

men had graduated and 3,983 were undergoing training. The follow-up figures indicate that approximately 72 per cent of those who have been trained are following their new lines of occupation.

Employment.—Prior to the armistice, the department conducted its employment work through the various provincial returned soldier commissions. When it was seen however that there would be a very large number of men requiring assistance in order to secure employment, steps were taken to create a special branch of the department. Questionnaires were despatched to the troops overseas, which on their return gave to the Department an indication of the extent of the problem. The number for whom employment was found until the demobilization of this branch of the work was 101,000. The total number of actual situations secured was 174,789. This result was only secured through strenuous work on the part of the placement officers whose duty it was to search for and where possible secure employment for the returned soldiers who were applying for the same.

Reciprocal Arrangements with Other Countries.

—The department has entered into reciprocal arrangements with Great Britain, United States, New Zealand, Belgium, and France, for the treatment of men from these countries when resident in Canada—if they are suffering from war disabilities, also for the treatment of Canadians when resident in those countries..

Expenditures.—The expenditure of the department from the 1st July, 1915, to the 31st December, 1920, was \$95,970,771.88.

17. RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, which became effective on September 1st, 1920, provides insurance to ex-members of the forces who served during the