

the same. These appliances are maintained in good repair during the life of the wearer. Orthopædic fitting depots are maintained by the Department for this purpose throughout the Dominion. The Vocational Branch of the Department has two main divisions: occupational therapy and industrial re-training. The Department supplies the personnel and equipment for occupational therapy in the hospitals of the Department of Militia and Defence as well as in hospitals under its own control. Every man discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who has received a disability which prevents him from following his previous occupation in civil life, is entitled to retraining, free of charge, in some trade or profession of his own choice in which his disability will not prove a handicap. During such period of retraining the Government provides through the Department for the maintenance of his family or dependents. Retraining is carried on in universities, colleges, technical and agricultural schools throughout the Dominion, with special equipment in six centres, and practical training, under actual shop conditions in the plants of leading manufacturers, is given in conjunction with the theoretical work of the classes. Men are now being retrained in about 200 occupations. Industrial training, exclusive of any work carried on in hospitals or convalescent homes, has either been completed or was being taken by the following numbers of returned disabled men on March 7, 1919: Applications for retraining 12,104; granted retraining courses 8,953. Of the latter, 5,107 are in course of retraining, 2,778 have completed training and 1,068 have discontinued training before date set for completion.

The Department has arranged, since the date of the armistice, for the distribution of questionnaire cards among the Canadian overseas forces, in order to ascertain the desires of the men with reference to the district to which they wish to be returned and the kind of work they wish to take up. Representatives of the departments overseas keep the soldiers informed as to the methods adopted in Canada to assist them back to civil life. In Canada, public education is being undertaken in order that employers and the public generally may know what is expected of them in the successful carrying out of the civil absorption of the soldiers. The Department has placed a returned soldier in every Employment Bureau established under the control of the Provincial Governments and the Department of Labour in order to watch over the interests of returned soldiers applying for work. It has also appointed men whose duties are to seek work through interviewing employers and others for the benefit of returned soldiers generally.

Soldier Settlement Board.—The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 21), being an act to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production, was put into operation by appointment of the Soldier Settlement Board on February 1, 1918. Statutory powers were granted to the Board by the Act providing for the granting of a free entry for one quarter section of Dominion land to any qualified returned soldier settler, for a loan to such settler not exceeding \$2,500 and for agricultural training and education of soldiers. It was early found, however, that the Dominion