

been recommended to the head office and 42,679 courses, representing 380 different occupations, have been granted with pay and allowances. Of these, 9,455 have completed their courses, while 23,614 were still in attendance, the remaining 9,610 had either discontinued their courses or had not yet commenced. Of 6,923 who had completed their course by September, 4, 1919 166, or about 60 per cent, were employed in the occupations for which they had been trained and 1,317, or 19 per cent, in other occupations. The duration of courses ranges from 3 to 12 months. Three classes of institutions are utilized: (1) Inside or Departmental Schools, where in November, 1919, 6,421 students (of whom 747 were minors) were in attendance; (2) Outside Schools (Business Colleges, Universities, etc.) where at that time 5,265 (including 2,585 minors) were attending, and (3) Industrial Establishments, where 9,491 (including 2,378 minors), were apprenticed. Under an Order in Council, dated November 21, 1919, (P.C. 2329), men may be granted a loan for necessary equipment up to \$500 repayable within five years without interest, and the same amount of loan on the same terms may be granted for retraining purposes to men suffering certain war disabilities but not entitled to regular retraining. Since March, 1919, single men while retraining have been granted \$60 per month for pay and allowances and married men without children \$85 per month and men with children up to a maximum of \$110. The average monthly cost of training each student, exclusive of pay and allowances, is \$19.46. The Information and Service Branch of the Department, which began operations in January, 1919, provides specific information as to Government benefits available for ex-members of the forces and places them in touch with opportunities for employment. It maintains a special section for the placement of professional, technical and trained business men. By arrangement with railway companies, the inter-transit of unplaced workers is facilitated by a one cent a mile rate. Up to May 1, 1920, the number of employment offices was 105 regular and 63 part time. The number of applications received was 167,996, of placements 160,197, of which 69.4 per cent were placed once, 18.1 per cent twice and 12.5 per cent 3 to 29 times; the number of inquiries and special cases dealt with was 1,143,003 and of certificates of relief granted under the Free Employment Act 44,559. In addition to the Department of Civil Re-establishment, and in touch therewith, are other agencies for repatriation, such as the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commissions, the voluntary patriotic societies, the Khaki Universities overseas and St. Dunstan's Institution for the Blind in England.

Land Settlement of Returned Soldiers.—As indicated in the Canada Year Book of 1918, pages 667-8, and in this edition at page 647, the Soldier Settlement Acts of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 21) and 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 71) are designed to assist returned soldiers to settle upon public lands and to increase agricultural production. For these purposes a Soldier Settlement Board was appointed on February 1, 1918. The Soldier Settlement work of the Board is now divided into (1) an Agricultural Branch; (2) a Lands and Loans