

available under all grants except the Health Survey Grant, in 1950-51 expenditures amounted to 53·1 p.c. of the funds available and in 1951-52, 68·9 p.c. was spent. Total expenditures, by type of grant, from May 1948 to Mar. 31, 1952, together with amounts spent for the year ended Mar. 31, 1952, were as follows:—

<i>Type of Grant</i>	<i>May 1948</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
	<i>to</i>	<i>for Year Ended</i>
	<i>Mar. 31, 1952</i>	<i>Mar. 31, 1952</i>
	\$'000	\$'000
Crippled children.....	885	350
Professional training.....	1,587	521
Hospital construction.....	26,090	9,166
Venereal disease control.....	1,782	480
Mental health.....	8,737	3,724
Tuberculosis control.....	12,225	4,046
Public health research.....	736	314
General public health.....	9,375	3,605
Cancer control.....	5,737	2,042
Health surveys.....	493	73
TOTALS.....	67,647	24,321

By December 1951, surveys of existing health facilities had been undertaken in all provinces, accommodation for about 35,000 new hospital beds had been approved for construction and approximately 3,300 health workers had received or were undergoing special training. The provision of the federal grants made possible the employment in 1951 of over 4,300 additional health workers across the country. Provincial and municipal health facilities had been aided by the purchase of additional technical equipment and by the extension of both preventive and treatment services and a significant increase in health research had been made possible.

Federal Grants to Non-Governmental Organizations.—Grants are paid to the following non-governmental agencies engaged in health work: the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the St. John Ambulance Association, the Canadian Paraplegic Association, the Canadian Mental Health Association, the Health League of Canada, the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, L'Association Canadienne-Française des Aveugles, L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal and the Montreal Association for the Blind.

Medical Care of Indians and Eskimos.—Health services for Indians and Eskimos are administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1951, 18 hospitals, 29 nursing stations, and 49 other health centres were operated by the Department which also reimburses, on a per diem basis, the mission and other non-federal hospitals which provide accommodation for Indians and Eskimos. Full-time departmental medical officers serve the larger Indian reserves and part-time officers serve the smaller bands. In addition, in some cases, fees are paid to local physicians for services to Indians.

Consultative and Co-ordinating Services.—The principal co-ordinating agency in the health field in Canada is the Dominion Council of Health, which is composed of the Deputy Minister of National Health who serves as Chairman, the Chief Health Officer of each province and five other persons. The Council advises the Minister of National Health and Welfare on the formulation of policy.