

at the cheapest price. This program includes integrated action involving inspection of manufacturing facilities, assessing of claims and clinical equivalency of competing brands, and providing information to professionals concerned and to the general public.

6.1.2.3 Non-medical use of drugs

The objectives of the non-medical use of drugs program of the Branch may be described under four main headings: prevention, to develop and stimulate programs intended to prevent mind-altering drugs being used in ways that may result in physical, mental, and social health problems; treatment, to stimulate the development of effective means of dealing with the immediate physical and mental problems caused by the use of mind-altering drugs; rehabilitation, to stimulate the development of effective means of restoring casualties of mind-altering drugs to health; and education, to develop and promote information and education programs aimed at preventing drug abuse and at persuading smokers to stop and young persons not to start.

6.1.2.4 Environmental health

The Environmental Health Directorate of the Branch has recently become responsible for administering the Radiation Emitting Devices Act which regulates the manufacture and distribution of devices emitting high-frequency electromagnetic or ultrasonic waves. Other activities include investigation of potential future environmental hazards and support of research to gain the knowledge necessary to control air and water pollutants including noise and certain mineral elements.

6.1.2.5 Disease control

In the area of communicable disease control the Branch laboratories are involved in the development and implementation of preventive, diagnostic, quality control, and other measures directed to combat communicable disease agents. Other activities entail developing methods for detecting and preventing disease, producing and distributing standardized diagnostic agents to federal, provincial, and other health organizations, and providing a national reference service for identification of disease-producing bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Through the Epidemiology Division, the Branch assists in control of infectious and other diseases by disease surveillance, epidemiological studies and by providing assistance in epidemics.

6.1.3 Research, planning and consultative services

6.1.3.1 Medical research

Federal government expenditures for health science research in 1971-72 were estimated at \$63.1 million, an increase over the \$54.8 million recorded in 1970-71. The expenditures are accounted for by the Medical Research Council, \$35.6 million, the Department of National Health and Welfare, \$27.2 million, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, \$300,000.

Most federal grants supporting health science research in universities and hospitals are channelled through the Medical Research Council which reports to Parliament through the Minister of National Health and Welfare. The Council spent \$35.6 million in 1971-72, of which \$23.6 million was allocated for grants-in-aid, \$8.6 million for research scholarships and fellowships, and \$3.4 million for other research support and promotion. Dental and pharmaceutical research as well as medical research are included.

The Department of National Health and Welfare in 1971-72 distributed \$7.7 million under the Public Health Research Grant and the National Health Grant for applied and developmental research projects and related scientific activities conducted by universities, hospitals, health departments, and other non-profit health organizations. In addition, the Department paid \$66,000 for physiological research under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Grant, \$61,000 for food and drug research, and \$228,000 for research into the non-medical use of drugs. The expansion of research facilities continues to be one of the key objectives of the Health Resources Program; it is estimated that \$12.3 million, about 33% of the Health Resources Fund expenditures in 1971-72, was used to build research facilities.

The Department accounts for most of the intramural expenditures; \$6.7 million was spent on research and development studies and related scientific activities in health fields. Major subjects of research were pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry, nutrition, microbiology, pesticides, food additives, clinical laboratory procedures, health services, prosthetics, epidemiology, and physical fitness.