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REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

INVALIDED SOLDIERS'  
COMMISSION

CANADA

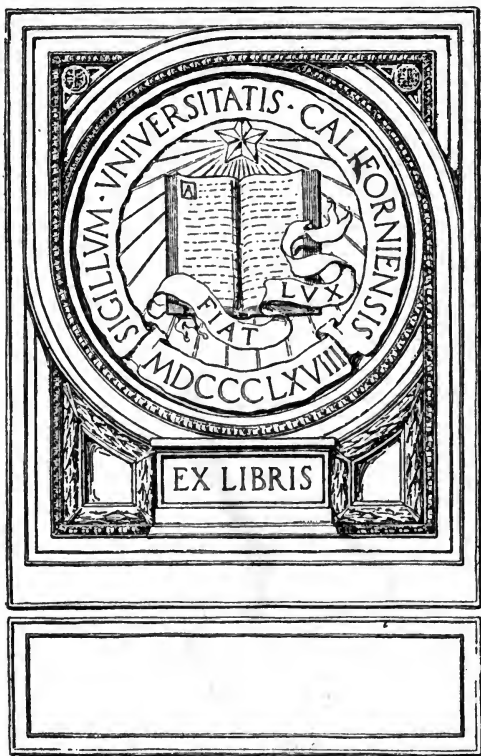
MAY, 1918

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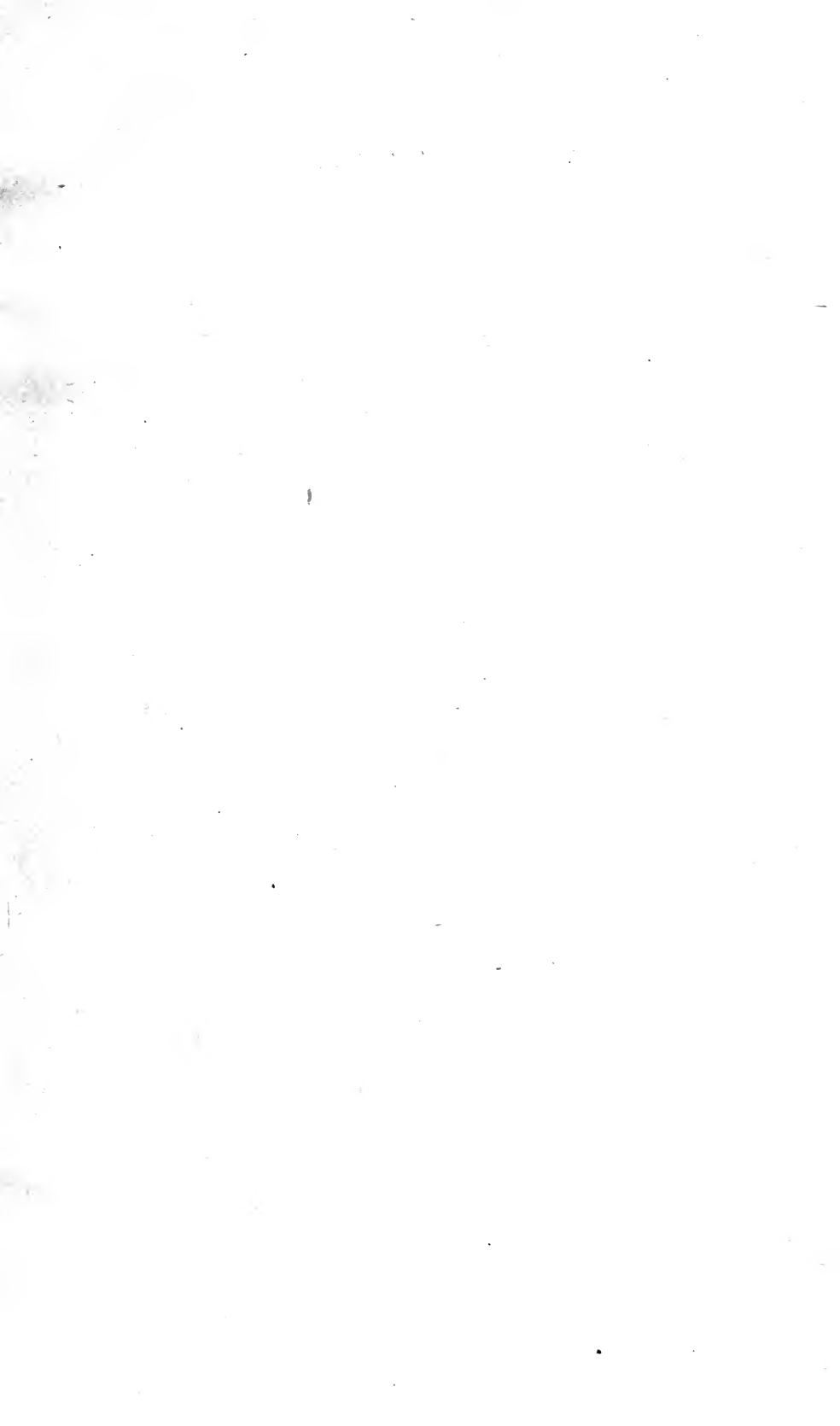
OTTAWA  
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1918

