

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Department of Health and Public Welfare  
For the Year Ending March 31st, 1957

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### PUBLIC HEALTH

Staff: Chief Medical Health Officer:	- Dr. M.R. Bow (Edmonton)
Medical Health Officer - Whitehorse	- Dr. D.F. Morrow
- Mayo	- Dr. J.V. Clark
- Dawson	- Dr. H.T. Demmer
Public Health Nurses:	- Miss Jean MacDonald
	- Miss Dorothea Hovdebo
Sanitary Inspector:	- G.I. Cameron

### General:

The office of the Public Health Department is located in Whitehorse. From this point, the Public Health Nurses endeavour to provide health services to all parts of the Yukon.

The work accomplished by the Public Health Department showed a slight general increase during the year 1956-57. The number of persons receiving individual attention from the public health nurses totalled 7794, an increase of some 2000 over the preceding year.

Areas outside of Whitehorse were visited an average of six times during the year compared with four visits the previous year. Three hundred and forty-three homes were visited by the public health nurses.

### Services:

#### Maternal Health:

Two series of prenatal classes were held in 1956-57. Polio vaccine was given all prenatals.

#### Child Health:

Child health clinics held in Whitehorse had an average weekly attendance of thirty children. Attendance at immunization clinics held outside of Whitehorse increased considerably in the past year.

#### School Health Services:

Nearly all school children had their vision tested. Few complete physical examinations were done, but it is hoped that with a resident full-time Medical Officer this part of the school program will be much improved in the coming year.

The immunization program takes a large portion of the time spent at school health services. Over 4000 injections were given school children during the year. Salk Polio vaccine was given to all school children in Grades I to V inclusive.

### Communicable Disease Program:

Immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus is carried on routinely at child health clinics and in the school health program. Typhoid booster clinics attended by 1,239 persons were held in the fall.

2,950 injections of Salk polio vaccine were given. This included third doses to all who received the initial two doses in 1955 and three doses (or complete series) to school children Grades I to V and to five-year olds and prenatals.

Sporadic cases of infectious hepatitis occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis Control:

This falls under the direction of the Supervisor of Welfare who carries out the necessary administrative work involved in connection with this program.

The Tuberculosis Control Program was extended considerably during the fiscal year 1956-57 due to the increase in population in the Territory, and to more intensive investigations by the local medical authorities and our Territorial Public Health Department.

The annual chest X-ray survey was carried out during the summer months through the cooperation of the Indian Health Services. Mobile equipment is provided by Indian Health Services (Charles Camsell Indian Hospital of Edmonton), as well as two X-ray technicians with the Territorial Public Health staff assisting.

During the survey, 3,928 persons were X-rayed; this would include whites, metis and enfranchised Indians, but excludes Band Indians who are the responsibility of Indian Affairs Department. The Indian population were, of course, X-rayed during the survey, however, in their case data and records are maintained by the Indian Health Services.

During the year, 134 X-rays, authorized by the Public Health Department, were taken at Territorial hospitals of T.B. suspects, contacts and as follow-ups on former sanatorium patients. In addition to this, 937 persons had chest X-rays taken at hospitals in the Territory at the direction and upon the recommendation of the local doctors.

Reading the interpretation of all X-ray films, taken in the Yukon, is done at the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital, Edmonton, by a radiologist.

During the period of April 1st, 1956 to March 31st, 1957, a total of twenty cases of tuberculosis were in confinement and received treatment in various sanatoria in the western provinces as responsibilities of the Yukon Territory. Of this number, twelve cases were already in confinement as we entered the 1956-57 fiscal year, and in the course of the year, eight new cases of active tuberculosis were sent out and admitted to sanatorium.

During the year, seven cases were discharged from the sanatorium; of this number, two young persons were, upon the recommendation of the sanatorium authorities, transferred to the Rehabilitation Home for a six-month course of training to improve their educational standards and to assist in the complete rehabilitation and environmental adjustment of the discharged persons.

As the fiscal year ended, there were 13 cases of tuberculosis still under treatment in provincial sanatoria.

Control of this disease continues to be a major public health problem but there has been steady progress in the fight against tuberculosis as is shown by the total number of cases receiving sanatorium treatment in 1956-57, viz. twenty, as compared to a total of forty-three cases in the fiscal year 1954-55.

The total expenditure for this service in the year under review was \$46,551.40.

