

rehabilitation agencies and centres. Employment counselling is offered by the Special Placement Section of the National Employment Service. The main responsibility for job placement of persons with occupational handicaps is carried by about 250 full-time special placement officers located in 114 local employment service offices across the country and additional part-time officers in other centres. Employment liaison officers who advise on the employability of applicants and employment conditions are appointed to the offices of the provincial co-ordinators of rehabilitation in five provinces. Some rehabilitation agencies also do placement work, especially of the severely handicapped.

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1961, federal-provincial expenditures under the rehabilitation co-ordination agreements, which preceded the new legislation, totalled \$300,802. A study of the cases on which full details were available shows that the cost of support of 1,614 disabled persons (and their dependants) was \$954,304 during the year prior to acceptance, as compared with estimated annual earnings of \$2,730,502 after placement in jobs. Federal expenditures on 58 projects under the Medical Rehabilitation and Crippled Children's Grant (a portion of these funds being on a matching basis) amounted to \$1,159,204 of the \$2,625,000 available from federal funds in the year ended Mar. 31, 1961. The majority of the projects were used to extend personal services to disabled persons through the employment of rehabilitation personnel in hospitals and rehabilitation centres, crippled children's programs and special clinics; 17 projects supported six training schools for physical and occupational therapy and training in speech therapy and audiology as well as student training bursaries in the rehabilitation professions; and the remainder was used for equipment and research. The total federal-provincial vocational training expenditures in 1960-61 under the Special Vocational Training Projects Agreements increased to \$659,134 for the training of 1,462 disabled persons enrolled in a wide range of vocational courses. Special placements of handicapped persons who required assistance in finding work in 1960 numbered 16,320.

Section 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, severe 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 Government of the Yukon Territory, the Council of the Northwest Territories, 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 the 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 hospitals in the provinces.

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, and medical care for indigent residents. Public health services include communicable disease control, public health nursing, sanitary inspection, and