Department of  
Soldiers' Civilian Establishment

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REPORT OF THE WORK  
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CANADA

MAY, 1918

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## DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

*Minister:* Senator the Hon. Sir JAMES A. LOUGHEED, K.C.M.G.

*Parliamentary Secretary:* F. B. McCURDY, Esq., M.P.

*Deputy Minister:* S. A. ARMSTRONG.

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## THE INVALIDED SOLDIERS' COMMISSION.

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

#### Chairman—

F. B. McCurdy, Esq., M.P.

#### Members—

The Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C., Ottawa.

W. M. Dobell, Esq., Quebec.

Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Montreal.

W. K. George, Esq., Toronto.

Robert Gill, Esq., Ottawa.

Lloyd Harris, Esq., Brantford.

J. H. S. Matson, Esq., Victoria.

D. Lorne McGibbon, Esq., Montreal.

Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Halifax.

The Hon. John S. McLennan, Sydney.

W. F. Nickle, Esq., M.P., Kingston.

Brig.-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Toronto.

F. W. Peters, Esq., Vancouver.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg.

F. J. Shepherd, Esq., M.D., Montreal.

Lieut.-Colonel Clarence F. Smith, Montreal.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D., St. John.

The Hon. Smeaton White, Montreal.

The Director General of Medical Services, Ottawa.

#### Ex-officio Members—

The Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.P., Toronto.

The Hon. George A. Simard, M.L.C., Montreal.

The Hon. R. M. McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S.

Thos. H. Bell, Esq., St. John, N.B.

F. O. Fowler, Esq., Winnipeg.

The Hon. J. D. McLean, M.D., M.P.P., Victoria.

The Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Premier, P.E.I.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Elwood, Regina.

The Hon. C. W. Fisher, M.P.P., Edmonton.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

S. A. Armstrong, Director.

## Vocational Branch—

W. E. Segsworth, Business Administrator.

T. B. Kidner, Secretary.

## Medical Branch—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. McKelvey Bell, Director of Medical Services.

## Engineering Branch—

J. H. W. Bower, General Superintendent.

First Assistant to Director, F. G. Robinson.

Commandant, Major C. G. Arthur, D.S.O.

E. H. Scammell, Secretary.

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OFFICERS WHOSE CONNECTION WITH THE COMMISSION WAS SEVERED ON THE 31ST MARCH,  
1918, ON THE TRANSFER OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION COMMAND  
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Sharples, O. C. Military Hospitals Commission Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Thompson, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT, INVALIDED  
SOLDIERS' COMMISSION, SUPERSEDING THE MILITARY  
HOSPITALS COMMISSION, CANADA.**