Venereal Disease Control:

During the year under review, the Public Health Nurses administered treatment to 17 new cases and five contact cases. Cases of venereal disease are reported to the Public Health Department by the physicians and, when necessary, arrangements are made from that office for follow-up laboratory work and treatment.

Investigation is made of contacts and suspects, as well as of any new arrival in the Territory whose infectious condition has been reported to the Territorial Public Health Department by an outside health agency. A constant check is made of all known "agents of transmission" since this group is responsible for a large percentage of the new cases treated during the past year.

Poliomyelitis:

During the fiscal year 1956-57, nine cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Territory. Of this number, seven cases were non-paralytic, and in two cases there were severe residual paralysis necessitating in the removal of both patients to a provincial hospital for specialized care and treatment. In the two cases where paralysis occurred, one was a three year old boy, and the second case was a 25 year old man. In both cases there was polio insurance protection and both policies provided adequate coverage for transportation expenses and long-term hospitalization and care.

A polio vaccine program was once again carried out in the Yukon by the Public Health Department.

Cancer Control:

This service was established at the beginning of the 1955-56 fiscal year.

One old aged male pensioner, a recipient of a social allowance, was provided transportation to Vancouver where he received specialized treatment at the Cancer Clinic. Following discharge, the aged person was returned to the Yukon where he is now being provided medical care and follow-up treatment, while a resident in the Old Folks Home as a responsibility of this Government. Assistance was rendered by the Public Health Nurses to four other cases in the Territory; in these specific cases, arrangements were made by the Public Health Nurses with the assistance of the Canadian Cancer Society for transportation of the individuals to the Cancer Clinic at Vancouver for treatment.

The local branch of the Canadian Cancer Society is affiliated with the British Columbia Division.

Residents of the Yukon (in the low income bracket) are eligible for aid from the Society, with the exception of social assistance cases who are the full responsibility of the Government. The Canadian Cancer Society provides for transportation, travelling expenses, drugs and nursing or boarding home care while attending the Cancer Clinic. In most cases, out-patient treatment only is required and this is given, free of charge, at the Cancer Institute in Vancouver.

Health Education:

While health education is integrated into the entire public health program, there are a number of specific projects related to health education that are worthy of mention. A lecture on nutrition was given to a meeting of a local women's organization. A P.T.A. group and the annual Teachers' Convention were given talks concerning the school health program.

As was previously mentioned, two series of prenatal classes were held.

Social Services:

The significant decrease in the number of calls and consultations regarding social service and welfare may be attributed to the fact that a full-time social worker is now employed by the Children's Aid Society.

The Public Health Nurses have worked with various welfare and charitable organizations during the year. Among persons so helped were :

4 adults - cancer treatment  
1 child - treatment of eye injury  
3 home studies re adoption.

SANITATION:

HOSPITALS:

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S STATISTICAL REPORT

<u>Individuals receiving Service</u>	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1955-56</u>
Infants.....	824	891
Preschool.....	1,600	824
School.....	5,752	3,715
Adults.....	608	356
T o t a l	7,794	5,786

Types of Service Provided

1. Immunization (number of injections)

Small pox.....	498	743
Whooping cough.....	1,270	1,122
Diphtheria and tetanus.....	1,964	1,263
Typhoid.....	1,239	1,121
Polio.....	2,950	416
Schick tests.....	2	3
Tuberculosis tests.....	21	13
Gamma Globulin and anti-measles serum.	114	400

2. School Services

Examination.....	1,183	1,500
Immunizations (also included in section 1).....	4,568	figures not available

3. Nursing care..... 86 158

4. Health Guidance  
(Consultation where no specific nursing  
procedure was carried out)..... 198 510

5. Social Service..... 10 79

6. Venereal Disease

Cases.....	17	56
Contacts.....	5	8

7. Tuberculosis

Cases (Individuals seen by P.H.N.)..	49	67
Others (Contacts, suspects seen by P.H.N.).....	28	53
Admission to Sanatorium.....	8	7
Discharged from sanatorium.....	7	22
Deaths.....	nil	2
In sanatorium at year's end.....	13	12
In rehabilitation home.....	2	nil
x-ray survey.....	3,928	4,001
Follow-up x-rays.....	134	115

<u>8. Out-of-Town trips</u>	<u>1956-57</u>
Carcross.....	7
Whitehorse to Watson Lake.....	6
To Teslin Only.....	1
Whitehorse to Mile 1202.....	7
To Haines Junction Only.....	1
Dawson, Mayo-Keno Area.....	5

In addition, the Indian Health Nurse held one immunization clinic in Dawson City on behalf of this Department.

PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES

Staff: Supervisor of Welfare )  
Superintendent of Child Welfare) C. B. H. Murphy

Due to the increase in social and child welfare problems in the Yukon, the Government of the Yukon Territory was obliged to expand its services to meet changing conditions and existing needs. In June 1956, the administration of all public welfare services was segregated from the Territorial Secretary's Department, and a Welfare Department was established with a Supervisor in charge. The Supervisor was also appointed the Superintendent of Child Welfare for the Yukon - a position formerly held by the Territorial Secretary. The Supervisor of Welfare also carries out the necessary administrative work in connection with the health control programs.

Mental Health Service

During the fiscal year in review, seven persons (all males) were adjudged insane by the Magistrate's Court and were committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale, B.C. by order of the Commissioner. Of this number, six persons were residents of the Yukon, and one person had not established Yukon residence at the time of Committal. In the latter case, the Territory did not assume responsibility for the maintenance of the non-resident person in the mental hospital, and negotiations were successfully carried out with the responsible province to accept full responsibility for the patient and to reimburse the Territory for the expenses incurred relative to the individual's committal and transportation from the Territory. One person who was on trial in the Territorial Court of the Yukon charged with a criminal offence, was declared unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity and was committed by Order to the Mental Hospital for the criminally insane.

There are no facilities available in the Yukon Territory for the care and treatment of the mentally ill person. The Yukon Territory, however, has an agreement with the Province of British Columbia whereby persons who are adjudged insane and committed by Order are admitted to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale, B.C.

The British Columbia Mental Health Service provides active treatment and all modern forms of therapies for the mentally ill. The Social Service Department of the Mental Hospital is uniquely organized and case-work services are extended to patients, and prove of immense benefit in the re-establishment and rehabilitation of the patient to be discharged. Occupational and recreational therapy is also provided in addition to other services. Modern and improved treatment, together with the social services provided to the mentally ill person, are all coordinated to form an integral part of the program designed to accelerate the patient's recovery and rehabilitation.

The details outlined hereunder include only those persons who had established Yukon residence, and whose care and maintenance in the Mental Hospital was assumed by the Territory.

	Mental Institution Home for the Aged	Mental Hospital	Provincial Mental Hospital for the Criminally Insane
Number of cases confined at April 1, 1956	10	16	-
New Admissions	-	5	1
Re-Admissions	-	1	-
Discharged	-	6	-
Deceased	2	3	-
	8	13	1
Senile cases transferred from Mental Hospital to Home for Aged Institution.	plus 2	minus 2	-
Number of cases confined at March 31, 1957	10	11	1

The one re-admission was a woman who had originally been committed to the Mental Hospital from the Yukon Territory. This young person had been discharged "on probation" eight months previous to her re-admission in the 1956-57 year, and had been residing with relatives in British Columbia when her mental condition depreciated to such an extent that further treatment in the Mental Hospital became necessary. This patient had not gained residence in the province following her discharge on probation, therefore, responsibility for the patient's care and maintenance was again assumed by the Territory. This patient was discharged in full shortly before the end of the fiscal year, after eleven months treatment.

Of the six cases discharged from the Mental Hospital during the year, one case was unimproved and was discharged to the Immigration authorities for deportation to England for further placement in a mental hospital in that country.

In the other five cases, each individual resumed normal community life and activity. The duration of treatment in the five cases discharged in full during the year ranged from two to five months. The period of hospitalization now tends to be shorter, more intensive and given over to specific and specialized methods of treatment.

The cost to the Territory for this service for the fiscal year 1956-57 amounted to \$41,012.93.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE:

During the fiscal year social assistance cases for which the Territory assumed responsibility, numbered 137. Of this number, 28 were family units and 109 were individual persons who had all gained Yukon residence. All were resident in the Yukon Territory at the time assistance was granted with the exception of four families and five individuals who received assistance in one of the western provinces. In these cases, the individuals or families had established Yukon residence before leaving the Territory, and before gaining provincial residence, they were obliged to apply to the provincial welfare agency for financial assistance; assistance is granted by the province and reimbursement is made by the Territory after the history of the indigent person's residence in the Yukon is verified.

