

services through the programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs which operates special centres for the treatment of chronically ill and aging veterans, by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for physically and socially handicapped Indians, and by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the resettlement of disabled Eskimos.

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, federal-provincial expenditures, shared under the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreements administered by the Department of Labour, increased to \$228,268. The cost of support of 1,462 disabled persons reported as rehabilitated was \$923,240 during the year prior to acceptance as compared with estimated annual earnings of \$2,683,403 after placement in jobs. The total vocational training expenditures under the Special Vocational Training Projects Agreements, also a matching grant administered by the Department of Labour, increased to \$566,573 for the training of 1,344 disabled persons enrolled in a wide range of vocational courses. Special placements of handicapped persons who required assistance in finding work during 1959 numbered 17,940, which was 20 p.c. more than during 1958.

Expenditures on projects under the Medical Rehabilitation Grant and Crippled Children Grant (a portion of these funds being on a matching basis) amounted to \$1,176,968 of the \$1,520,000 available from federal funds in the year ended Mar. 31, 1960. Through the 75 projects approved under these grants, equipment was provided for 16 hospitals and rehabilitation centres, and support was given for the extension of services by 13 rehabilitation centres, 10 hospital centres and clinics, 17 cerebral palsy training centres, five crippled children's services, and by seven of the provincial programs. Other projects supported the full-time professional training of 31 rehabilitation personnel with additional bursaries for short courses, and also the operation of four schools of physical, occupational and speech therapy.

Subsection 3.—Health Services in the Yukon and Northwest Territories

Health services in the two Territories are operated under conditions considerably different from those in the provinces. Extensive sparsely settled areas, climatic conditions, lack of local government and direct federal administration constitute a basic set of conditions under which health services for both native and white populations, outside the few settled areas, are provided by government agencies or religious organizations. The Yukon Territorial Government, the Northwest Territories Council, the Directorate of Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Department of National Defence are all concerned with the provision of services.

Complete health services are supplied to Indians and Eskimos by Indian and Northern Health Services. Particular emphasis is given to tuberculosis, and mass X-ray programs are carried out annually. The Eastern Arctic is served by the annual Eastern Arctic Patrol as well as by medical health officers. In the Western Arctic, medical officers and nursing stations are located at strategic points and a travelling dentist is employed. Persons who cannot be cared for locally are transferred to federal hospitals in the provinces.

Hospital insurance plans in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories came into operation in 1960. In the Yukon Territory, services for the white population are administered through the Commissioner for the Yukon and include complete treatment for tuberculosis and poliomyelitis patients. Public health services include communicable disease control, public health nursing, sanitary inspection and tuberculosis case-finding.