*The Honourable the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.*

SIR,—The information given in the following report, while it presents a summary of the work accomplished during the past year, does not fully represent the present activities of the organization. For a considerable period there was a lack of co-ordination between the medical branch of the Department of Militia and Defence and the Commission. In order to define exactly the relative positions of the two organizations, an Order in Council was passed in November last giving to the Army Medical Corps the medical work in the hospitals and institutions of the Commission. It was found that this arrangement was unworkable, as neither the Commission nor the Militia Department had control of the patients or of the institutions. Consequently, after numerous conferences, a definite line of cleavage has been reached, and by an Order in Council, P.C. 433, 21st February, 1918 (Appendix I to this Report) certain institutions equipped and operated by the Commission passed under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Order in Council provides that all officers and soldiers who have not been discharged from the military forces of Canada shall remain under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Militia and Defence, but that upon discharge they shall pass, if necessary, to the control of the Commission; that all officers or soldiers who continue to require medical treatment on account of their suffering from tuberculosis, epilepsy, paralysis or other diseases likely to be of long duration or incurable, or on account of their being mentally deficient or insane, are to be under the control of the Commission. Any discharged men who break down as a result of service and require further treatment are to be dealt with by the Commission instead of being re-attested as soldiers. The Commission also retains the control of vocational training in the hospitals before the men are discharged, and of subsequent re-education.

An Order in Council dated 21st February, 1918, P.C. 432 (Appendix II) was passed creating a new department of the Government to be called the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. This department is charged with the provision of hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether permanent or temporary, for the care of invalided officers, non-commissioned officers and men, or other members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been honourably discharged therefrom, the administration of hospitals, vocational training, the provision of employment, and all matters relating to pensions for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

By a further Order in Council dated 21st February, 1918, P.C. 434 (Appendix III) the name of the Commission was changed from the Military Hospitals Commission to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. By P.C. 446, dated 23rd February, 1918, (Appendix IV) the Invalided Soldiers' Commission was placed under the direction and control of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

On your appointment as Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, your resignation as President of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission was accepted by the Government, and Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., was appointed Chairman of the Commission in your place.

In virtue of an arrangement made by the Government, the Works Branch of the Commission has been transferred to the Department of Public Works. In future the building of hospitals and alterations and repairs to the same will, instead of being carried out by the staff of the Commission, be carried out by the Department of Public Works. As that department has taken over the staff heretofore in the employ of the Works Branch of the Commission, there should be no break in the continuity of the work nor in the business-like methods heretofore adopted.

The Commission under the direction of the new department will continue to develop the Vocational Branch and to establish a distinct medical service of its own, and will arrange to secure closer co-operation with the various Provincial Commissions charged with the duty of providing employment for returned men. In this way, although some branches of the Commission's activities have been transferred to other departments of the Government, the problems ahead are of such a wide and important character that there is likely to be little if any diminution in the volume of work undertaken. Some indications of this are given in the following pages.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SCAMMELL,

*Secretary.*

May, 1918.

Name and Place of Institution.	Convalescent Hospitals and Homes Operated by or for the Commission.			Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.						Active Treatment Hospitals.	Hospitals for Insane.	Discharge and Clearing Depot.
	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Total.	Operated by or for the Commission.		Used by the Commission.		Total.	New Buildings Authorized but not Commenced.			
				Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.					
NOVA SCOTIA.												
<i>M. D. No. 6, "B" Unit.</i>												
*Ross M.C.H., Sydney	41		41									
*Moxham M. C. H., Sydney	88		88									
*Pine Hill M. C. H., Halifax	158		158									
*Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax	300	300	600									
*Pier No. 2, Halifax											475	
Sanatorium, Kentville						155	117	272	218			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
<i>M. D. No. 6, "B" Unit.</i>												
*Charlottetown		214	214									
Dalton Sanatorium				30	45			75				
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
<i>M. D. No. 7, "K" Unit.</i>												
*Government House, Fredericton		400	400									
Sanatorium, River Glade							58	58				
Sanatorium, St. John							48	48				
*Armouries, St. John	250		250									
*Clearing Depot											100	
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.												
<i>M. D. No. 5, "E" Unit.</i>												
*Savard Park M.C.H., Quebec	150		150									
*Clearing Depot Sanatorium, Lake Edward				86				86			1,200	
Carried forward	987	914	1,901	116	45	155	223	538	218		1,775	

\*Hospitals, etc., taken over by Department of Militia and Defence.

