

where required, were placed in all hospitals operated by the Department. The result is that the food is better and is more effectively balanced in so far as caloric value is concerned, and when compared with the previously recognized system of food control, a marked economy in expenditure is to be seen.

As a consequence of the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements with various countries, the Department established a Foreign Relations Section in connection with the Medical Branch, for dealing with former members of the Canadian forces receiving treatment abroad and former members of the British and Allied forces receiving treatment in Canada.

Shortly after the Armistice, it was recognized that treatment might have to be provided for former members of the forces who were suffering from disabilities not directly attributable to war service but which might have been indirectly caused thereby, owing to a temporarily lowered physical resistance to epidemic or other conditions. Power was therefore taken to grant free treatment and medicine to all former members of the Forces who might fall ill during 12 months following the date of retirement or discharge. Some thousands of men in this way secured free medical treatment, a concession which was much appreciated.

Prior to February 24, 1917, no provision was made for the payment of former members of the forces who had suffered a recurrence of war disability. On that date an Order in Council was passed by the Department of Militia and Defence, (P.C. 508), under the authority of which all such men were specially re-attested for medical treatment, and the pay and allowance which they had received on service were granted. This continued in force until the active treatment hospitals operated by the Military Hospitals Commission were turned over to the Department of Militia and Defence, when a special scale of pay and allowances, based upon militia rates, plus an amount equivalent to Patriotic Fund allowances in respect of dependants, was substituted for the allowances under P.C. 508, and was payable by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. These rates, on the basis of a thirty day month, provided \$33.00 per month for a private without dependants, \$73.00 for a married man without children, with additional allowances for children; free clothing, where necessary, was granted. On September 1, 1920, the rates were increased to \$45.00 for single men (inclusive of \$7.00 per month in lieu of clothing issue) and \$86 for married men without children, with additional allowances for children. In both cases special subsistence was granted for out-patients.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Prior to the Great War it had never been considered necessary to provide vocational training for men who were disabled by war. Apart from the payment of a small pension, these men were allowed to fend for themselves and often drifted into the ranks of the unemployable. The Government of Canada was the first of the Allied