

that pay for work and provide training, and halfway houses in which patients can live and continue to receive treatment while becoming settled in a job.

Facilities for mentally retarded persons include day training schools or classes, summer camps and sheltered workshops as well as residential care in institutions. These facilities provide for social, academic, and vocational training. Manual skills are taught in the training-school workshops and some people are placed in jobs in the community.

Emotionally disturbed children presenting personality or behaviour disorders are treated at hospital units, community clinics, child guidance clinics, and other out-patient facilities.

Alcoholism is a disease afflicting at least 2% of adult Canadians. It is treated in hospitals, out-patient clinics, hostels, long-term residences or farms, and special facilities for the alcoholic offender. Official and voluntary agencies carry out public education, treatment, rehabilitation and research. Among these agencies are Alcoholics Anonymous, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, the Alcoholism Foundation of British Columbia, l'Office de la Prévention et du Traitement de l'Alcoolisme et des autres Toxicomanies in Quebec, the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba and the Nova Scotia Alcoholism Research Foundation. Community treatment programs for narcotic addicts have been established under the aegis of the Narcotic Addiction Foundation of British Columbia and the Ontario Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, supported primarily by provincial funds.

5.2.5 Specific diseases or disabilities

Heart disease. The death toll from heart disease in Canada in 1973 was 56,656, amounting to 256 deaths for each 100,000 persons. The male rate was higher than the female (305 against 207). Among men aged 45 to 64 years heart disease accounted for 40% of all deaths, and the single diagnostic class Ischemic Heart Disease (in which the heart muscle has its own blood supply restricted) killed 9,265 of the 25,115 men in this age group who died in 1973. In 1972, heart disease required 4,019,000 days of hospital care in general and allied special hospitals.

The Canadian Heart Foundation, inaugurated in 1955, had by early 1974 devoted \$35.3 million to cardiovascular research in the universities and hospitals of Canada; its 1973-74 budget alone provided \$4.8 million. The Medical Research Council spent \$3.5 million on cardiovascular research in 1973-74.

Cancer. As the second leading cause of death in Canada, cancer accounts for about one of every five deaths, most of them occurring in the middle and later years of life. The death rate from cancer increased slightly, from 147.9 per 100,000 population in 1972 to 149.7 in 1973. That for females rose from 131.8 in 1972 to 132.8 in 1973, and for males from 163.9 in 1972 to 166.5 in 1973. Statistics on the incidence of new cancer cases will be found in Table 5.15.

Special provincial agencies for cancer control, usually in the health department or a separate cancer institute, carry out cancer detection and treatment, public education, professional training, and research in co-operation with local public health services, physicians and the voluntary Canadian Cancer Society branches. Although the provisions are not uniform, cancer programs in all provinces provide a range of free diagnostic and treatment services to both out-patients and in-patients. Hospital insurance benefits for cancer patients include diagnostic radiology, laboratory tests and radiotherapy. The cancer control programs in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick also pay for medical and surgical services; in most provinces these costs are covered under the public medical care insurance schemes.

Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. Tuberculosis statistics reported by Statistics Canada for 1973 show reductions, in most cases, from the 1972 figures; new active cases totalled 3,563, or 16.1 per 100,000 population, and reactivated cases numbered 567, or 2.6 per 100,000. There were 408 deaths from tuberculosis or 1.8 per 100,000, compared with 453 deaths in 1972. Altogether, Canadians reported to be under treatment for tuberculosis in 1973 numbered 8,543 while an additional 16,222 susceptible persons (26% more than in 1972) received prophylactic drugs as a preventive measure. Further details on the incidence of tuberculosis will be found in Section 5.4.4 and Table 5.16.

Provincial health departments, assisted by voluntary agencies, conduct anti-tuberculosis case-finding programs through community tuberculin-testing and X-ray surveys with special