Name and Place of Institution.	Convalescent Hospitals and Homes Operated by or for the Commission.			Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.					New Buildings Authorized but not Commenced.	Active Treatment Hospitals.	Hospitals for Insane.	Discharge and Clearing Depot.
	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Total.	Operated by or for the Commission.		Used by the Commission.		Total.				
				Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.					
Brought forward..	987	914	1,901	116	45	155	223	538	218	.....	.....	1,775
QUEBEC.— <i>Con.</i>												
<i>M. D. No. 4, "A" Unit.</i>												
*Drummond St. M. C. H., Montreal.....	225	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Grey Nuns' M. C. H., Montreal.....	285	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Khaki League Annex, Montreal.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Khaki Home, Montreal.....	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Edward Institute, Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Ste. Anne de Bellevue, M. C. H.....	.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurentian Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurentide Inn Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO.												
<i>M. D. No. 3, "C" Unit.</i>												
*Elmhurst M. C. H., Kingston.....	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Queen's University, Kingston.....	386	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Sir Sandford Fleming M. C. H., Ottawa....	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Ontario M.H., Cobourg.....	440	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mowat Memorial Sanatorium, Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lady Grey Sanatorium, Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>M. D. No. 2, "D" Unit.</i>												
*Spadina M.C.H., Toronto.....	272	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Central M.C.H., Toronto.....	170	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*North Toronto M. C. H.....	440	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Military Orthopaedic, Toronto.....	.....	1,025	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Hall M.C.H.....	51	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby M.C.H.....	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward...	4,692	2,539	7,231	1,410	45	258	223	936	218	.....	.....	1,775

Name and Place of Institution.	Convalescent Hospitals and Homes Operated by or for the Commission.			Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.						New Buildings Authorized but not Commenced.	Active Treatment Hospitals.	Hospitals for Insane.	Discharge and Clearing Depot.
	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Total.	Operated by or for the Commission.		Used by the Commission.		Total.					
				Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.						
Brought forward...	4,692	2,539	7,231	1,410	45	258	223	936	218			1,775	
ONTARIO.— <i>Con.</i>													
<i>M. D. No. 2 "D" Unit.—Con.</i>													
Guelph, M. C. H. ....	800		800										
Newmarket, Military Hospital.....											200		
*Burlington M.C.H., Hamilton.....	350		350										
*Victoria M.C.H., Hamilton.....	23		23										
*Dunedin M.C.H., Hamilton.....	10		10										
Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.....						170		170					
*Oakhill M.C.H., St. Catharines.....	25		25										
Muskoka Free, Sanatorium, Gravenhurst.....						70		70					
Central Sanatorium.....									500				
<i>M. D. No. 1, "F" Unit.</i>													
*Central M.C.H., London.....	149		149										
Byron Sanatorium, London.....						148		148					
Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener.....				34				34					
<i>M. D. No. 10, "G" Unit.</i>													
*Keefer M.C.H., Port Arthur.....	38		38										
MANITOBA.													
<i>M. D. No. 10, "G" Unit.</i>													
*Deer Lodge M.C.H., Winnipeg.....	80		80										
*I.O.D.E. M.C.H., Winnipeg.....	75		75										
*Clearing Depot.....												100	
*Manitoba M.C.H., Winnipeg.....	650	300	950										
Ninette Sanatorium.....						100		100					
Carried forward.	6,892	2,839	9,731	1,444	45	746	223	1,458	718		200	1,875	

