supported substantially by voluntary campaigns conducted by the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

Sanatoria treatment is free in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is included in the hospital insurance benefits which came into effect in Ontario on Jan. 1, 1959. Even in those provinces where a charge for sanatoria care may be made, the amount collected from paying patients is a very small percentage of total costs.

The number of beds set up in sanatoria and in tuberculosis units of general hospitals declined from a peak of 18,977 reached in 1953 to 15,958 in 1957. This decline in occupancy has resulted from such factors as a decrease in the number of admissions, detection of cases in earlier stages of the disease, and improved treatment methods by drugs and surgery. Provision has been made in several provinces to furnish drugs to patients for home treatment.

*Cancer.*—Health departments and lay and professional groups working for the control of cancer have been concerned mainly with four aspects of the problem—diagnosis, treatment, research and public education.

In the detection and treatment of cancer, specialized medicine, hospital services and an expanding public health program are closely related. Programs operating under health departments exist in four provinces and there are an equal number with provincially supported cancer agencies or commissions. These sponsor the work of diagnosis and treatment in special clinics located usually within the larger general hospitals. The scope of services available without charge varies. Those of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission and the Alberta Department of Health include all clinical and laboratory examinations