

1.—Amounts Available to the Provinces and Amounts and Percentages Expended under the National Health Program, by Grant, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1957

Grant	Amount Available ¹	Amount Expended	Proportion Expended
	\$	\$	p.c.
Cancer control.....	3,598,795	3,248,817	90
Crippled children.....	519,898	465,751	89
General public health.....	7,800,500	6,040,234	77
Hospital construction ²	17,918,174	11,374,876	63
Mental health.....	7,234,868	6,342,328	88
Professional training.....	516,300	515,626	99
Public health research.....	512,900	430,283	84
Tuberculosis control.....	4,239,531	4,275,379	101
Venereal disease control.....	518,089	466,020	90
Child and maternal health ³	2,000,000	993,277	50
Laboratory and radiological services ³	7,020,450	1,639,829	23
Medical rehabilitation ⁴	1,000,000	487,723	49
Totals.....	52,879,515	36,280,143	69

¹ Authorized by P.C. 1956-33/660 and by Supplementary Estimates (Vote No. 655). For the purpose of this table, the amounts available for the Yukon and Northwest Territories were distributed by grant although the Order-in-Council did not show this distribution. ² Grant consisted of \$6,683,660 for new projects and a revote of \$11,155,324 to complete projects approved before Apr. 1, 1953, on which construction started before Oct. 1, 1953, and also projects approved after Mar. 31, 1953, and those approved prior to that date the construction of which commenced after Sept. 30, 1953. Also included is special revote of \$79,190 for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. ³ First introduced in fiscal year 1953-54.

Up to Mar. 31, 1957, aid for construction was approved for 64,788 beds, 8,183 bassinets, 11,450 nurses' beds and space in community health centres and combined laboratories exceeding 7,500 bed equivalents. Approximately 15,700 health workers had been trained or were undergoing special training and more than 6,000 additional health workers had been employed with federal grant assistance.

Federal Grants to Non-government Organizations.—Grants are paid directly to the following non-government 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 Montreal, and the Montreal Association for the Blind.

Federal grants are also provided under the National Health Program to assist in the operation of special treatment services carried out in a number of provinces by voluntary organizations such as the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society and various agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of crippled children.

Medical Care of Indians and Eskimos.—In 1956, 18 hospitals, 44 nursing stations, 26 clinics, 8 nurse dispensaries and 62 other health centres were operated by the Department which also reimburses on a per diem basis the mission and other non-federal hospitals that provide accommodation for Indians and Eskimos. Full-time departmental medical officers serve the larger Indian reserves and part-time officers serve the smaller bands. Fees are also paid to local physicians for services to Indians. Information relating to all health services provided in the Yukon and Northwest Territories is given at pp. 250-251.

Consultative Services.—Certain Divisions of the Department provide technical information and advice concerning the evaluation of programs and procedures and the establishment of standards in various health fields; they conduct surveys in research and development both independently and in co-operation with other departments and agencies. These Divisions include Blindness Control, Child and Maternal Health, Occupational Health, Nutrition, Mental Health, Dental Health, Epidemiology, Hospital Design, the Laboratory of Hygiene, Information Services, and Research and Statistics.