Name and Place of Institution.	Convalescent Hospitals and Homes Operated by or for the Commission.			Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.							Active Treatment Hospitals.	Hospitals for Insane.	Discharge and Clearing Depot.
	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Total.	Operated by or for the Commission.		Used by the Commission.		Total.	New Buildings Authorized but not Commenced.				
				Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under Construction.						
Brought forward . . . . .	6,892	2,839	9,731	1,444	45	746	223	1,458	718	200	1,875		
SASKATCHEWAN.													
<i>M. D. No. 12, 'H' Unit.</i>													
*St. Chad's M. C. H., Regina . . . . .	55		55										
Saskatoon M. C. H. . . . .	150		150										
*Moosejaw M. C. H. . . . .	250		250										
Earl Grey Sanatorium, Regina . . . . .				70				70					
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon . . . . .	75		75										
Qu'Appelle Sanatorium . . . . .						24		24					
ALBERTA.													
<i>M. D. No. 13, 'F' Unit.</i>													
*Red Cross M. C. H., Ogden, Calgary . . . . .	200		200										
*Strathcona M. H., Edmonton . . . . .	200		200										
*Clearing Depot, Calgary . . . . .											70		
*Edmonton M. C. H., Edmonton . . . . .	209		209										
Frank Sanatorium . . . . .				84				84					
Mount View Sanatorium, Calgary . . . . .						18		18					
*Wetaskiwin M. C. H. Central Sanatorium, Bowness . . . . .	75		75						400				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
<i>M. D. No. 11, 'J' Unit.</i>													
*Esquimalt M. C. H., Victoria . . . . .	150	150	300										
*Resthaven M. C. H., Sidney . . . . .	180		180										
*Qualicum M. C. H. . . . .	200		200										
*Fairmont, M. C. H., Vancouver . . . . .	165		165										
*Shaughnessy, M. C. H., Vancouver . . . . .	235	125	360										
Sanatorium, Balfour . . . . .				120	25			145					
Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops . . . . .						32		32	150				
*General Hospital, Vancouver . . . . .										300			
*Royal Columbian, New Westminster . . . . .										200			
*General Hospital, Vernon . . . . .										40			
Total . . . . .	9,036	3,114	12,150	718	70	820	223	1,831	1,268	540	200	1,945	
Grand total . . . . .									17,934				



In the report issued by the Commission, May, 1917, beds available in civilian active treatment hospitals were shown as 1,720 as against 540 in the foregoing table. It has been deemed advisable to show no figures for these hospitals, with the exception of those included in the table, as the number of beds available is uncertain. The following is a list of general hospitals where it is probable the Commission can secure accommodation if needed:—

Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec.  
 General Hospital, Montreal.  
 Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal,  
 General Hospital, Kingston.  
 General Hospital, Smith's Falls.  
 St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.  
 Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa.  
 General Hospital, Toronto.  
 Victoria Hospital, London.  
 St. Joseph's Hospital, London.  
 General Hospital, Winnipeg.  
 St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg.  
 General Hospital, Brandon.  
 General Hospital, Calgary.  
 General Hospital, Revelstoke.  
 Royal Inland Hospital, New Westminster.  
 St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver.  
 St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria.

With respect to the hospitals for the insane, 46 beds were shown in the last report as available in these institutions. Arrangements have now been made with the Provincial Governments to provide such accommodation as may be required.

Several smaller institutions have been closed during the year or used for other purposes. The growth of the vocational and occupational work in some of the institutions has, in many instances, necessitated a reduction in the bed space.

Summary of accommodation as per last report.....	14,949		
Less discontinued or reduced:—			
Convalescent Hospitals .....	422		
Sanatoria .....	17		
Active Treatment Hospitals .....	1,180		
Hospitals for Insane .....	46		
		1,665	
			13,284
Less beds under construction—not completed as per last report .....		6,726	
Total beds brought forward from last report.....			6,558
Additional beds provided in Convalescent Hospitals since last report .....	5,478		
Additional beds provided in Sanatoria since last report .....	803		
Additional beds provided in Hospital for Insane since last report .....	75		
Additional beds provided in Clearing Depots since last report .....	345		
Additional beds provided since last report.....		6,701	
Additional beds under construction for Convalescent Hospitals since last report .....	3,114		
			6,558
Carried forward .....	3,114	6,701	6,558

