

Full medical and limited dental and optical care and some drugs are provided to all persons (and their dependants) receiving the universal old age pension who were formerly on the means-test old age pension or who can qualify for the provincial supplementary allowance, and to recipients (including dependants) of old age assistance, blindness or mothers' allowances, local relief and to certain child wards. The Provincial Government assumes the costs of hospitalization for all such persons. Where they hold municipal residence, the Province assumes 80 p.c. of the cost of the medical program, the remainder being shared by all municipalities on a population basis.

Public-ward hospital care is available to nearly all residents through a compulsory provincial prepayment plan. The plan is financed by flat-rate premiums, statutory provincial and municipal per diem grants and grants from provincial consolidated revenue when necessary. Annual premiums amount to \$27 for a single person and \$39 for a person with one or more dependants. Payment of \$1 for each day of hospitalization, with no maximum, is required of patients.

Section 3.—Hospital Statistics*

This Section presents a brief outline of hospital conditions in Canada in 1951. In the 1952-53 Year Book, statistics of mental hospitals for 1949 were published. Figures for 1950 may be obtained from the report, *Mental Institutions, 1950*, available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For statistical purposes, hospitals are classified on the basis of admission policy as public, private or federal. Public hospitals are subdivided into general and special hospitals. However, because mental illness and tuberculosis are major public health problems, statistics for hospitals treating these conditions are prepared independently of those for other public hospitals. This results in five groups of hospitals for which statistics are collected, viz., public, private, federal, mental and tuberculosis.

The number of hospitals reporting is shown in Table 1, and the capacity of such hospitals in Table 2. In these tables, all federal hospitals, whatever the conditions they treat, have been placed in one group. The reason is that, while a large number of these hospitals treat tuberculous patients, only three are designed exclusively for that disease. On the other hand, private hospitals for mental illness and tuberculosis are included in these categories rather than under the classification "private hospitals"

* Prepared in the Institutions Section of the Health and Welfare Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Reporting Hospitals, classified by Type and Province, 1951

Type of Hospital	N'tld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public—												
General.....	—	6	42	30	79	155	61	148	96	72	10	699
Special.....	—	—	4	3	27	27	4	3	5	6	—	79
Private.....	—	—	13	5	80	42	8	9	10	51	2	220
Federal.....	1	1	7	4	8	24	12	4	10	12	1	84
Mental.....	1	1	18	1	10	18	4	4	5	5	—	67
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	5	5	18	14	4	3	4	8	—	64
Totals, All Hospitals.....	4	9	89	48	222	280	93	171	130	154	13	1,213