

Canada and each time he intends to market another product, make changes in existing products, or withdraw a product from the market, he must notify the Directorate.

Regulation of the supply and use of narcotic drugs is carried out under the Narcotic Control Act, as revised in 1961. This legislation prescribes a maximum penalty of seven years with no minimum for illegal possession; a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for trafficking; and minimum and maximum penalties of seven years and life imprisonment for illegal export and import. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other law-enforcement agencies continue to make every effort to keep the illicit traffic to a minimum.

Subsection 5.—Medical Services

Through its Medical Services Branch, the Department of National Health and Welfare provides several direct and indirect types of medical service, as described in the following paragraphs. "Indirect" services are provided by hiring local services where practicable.

Indians and Eskimos.—Medical and public health services are made available to registered Indians or Eskimos who are not included under provincial arrangements and who are unable to provide for themselves. A large volume of the service in treatment and health education is rendered to patients through 83 Departmental out-patient clinics staffed by medical and other public health personnel. In remote areas, the key facility is frequently the Departmental nursing station, a combined emergency treatment and public health unit having two to four beds under the direction of one or two nurses; 46 of these are operated throughout Canada.

Where practicable, there has been an increasing integration of Indians into provincial and municipal health agencies and the number of hospitals and other facilities provided specifically for them have been reduced accordingly. At present, the Department maintains 15 hospitals at strategic points and co-operates elsewhere with community, mission or company hospitals. Indians are included under all provincial prepaid insurance plans for hospital care and other forms of medical care but in almost all cases the total cost of mental and tuberculosis care is borne directly by the Federal Government. Indian and Eskimo health workers are trained to give instruction in health care and sanitation.

Northern Health.—Because of the special problems in developing health services in the Far North, the Department has been given the responsibility of co-ordinating federal and territorial health care for all residents. In so doing, it undertakes the functions of a health department for the Council of the Northwest Territories and assists the government of the Yukon Territory in the provision of certain health services. Close liaison is maintained with the federal departments directly responsible for administrative matters affecting these areas. Hospital insurance plans are in effect in both territories.

In the Yukon Territory, services for the total population administered through the Commissioner for the Yukon and provided on a cost-sharing basis with the Department of National Health and Welfare include complete treatment for tuberculosis, payment for services rendered at the Alberta cancer clinics, mental hospital care through arrangements with the Province of British Columbia, and medical care for indigent patients. Public health nursing services, measures for control of communicable diseases, and administration of the principal public hospital are primarily the responsibility of the Department.

Similar services are provided in the Northwest Territories. The costs of these services are shared between the respective territorial government and the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Sick Mariners.—The Department provides compulsory prepaid medical, surgical, hospital and other treatment services to crew members of all foreign-going ships arriving in Canada and Canadian coastal vessels in interprovincial trade, and provides medical,