

*Training.*—All training actually in progress or anticipated has been co-ordinated under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act passed on Aug. 1, 1942. The war emergency training program, now called the “Canadian Vocational Training Program”, has been continued under authority of this enactment, and its facilities have been made available for essential civilian as well as war industries. Total enrolments in all types of projects under this program numbered nearly 325,000 up until the end of February, 1944. This included 2,829 persons discharged from the Armed Forces who enrolled for rehabilitation training—an aspect of the program which is expected to increase steadily in importance and for which steps have already been taken to provide additional facilities as they become necessary.

**Department of Pensions and National Health.**—The ordinary peace-time duties of this Department have been turned into war channels to an increasing degree since the outbreak of hostilities. The Pensions Branch of the Department has been largely occupied with the treatment of members and discharged members of the Armed Forces, and with pensions. It has been necessary to construct additional accommodation in all the departmental pensions hospitals; those departmental hospitals previously utilized for immigration and quarantine purposes have been adapted to provide active treatment for members of the Armed Forces or for civilian accommodation in the event of any emergency, and the total bed accommodation has been increased from less than 3,000 to over 8,000. The case of every member of the Forces discharged by reason of medical unfitness is reviewed by the Canadian Pension Commission. The Rehabilitation Branch, under the direction of the Associate Deputy Minister of the Department, has in hand the implementation of the plans for rehabilitation of former members of the Forces engaged in the present conflict. The rehabilitation program already enacted is much more comprehensive than that following the First World War. Because of conditions that were attached to the training program after that War, only 8 p.c. of the Forces benefited by vocational training and assistance in interrupted education. A further 4 p.c. were assisted in settlement upon the land. Thus, only 12 p.c. of the Forces then demobilized benefited by rehabilitation projects and the remaining 88 p.c. were given a war service gratuity. The Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order, with its amendments, enables the Department to furnish vocational training to all members, male and female, of the Forces, who need a skill or a brush-up course. Likewise, anyone who possesses the basic education can be assisted in university training. Social security and free medical treatment are also available for all for twelve months after discharge. All these matters are fully dealt with in Chapter XXI.

Most of the divisions of the Health Branch of the Department have also taken an active part in the war effort. The Division of Industrial Hygiene is specifically authorized to examine and recommend improvement in the working conditions and medical care of personnel in war industries. The work of the Nutrition Services is important in raising the standard of nutrition not only among the Armed Forces but among the general public of Canada, with a view to greater achievement in the war effort. Both of these services have proved most acceptable to industry. The Public Health Engineering Division has found its important peace-time duties of supervision of drinking- and culinary-water supplies and sanitation greatly increased in relation to the movement of troops and the establishment of new training grounds. The Laboratory of Hygiene undertakes, standardizes and controls the manufacture of biological products for use by the Armed Forces; under the supervision of the Kamloops, B.C., Division watch is kept on the rat population on the seaboard as well as the invasion of disease-carrying rodents in various