

The Department of National Health and Welfare supports both intramural and extramural research, chiefly of an applied nature, to an amount of about \$2,500,000 annually. Grant assistance comes mainly from the Public Health Research Grant, with additional amounts provided from the grants for mental health, cancer control, tuberculosis, general public health, crippled children, and child and maternal health. Departmental public health research is conducted in the laboratories of the Food and Drug Directorate, the Laboratory of Hygiene, the Occupational Health Division and the Nutrition Division, as well as by the Epidemiology and Dental Health Divisions. Socio-economic research in both the health and welfare fields is carried on by the Research and Statistics Division, which collects, analyses and evaluates data on health and welfare matters, develops methods to assist in solving technical and administrative problems, and provides research and consultant services to other Divisions of the Department and other agencies in Canada and abroad.

The Defence Research Board sponsors intramural research in its Defence Research Medical Laboratories together with grants-in-aid for investigations related to medical problems of national defence.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is committed mainly to clinical research in its own hospitals, with emphasis at the present time on the problems of the aging process. (*See* p. 291.)

The Health and Welfare Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics collects vital statistics, morbidity information and hospital data, and carries out surveys on health matters.

International Health.—Canada has been a signatory to certain international agreements and conventions and is a member of a number of international organizations concerned with health, including the World Health Organization.

To carry out this country's obligations under the International Sanitary Conventions, the Department of National Health and Welfare maintains quarantine measures for ships and aircraft entering Canadian ports and provides accommodation and necessary medical care for persons arriving in Canada who require quarantine. It also carries out Canada's obligations, under the Brussels Agreement of 1924, for the treatment of venereal disease in seafarers arriving in this country.

The Department is responsible for the enforcement of requirements governing the handling and shipping of shellfish under the International Shellfish Agreement between Canada and the United States and, at the request of the International Joint Commission, participates in studies connected with control of pollution of boundary waters between Canada and the United States and with problems caused by atmospheric pollution. Other international health responsibilities include the custody and distribution of biological, vitamin and hormone standards for the World Health Organization, certain duties in connection with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations and the provision of technical assistance to other specialized agencies of the United Nations carrying out programs related to health.

Subsection 2.—Provincial and Local Health Services

As already stated, the provincial governments carry the major responsibility for health planning and policy and most health programs are administered by provincial government agencies, though responsibility is often placed with local health authorities and other agencies that operate under provincial legislation and supervision.

Provincial and local health services may be grouped in several broad categories: general public health services, primarily of a preventive nature; services for specific diseases or disabilities combining prevention and treatment; services related to general medical and hospital care; and rehabilitation services for disabled persons.