

as necessary to deal with the non-medical aspects of the patient's rehabilitation in an equally co-ordinated manner. It is for this reason that the Casualty Rehabilitation Division has been organized.

A continuous service directed to public and employer relations is maintained. During the year, leaflets were issued and Casualty Rehabilitation Officers addressed gatherings of employers and community groups giving information about the employment of the disabled.

The Casualty Rehabilitation Division is also responsible for the provision of certain welfare services within departmental hospitals to all patients whether they are seriously disabled or not.

Among the agencies working with the Department in its program for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans are the National Employment Service, the Canadian Vocational Training organization, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the War Amputations of Canada, the National Society for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing, and the Canadian Paraplegic Association.

### Subsection 5.—Rehabilitation of Women

During the First World War only the Nursing Service was open to women, but the Second World War saw women serving in the Army, Navy and Air Force in almost every capacity. By December, 1946, all of the nearly 50,000 women members of the Canadian Armed Forces had been demobilized, with the exception of a few Nursing Sisters and Dietitians.

As a natural sequence to the established ratio of one woman to every 20 men in the Armed Forces, vacancies were designated on the Staff of the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs for women executives, counsellors and interviewers.

Training for ex-service women under the auspices of the Department of Veterans Affairs is on the same basis and at the same rates as for the male veterans. Up to the end of 1947, a total of 13,276 women veterans had availed themselves of opportunities for training, 27 p.c. of the total number of ex-service women. Of that number 10,283 women had entered into some phase of vocational training and 2,993 had chosen university courses or matriculation courses leading to university. Follow-up on these cases by district staffs indicates that little difficulty has been encountered to date with respect to employment on completion of vocational training. In most instances, through a three-way liaison, Department of Veterans Affairs-Canadian Vocational Training-National Employment Service, employment for individuals is arranged as the classes draw to a conclusion. Many have taken training-on-the-job in such diversified occupations as florist, fur finisher and cutter, photographer, etc. Altogether, women have trained for approximately 100 occupations.

At the end of December, 1947, 43,337 applications for re-establishment credit to the amount of approximately \$4,107,049 had been approved for ex-service women. As at the same date, 147 had qualified under the Veterans' Land Act. Most of these are established on small holdings, but a few own and operate farms under the full-time farming arrangement.

Pensioners among the women up to December, 1947, numbered 1,235. They receive the same pension rates as the men and the same consideration in the matter of training and employment. Liaison between the Women's Section of the Depart-