Temporary assistance was granted to four non-residents. In all four cases the Territory assumed responsibility since no provincial residence could be proved.

The caseload of 137 represents a total of 209 recipients. Of the 137 cases given assistance during the year, 67 cases were completed and closed, leaving 70 cases open on March 31, 1957 where assistance is continuing.

Social assistance consisted of cash allowances, subsistence allowances, medical and dental attention, hospitalization (territorial and provincial), medicines, clothing, rent, fuel, public utilities services, transportation and burial services.

The total overall expenditure incurred for these services amounted to \$69,523.02; this is a reduction of \$4,848.93 as compared to the expenditure for the 1955-56 fiscal year.

Detailed hereunder are the major items of expenditure relating to social assistance for the year under review.

1. Hospitalization

Dawson -

St. Mary's Hospital	:	24 indigents for total of	992 days
St. Mary's Old Folks Home	:	<u>14</u> " " " "	<u>3,675</u> "
		38	4,667 days

Mayo -

General Hospital		1 indigent for total of	44 days
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Whitehorse -

General Hospital		10 indigents for total of	460 days
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Provincial		3 indigents for total of	94 days
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In Dawson, the Sisters of Ste. Anne, in addition to operating St. Mary's Hospital, maintain and operate an Old Men's Home. Here, the aged male person, unable to care for himself physically and financially, is placed for custodial care with cost of maintenance being assumed by the Territorial Government. The residential doctor provides the necessary medical attention and receives a nominal yearly retainer for this service.

Of the 24 indigent patients hospitalized in the St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson, four were aged men who had been long-time residents of the Old Men's Home and were transferred to the hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year for special care and medical attention; three of the elderly persons died in the hospital and one remained hospitalized at March 31, 1957.

Of the 14 aged persons of indigent status confined in the Old Folks Home, eight have been resident in the Home as Government responsibilities for a lengthy period of time, seven of these cases having been admitted during the period 1947-1955, and one case where the admission dates back to 1937. One new case was admitted to the Home during the year. All nine cases require continuous care and are considered to be permanently confined in the Home. The remaining five cases were old age pensioners who were physically unable to care for themselves properly during the extreme cold weather and were, upon the direction of the doctor, admitted to the Old Men's Home for the winter months only. These aged persons are generally able to look after themselves quite nicely during the balance of the year. In all cases the Territorial Government pays to the pensioner a monthly allowance to supplement his old age pension and grants other assistance to ensure that the aged person is provided with the necessities of life.

During the year, three indigent persons required special surgical and medical attention not available in the Territory, and it was necessary to have these persons transported by scheduled airways to a provincial hospital.

The total expenditure incurred during the fiscal year relative to this service amounted to \$26, 915.07.

Monthly Social Allowances

Dawson	40 persons	\$10,440.00
Whitehorse	12 persons	2,925.00
Mayo	16 persons	4,370.00
Other Districts	10 persons	<u>1,130.00</u>
		\$18,865.00

Social allowance cheques are issued in advance on the first of every month. Allowances are issued, in the largest part, to our senior citizens whose sole income is their Federal Old Age Security or Territorial Old Age Assistance pensions. The monthly allowance supplies supplementary assistance to the pensioner which enables him to meet the needs of his individual situation and provide himself with the requirements essential for normal maintenance.

Social allowances are also issued to indigent families and individuals who are capable of expending the allowance in the proper manner. In cases where it is deemed inadvisable to grant social allowances by cheque, the indigent person is granted a subsistence allowance.

Subsistence Allowances

Subsistence allowances are authorized in all cases where it is felt that the indigent person is not capable of assuming responsibility for the proper expenditure of a social allowance by cheque or where it is indicated that this type of assistance is the best method of supplying the necessary material aid. This assistance consists of food, fuel, rent and other supplies necessary for normal existence.

During the year under review, subsistence allowances were granted to 23 families and 15 individuals of indigent status. The total incurred expenditure relative to this service for the fiscal year 1956-57 amounted to \$14, 398.85.

Other Assistance

Other types of social assistance granted during the year were as follows: professional and special services; cartage on supplies for indigent persons living at remote points where they are unable to obtain commodities locally; light, water and scavenger service; clothing; transportation; etc.

The expenditure incurred for these services, and for other related expenses amounted to \$9,344.10.