Brought forward. . . . .	3,114	6,701	6,558
Additional beds under construction for Sanatoria since last report . . . . .	293		
Additional beds authorized for Sanatoria since last report . . . . .	1,268		
Total beds under construction or authorized by Order in Council . . . . .	....	4,675	11,376
			<u>17,934</u>
<b>Beds transferred to Department of Militia and Defence.</b>			
Convalescent Hospitals in operation . . . . .		6,760	
Beds under construction . . . . .		3,114	
Active Treatment Hospitals . . . . .		540	
Clearing Depots . . . . .		1,945	
Total . . . . .		<u>12,359</u>	
<b>Beds retained by Commission.</b>			
Convalescent Hospitals . . . . .		2,276	
Sanatoria beds in operation . . . . .		1,538	
Sanatoria beds under construction . . . . .		293	
Sanatoria beds projected . . . . .		1,268	
Hospital for Insane . . . . .		200	
Total . . . . .		<u>5,575</u>	
<b>Summary.</b>			
Beds transferred to Department of Militia and Defence . . . . .			12,359
Beds retained by Commission . . . . .			5,575
Total . . . . .			<u>17,934</u>

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there are 293 beds in Sanatoria under construction and 1,268 projected. What provision will have to be made for the treatment of men who, in addition to those suffering from tuberculosis, under the new arrangement will have to be dealt with by the Commission, cannot at present be stated, nor is it possible to forecast how many will come back for re-treatment after discharge. The majority of these will probably be placed in civilian hospitals, but provision may have to be made for direct in-patient and out-patient treatment by officers of the Commission in the larger centres. This would necessitate the establishment of a certain number of special hospitals. In the past the Commission has been able to maintain beds in excess of requirements and there is no doubt it will be possible to continue this condition.

#### THE CHANGE OF ORGANIZATION.

The Military Hospitals Commission was first formed by Order in Council on the 30th June, 1915. At that time it was considered that the work of providing hospitals and dealing with the rehabilitation of returned soldiers could be adequately handled by a Commission. Owing, however, to the length of the war and the resultant development of this work, it became necessary to create a new department of the Government, also that various powers exercised by the Commission should be transferred to other departments of the Government.

#### BRANCHES OF THE WORK.

The work of the Commission was divided into the following principal branches: Military, Medical, Vocational, Works, Commissariat, Purchasing, Stores, Accounting, Records and Statistics, Editorial, Publicity, Employment.

*Functions of Commissioners.*—The functions of the Commissioners have been almost entirely of an advisory character. Certain Commissioners have voluntarily given up a large portion of their time gratuitously to the work in the various districts. Occasional meetings only have been held, though constant correspondence has been maintained between the head office and the more active members of the Commission. At the last meeting an executive committee, consisting of the President, the Hon. Sir James Lougheed, the Hon. Senator McLennan, and Mr. Robert Gill, was appointed, these members being constantly available at the head office. While the Commission had not the status of a department it enjoyed many departmental privileges through the fact that its president was a minister of the Crown.

#### ORGANIZATION.

*Method of Organization.*—The chief executive officers have been Director, Officer Commanding M.H.C. Command, Medical Superintendent, Vocational Administrator, Vocational Secretary, General Superintendent of Works, Chief Architect, First Assistant to the Director, Secretary.

In the Unit or District Offices have been Assistant Directors, Officers Commanding Units, District Vocational Officers, District Works Superintendents, Medical Officers, Accountants, Dietitians, etc. Branch offices have been established at the following centres: Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

*Organization of Institutions.*—Each institution had an officer in charge, a medical officer, and the principal ones had also dietitians and vocational staff. Institutions were grouped under the unit office and all purchases were made on the authority of the head office, accounts being paid after approval by the head office.

*Vocational Organization.*—In each unit a district vocational officer has been placed in charge while principals, instructors and necessary minor staffs have been engaged for work in the institutions. Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards have been established throughout the country and these Boards pass on all cases of re-education before referring them to the head office.

*Works Organization.*—In view of the large number of buildings which it has been necessary to re-model or erect, a complete works organization was established some months ago under the guidance of a chief architect and a general superintendent of works. In each district where new buildings or important structural alterations have been necessary district superintendents have been appointed. The purchase of building supplies has been conducted from the head office and contracts have been placed at satisfactory figures for material which, if purchased locally, would have entailed a heavy extra cost on the Government.

