Canada Courcel powered \$3,891.3 multion or

which are not included in budgetary transac-

31, 1958 Last year for the ten months to

under the terms of the Old Age Security Act

D. Wallace, Area Trais Officer for

3064 8 million than a year ago. The surplus successfully charged utanium fuel rods whill ADANAD, the first ten months of the durnent fi call the Huge NEW Treactor was ain operation they | year was \$32118 million compared with all sur-

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLET passed an important ment of atomic energy operational rest of the luciling machine like

INFORMATION DIVISION . DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTTAWA, CANADA tests before being put into routine operation.

January 31. 1957, there was an accumulated deficit of \$15.5 million II. on \$1.5 \cdot 10\cdot 10\cdot

12. 1958 and weight of a diesel engine that pulls a canadian passenger train the machine

77,000,7402.2,84

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CONTENTS on rails and can be positioned wiSTMATMOD

dea of the complexity of the
Trade With Far East
Attachés On Tour
Housing Spurt
International Congress Of Gen
How Cold Is It?
serating personnel from gamma
off by the fuel rods This

HOSPITAL INSURANCE AGREEMENT

while that from auriferous quartz mines and

placer deposits was down to 3,779,789 fine

Production in 1956 was smaller than in 1955

ounces from 3 944 745 bis sers ent

What Health and Welfare Minister J. Waldo Monteith termed "the first step in implementing the most significant development in the health field in Canadian history" took place in Ottawa last week when the first formal Hospital Insurance Agreement was signed with the Government of Ontario, The signing took Place in the Parliament Buildings, with Mr. Monteith representing the Federal Government and Premier Leslie M. Frost signing for Ontario. 338,000 to 1949, 535,000,000

Under the Agreement the Provincial Government will operate a comprehensive hospital insurance programme available to all residents of Ontario. Costs of the programme will be shared, under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act of 1957, between Federal and Provincial Governments.

The Agreement consists of several parts, the first of which contains the basic contractual arrangements between the two governments. This part of the Agreement is more or less standard and will be in the same form for all provinces. Attached to this are a number of schedules, prescribed in the Act, relating to the Ontario programme specifically. These schedules will differ from province to province, since the Act permits variations in pro-Vincial plans provided they meet the basic Provisions contained in the federal legislation.

pumps on the machine handle the cooling sys-Under the Agreement as signed, residents of Ontario who enter the programme will be covered for a wide range of in-patient benefits including accommodation and meals at standard ward level; necessary nursing services; laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic services; drugs, biologicals and related preparations; use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities; surgical supplies; and radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities. The Ontario agreement also provides for out-patient services for accident cases on an emergency basis.

that they must be cooled continuously while

they are being removed, thus adding to the

complexity of the fuelling machine. Soventeen

components of the \$57,000,000 NRU except the

heat exchangers, was designed and built in

emergency basis.
It is expected that the Ontario programme will begin to provide benefits on January 1, 1959. It will be administered in Ontario by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and members of the Commission were present at the signing ceremonies. Also in attendance were senior federal officials who had worked on the details of the plan. soo Is committee to make average

REACTOR REFUELS IN OPERATION

The NRU reactor at Chalk River is the first reactor in the world to be refuelled while in

1958 and the first*t***oths of the current

All other reactors have to be shut down before they can be refuelled. This causes interruption of experiments and isotope production in the case of research reactors and the stoppage of electricity generation in the case of power reactors.