General Comments:

During the year under review, social assistance was granted to persons and families who through mental or physical illness or other exigency were unable to provide, in whole or in part, by their own efforts, or through other security measures (unemployment benefits, loans, insurance, etc.) or from income and other resources, the necessities which were essential to maintain or assist in maintaining normal health and existence.

It should be pointed out here that a number of indigents who received allowances, also received hospitalization assistance during the year; although the indigent person, in these cases, is included in the statistics shown in both categories, the indigent is, however, considered as one case only in arriving at the total caseload figure.

The formation of a welfare branch within the administration has greatly helped towards the development of a sound public welfare program since this branch is now directly concerned with the administration and supervision of all social and child welfare services in the Territory.

Every effort is made to provide social welfare services to residents in isolated areas of the Yukon; this is accomplished through the assistance and cooperation of the R.C.M. Police stationed at these isolated points, and for this help we are most grateful and appreciative. During the year, services were also given to families and individuals around their personal problems.

It is interesting to note that during the year under review an inter-provincial agreement was negotiated between the Yukon Territory and the Province of Saskatchewan respecting reciprocity for social aid issued to each others' residents. Each administration now assumes the cost of social assistance granted to the other's residents on a non-recoverable basis.

At the time the reciprocal agreement was negotiated, the Territory had been reimbursing the Province of Saskatchewan for the cost of social assistance being issued to two families who had not gained residence in the Province and whose last established residence had been in the Yukon; the Province immediately discontinued billing the Territory and assumed full responsibility in both cases.

#### CHILD WELFARE

For the past number of years, the Territorial Secretary has acted as Superintendent of Child Welfare, however, due to changing conditions and existing needs, the child welfare situation in the Territory has pointed up the need for the provision of more adequate social services, and for the development of a broader and healthier program in this field; therefore, on June 1, 1956, a Superintendent of Child Welfare was appointed to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties and obligations imposed under the Protection of Children Ordinance, the Adoption Ordinance and the Illegitimate Children's Maintenance Ordinance.

A review of the caseload intake during the past year indicates a slight decrease in comparison to the intake in the fiscal year 1955-56. This is attributable to increased emphasis being placed on preventive services. Preventive service is time consuming, however, it is one which has had good results in holding many families together, and one which justifies itself in the ultimate saving of dollars. The problems confronting this Department and the Children's Aid Society continue to be the same as in the past year and present a serious challenge. Both agencies are directly concerned with the child neglect and protection, foster home care, delinquency, institutional care and placement of children for adoption.

#### Children's Aid Society

During the year, the Yukon Children's Aid Society, a voluntary agency, employed a full-time case worker who carried the responsibility for the greatest part of the field work. In this respect, the role of the Superintendent of Child Welfare was one of encouragement and consultation.

A comparison of the statistics of the Children's Aid Society for the year ending March 31, 1957 and the previous year shows an increase in the volume of work carried on by this agency.

The caseworker investigated 50 reported cases of child neglect involving some 100 children, and 20 family cases, where the parents or guardians required help and counselling in planning for their children because of illness, desertion or imprisonment of one of the parents. In addition, other services were given in the following cases: Juvenile; unmarried mothers; foster homes; adoptions and supervision of all children in care.

The Yukon Children's Aid Society received a grant from the Territorial Government to assist in the administration of the Society.

### Adoptions

Recognizing every child's need for a home, special attention was given to our wards of mixed racial origin (Indian-White) whom we considered as suitable for adoption placement. The initial step was the removal of the child from the child-caring institution and its placement in an approved foster home in the Yukon where the child would receive the individual care and affection that is requisite for normal and healthy upbringing. With planning and encouragement on the part of the caseworker and the Superintendent, the placement worked out satisfactorily and the foster parents eventually made application to adopt the child. It is gratifying to report that of the five wards placed for adoption three are half-breed children who had been receiving care and maintenance in a local child-caring institution as government responsibilities for the past two years. The remaining two wards who were placed for adoption in the Territory, were children of white racial origin, born to an unmarried mother who surrendered the child to the Superintendent for adoption placement.

During the year, five Protestant children were placed by the Alberta Child Welfare Division with adoptive parents of Protestant religion in the Yukon. In all five cases, the adoptive parents had made direct application to the Child Welfare Department in Edmonton some two years prior to placement, and the Superintendent had no knowledge of the applications. However, this Department was notified of each placement and with the assistance of the caseworker, carried out the necessary supervision and made progress reports to the Alberta Division during the one-year probation period. All applications for adoption from Yukon residents are now made through the office of the Superintendent, and control and continuity is maintained in all cases.