*Military Organization.*—The M.H.C. Command has been controlled in each unit by an O.C., who has been assisted by an adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster and necessary staff. These Officers Commanding, while responsible to the General Officer Commanding the Military District in which the unit has been situated, were also responsible to the Officer Commanding at the headquarters of the Commission, who maintained a staff for handling the military situation and personnel.

*Employment Organization.*—By arrangement with the Governments of the several provinces, Employment Commissions were established in each province in the fall of 1915, with branch offices and committees in different parts of the province. Detailed information is supplied by the head office of the Commission to each Provincial Commission regarding men returning from overseas who may require employment.

#### PROCEDURE REGARDING MEN RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS.

Invalids are returned to Canada by ambulance transports and by hospital ships. There are three ports of disembarkation, Quebec, Halifax and St. John. Until the 31st March the clearing depots were under the control of the Commission—they have now been turned over to the Department of Militia and Defence. Until the autumn of 1917, all men returning, except those on furlough, were medically boarded at the port of disembarkation. They were also interviewed by a representative of the Commission with a view to subsequent employment on discharge. By orders from the military authorities, the medical boards were discontinued and the men forwarded direct to their military districts. This necessitated the transference of the interviewing staff to the military districts and a considerable increase in the personnel. In view of the fact that the Commission has now no control of the men until they are finally discharged from the forces, the arrangements for handling them prior to this are entirely in the hands of the military authorities.

Télégraphic advice is forwarded from the clearing depots to the secretary of the provincial commission in the province to which the man belongs, giving his name and the name and address of the person to whom he desires information sent. The secretary then notifies the party indicated and arrangements are made for a suitable welcome to be extended on the arrival of the train. Usually on arrival at the military district the men are at once given two weeks' leave to visit their homes, return transportation being provided.

All returned non-commissioned officers and men are placed by the medical board examining them in one of three categories, as follows:—

C. Fit for service in Canada only:—

- (1) In special service companies.
- (2) Special service companies and C.A.M.C.
- (3) On sedentary work as clerks, storemen, batmen, orderlies, sanitary duties, etc.

D. Temporarily unfit—further hospital treatment.

E. Unfit for service—for discharge.

#### CLEARING DEPOTS.

Prior to the turnover of the M.H.C. Command to the Department of Militia and Defence, the Commission under authority of P.C. 1469, 1916, operated the discharge or clearing depots at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. These depots were managed by officers commanding, under whom were paymasters and the necessary staff. At Quebec and Halifax where a large number of meals were served a dietitian also was on the staff.

The principal functions of the clearing depots were as follows:—

- (1) To receive, check and register all returning men and their documents.
- (2) To board the men medically and classify them.
- (3) To interview each man and obtain information for record purposes, The information thus secured was passed on to the provincial employment commissions, the Patriotic Fund, and the vocational branch of the Commission; and was utilized with a view to the ultimate reinstatement of the man in civil life.
- (4) To forward to M.H.C.C. units and local civilian organizations the names of returned men and their next of kin, and their probable time of arrival, so that local committees might extend a proper welcome in their own home town.
- (5) To check last pay certificates and issue advances of pay.
- (6) To discharge men pronounced fit for discharge by medical boards.
- (7) To arrange transportation and distribute the men to their several military districts.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The vocational branch of the Commission is administered by the vocational administrator and the vocational secretary, while a medical officer is attached for consultation purposes. These, with the assistant vocational secretary, survey officer, and a clerical staff, form the headquarters organization.

The Dominion is divided for administrative purposes into eleven units, corresponding to the military districts. Each unit has in charge a vocational officer, or officers, and a staff varying according to the exigencies of the district.

