

tional training. The school at Aklavik and the projected school at Frobisher Bay will also cover vocational and technical subjects. At the school at Fort Smith pre-vocational training in the form of home economics and industrial arts is available, and during the summer there is a Vocational Training Shop which teaches adults carpentering, mechanics and electric wiring. It is intended to provide some instruction in agriculture in conjunction with the school at Fort Simpson. Local training centres are established in other places to give what training is available; for example, in one or two settlements government stenographers teach stenography. In some instances young people of promise are sent 'outside' for training in the handling of tractors or other machinery. On-the-job training is being carried on in a number of cases, and is being expanded as fast as possible. It is done by arrangement with the construction firm or other company concerned, and the government pays the salary of the trainee for the first few months with the company gradually taking over payment as the trainee becomes more useful.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

"Side by side with the extension of education and vocational training, health and welfare services are vital in any programme to increase the strength and economic efficiency of a people. In the field of health, much has been done in recent years by the territorial government alone, and by that government in conjunction with the federal government. It is fitting that tribute should be paid to the work done by the Department of National Health and Welfare in the very effective provision of health services to our Indian and Eskimo people. That department has also recently established a Northern Health Service which will make it possible to bring increased and better services to other people in the Territories on a co-operative basis. Agreements have been entered into with the federal government for Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowances, and Disabled Persons Allowances, and a paper will be placed before you at this session on the subject of Supplementary Allowances and Mothers' Allowances.

"A number of steps have been taken by the territorial government to provide free treatment for those who are a territorial responsibility. For example, a year ago free cancer treatment was added to the previous arrangement for free cancer diagnosis and transportation for treatment. In 1952 free treatment was introduced for tuberculosis. Some indication of the effectiveness of this, together with the tuberculosis case survey, in reducing the incidence of the disease is shown by the figures of the cost of this treatment. In 1953-54 it amounted to \$126,000; in 1954-55 to \$117,000; in 1955-56 it had fallen to \$100,000 and for 1956-57 it is estimated at \$60,000,

patient-day figures are not available, but the figures for cost which I have just given to you are particularly significant when one remembers that hospital costs in general have been rising during this period. Free dental care is provided for children at Yellowknife and at all other settlements in the Territories whenever a dentist is available. Free treatment is also given to crippled children. In 1955 an eyesight survey was undertaken throughout the Territories with most useful results.

"There are several other activities which I might mention. In conjunction with the Department of National Health and Welfare, an additional doctor and a public health nurse have been brought to Fort Smith. The territorial government is giving financial assistance to the school for nurses aides at Fort Smith. One public health nurse, to serve in the Territories, was trained in Toronto last year and three are being trained this year. Financial assistance is being given to a research programme on parasitic diseases in man under this sponsorship of the National Research Council. Some of our territorial health programmes are financed wholly or in part by the federal government through the National Health Grants, which are available for certain purposes to all provinces.

"Welfare is another field of great importance, and one in which little more than a start has been made in the Territories. A welfare officer has recently been stationed at Aklavik, where he will undertake both federal and territorial duties. A community style rehabilitation centre is being established at Frobisher Bay which will be of great value in permitting disabled Eskimo people, who have returned from hospital, to re-establish themselves in their own surroundings. A similar rehabilitation centre is planned for Aklavik.

"In concluding this short summary of educational and social programmes, I think it would be safe to say that none of us is likely to feel that we have yet done enough. However, I think that we can derive some satisfaction from what has been accomplished in the past five or ten years, and from what is now in the process of development."

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MOTOR VEHICLES: Canadian factories produced a near-record number of motor vehicles in 1956, the year's total climbing to 474,254 units from 1955's 454,182, and falling only slightly short of the all-time peak of 486,049 units in 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Passenger car output set a new high of 375,196 units, rising only narrowly above the previous peak of 374,945 in 1955, but climbing sharply from 1954's 282,038 units. In 1953, 364,970 were made. Commercial vehicle output rose in 1956 to 99,058 units from 79,237 in 1955 and 68,114 in 1954, but fell considerably short of 1953's record total of 121,079 units.