The demand for children for adoption greatly exceeds the supply. Our resources in the Territory are limited to the extent that we have been relying on the generosity of the Alberta Child Welfare Division to make available a limited number of Protestant children to our Yukon applicants. It is gratifying to report that as we ended this fiscal year, an inter-provincial agreement was negotiated with the Province of British Columbia for the placement of Catholic and Protestant children from British Columbia with adopting parents living in the Yukon Territory.

As the fiscal year ended, there are 28 applications for adoption on file pending completion of home study investigations, and when completed, will be forwarded to the British Columbia and Alberta Child Welfare Departments.

### GENERAL COMMENTS

Much was accomplished during the year in the field of child welfare services with the cooperation of the Yukon Children's Aid Society. Many families were kept together as a unit through the efforts of the caseworker and with the advice and assistance of the Superintendent. This is a splendid example of what can be accomplished through a cooperative spirit when the Government and a private agency work together in the interest of the children and family.



2. No. of children taken into care during the period:
- (a) by Order of Juvenile Court.....8
  - (b) due to illness of only parent.....5
  - (c) surrendered by unmarried mother  
to the Superintendent for  
adoption placement.....2
  - (d) Other.....7
  - Total (see 1(b) above).....22
3. No. of children under care on March 31, 1957  
who were -
- (a) In boarding schools or  
child caring institutions in Y.T.....17
  - (b) In certified foster homes in Y.T..... 6
  - (c) In boarding schools or homes outside  
the territory..... 8
  - (d) In care of Superintendent of Child  
Welfare, Alta..... 2
  - (e) In a provincial institution for  
retarded of mentally defective children.... 4
  - Total (see 1(e) above).....37

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE YUKON CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY DURING PERIOD  
APRIL 1956 TO APRIL 1957

NEGLECT CASES:

Twenty-five (25) active cases reported, investigated and visited regularly involving sixty-five children.

Fourteen (14) neglect cases reported, investigated but only involving two or three visits and where no file was set up.

FAMILY CASES:

Eighteen (18) active cases involving forty (40) children. These cases are not considered neglect in the true sense as parents or guardians approached the C.A.S. themselves requesting help or counselling in planning for their children due to illness or imprisonment of one parent, desertion, etc.

JUVENILE CASES:

Eight (8) juveniles given counsel, help or placement.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS:

Eleven (11) girls assisted with regard to plans for themselves and their child involving either adoption placement or assistance with girls planning on keeping their child.

FOSTER HOMES:

Twenty-five (25) homes investigated, many of these used for placement of a child after due investigation. These homes are visited regularly when a child has been placed.

ADOPTION CASES:

Thirty (30) adoption applications investigated. Four (4) children born in the Yukon placed with Yukon couples by the caseworker. Several other children placed through the Province of Alberta, Department of Welfare and supervised by the caseworker.

CHILDREN IN CARE:

Approximately fifty (50) children taken into temporary or permanent care during the year. Often these same children come into care, are returned to parents when the home situation improves and may come back into care through instability in the home. The C.A.S. feels that taking children into care is a serious situation for both children and parents and where possible attempts to keep children and families together and the home intact.

YUKON CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES OF CASE WORKER:

COURT WORK:

Involving interviews with the magistrate, court officials or lawyers regarding cases involving children. Taking part in court hearings, providing evidence of neglect, etc.

MEDICAL CALLS:

Taking children in care for dental and medical check-ups, visits to hospitals, etc.

SHOPPING CALLS:

Purchasing clothing for children and maintaining an emergency clothing supply of donated clothes.

VISITS REQUESTED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF WELFARE:

Including visits to old age pensioners, also to establish residence information on cases referred to Superintendent.

OFFICE WORK:

Besides running records on C.A.S. files there is considerable correspondence with outside agencies and to cases outside Whitehorse. Adoption home studies and miscellaneous reports made out for Superintendent of Welfare.

ROUTINE VISITS:

To all types of cases such as enumerated from #1 to 7. Also numerous collateral calls to neighbours, references, R.C.M.P., school authorities, etc., for further information where needed.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

Involving interviews or lectures to groups or individuals with regards to C.A.S. work.