

Post-war rehabilitation expenditures, exclusive of pensions payable under the Canadian Pension Act, for a nation of 8,000,000 persons were heavy. They were as follows:—

War service gratuities.....	\$164,000,000
Civilian clothing allowance.....	20,000,000
Vocational training and training allowances.....	43,000,000
Medical care, hospital care, treatment, surgical appliances, and treatment pay and allowances.....	84,000,000
Land settlement (Soldier Settlement Act) original advances.....	\$109,085,320
Less cash recovery (\$71,364,125) and Accounts Receivable (\$24,126,355).....	95,490,480
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Dependants' transportation.....	13,594,840
Information service employment and sheltered employment.....	3,000,000
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Total.....	<u>\$347,594,840</u>

*Additional Assistance Given.*—In addition to this, the Dominion Government also expended \$120,000,000 in Federal works projects in 1920 and \$25,000,000 on housing. These figures do not take into account the national bill for pensions, the total expenditure for which is now nearing the 1,000-million dollar mark. The work, as a result of these expenditures, was of large dimensions. In the first five-year period following the First World War, up to June 30, 1924, 1,336,000 clinical treatments were given; 147,000 men were granted hospital treatment; 42,000 completed vocational training; employment was found for 175,000; 58,000 handicapped men were placed; 38,000 were given employment in Civil Service, including 12,600 permanent positions; 23,000 were dealt with through the Soldier Settlement policy; and 49,000 dependants were brought home to Canada. In addition, over one million inquiries were dealt with.

Despite heavy gratuity payments in the spring and summer of 1919, it became necessary in November and December of that year to set aside Federal monies for the relief of ex-servicemen. In 1920-21, \$842,000 was spent in this way. This figure was doubled in the following financial year. Unemployment assistance to ex-servicemen since the First World War has amounted to over \$26,000,000 and, although in September, 1939, the number of veterans on relief diminished to 5,450, it should be noted that 14,847 veterans were granted War Veterans' Allowances during that three-year period. In 1940 the total number of veterans in receipt of War Veterans' Allowances stood at over 23,000. On Apr. 1, 1937, the Veterans Assistance Commission had almost 34,000 veterans booked as unemployed. Of these, however, only about 15,000 were those Canadians who saw service in France. The remainder were Imperial troops who immigrated to Canada and Canadian forces who did not see overseas service. In that year it was found necessary by the Veterans Assistance Commission to re-start some of the ventures of the civil re-establishment program of the immediate post-war years. These included work shops, probational training, tools and equipment loans, the Corps of Commissionaires, small holdings and a vigorous campaign for employment.

**The Administration of Veterans' Affairs in the Present War.**—The administration of veterans' affairs is carried out by a number of branches of the Department of Pensions and National Health. These may be divided, roughly, into branches which have to deal with rehabilitation of veterans of the present war; medical treatment for all veterans; pensions; and certain allowances for veterans who are in necessitous circumstances, but who are not eligible for pensions.