The general policy of the vocational branch is to provide as wide a variety of vocational and re-educational courses as possible, and centres of re-education with special equipment have been provided at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Guelph, Winnipeg and Saskatoon, while agricultural re-education is provided at Guelph, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Olds (Albert), and Point Grey (British Columbia). Men are being trained for over 175 different occupations as against 36 at the beginning of 1917. Re-education facilities have been provided at McGill and Queen's Universities, as well as the Universities of Toronto, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the Technical College, Halifax; Central Technical School, Toronto; Technical School, London; Kelvin Technical School, Winnipeg; Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary; the Halifax School for the Blind, and the Montreal Institution for the Blind. The Commission has taken over the entire control and administration of the Technical College, Halifax, and the Institute of Technology, Calgary.

The conditions under which the returned soldiers are permitted to attend the classes at these institutions vary; generally the Commission pays the salaries of the teachers engaged in addition to those of the regular staff and pays the cost of any equipment rendered necessary by the requirements of the soldiers, and in some cases pays a fixed sum per capita.

Two kinds of vocational work are carried on by the vocational branch—

1. Occupational Therapy, consisting of bedside handicraft work, curative workshops and general vocational work, which is given to the convalescents.
2. The re-education after discharge of those so disabled by service as to be unable to follow their previous occupations.

The active prosecution of these two branches results in a potential saving—by shortening the period of treatment, improving the earning power of the man passing through the hands of the Commission and restoring the disabled man to civil life as a wage earner.

As indicating how far advanced Canada is in the matter of re-education of the disabled man, recent figures in the British War Pensions Gazette for January, 1918, show that approximately 2,400 discharged British soldiers were receiving re-educational training, whereas in Canada on the 31st December, 1917, there were 757 discharged men and 187 undischarged men taking re-educational courses, or a total of 944 men. Up to the 27th March, 1918, the total number in the United Kingdom who had been or were under training was 5,132, exclusive of those trained for munition work.

There are now in Canada 2,010 convalescents taking vocational training, which does not include some 200 men who are doing bedside handicraft work. 3,684 men have been interviewed for re-education; that is, they have been completely surveyed by doctors and vocational officers. Of these 3,410 have been approved for re-education courses and 274 found ineligible. There are 1,807 courses in progress at the present time, and 248 men have completed their training.

In selecting men for re-education, the Commission has been careful to adopt a policy that will not permit of concentration of a large number of men in any one industry which will ultimately bring these men into competition with each other after the completion of their course, or disturb the labour market. As indicating the result of this policy—out of 160 re-education cases in the city of Montreal, 40 are taking general commercial courses, and the remaining 120 are distributed over 70 trades. Many of these have been enabled to take up and succeed in work of a higher type than that which they followed previous to enlistment, while all have returned to civilian life equipped to earn a livelihood in open competition with their fellow-workers, in spite of their physical disabilities resulting from service.

The following is a list of 179 occupations for which disabled soldiers are at present being trained: Armature winding, agriculture, accounting, arts university, automobile repairing, agriculture and farm mechanics, architecture and building construction, automobiles—care and operation, applied science, arts and crafts, accounting (cost) and elementary, art metal work, advertisement writing, brush and broom making, braille typewriting and reading, with massage, bench machinist, bench stove fitter, boiler maker, layer out, bench tinsmith, bricklayer foreman, bench carpentry, business, bookkeeping, barbering, boot-making, (surgical), basketry, blacksmithing, banking, building inspector, boat finishing and varnishing, brass finishing and polishing, bronze chasing and finishing, civil service, commercial, cabinet making, carriage striper, chartered accountant, civil engineering, commercial art, carpentry, commercial telegraphy, commercial specialist (law), clay modelling, commercial illustrator, coal mining, clerk of works, carding, cinematograph operating, cement and steel testing, core making, drafting, designing and advertising, drill hand, dairying, drafting (structural), designing and stencil cutting, electricity, engine turning, elevator operation, electrical engineering, electrical wiring, elementary civil engineering, electrical machine and motor testing, electroplating, elementary surveying, embalming, furrier, flower growing, farming and poultry raising, field and animal husbandry,

French polishing, fruit growing, finishing (woollen mills), furniture assembling, gasolene course, gas and steam engine operation, grain inspector, gas engines (manufacture of), gardening and greenhouse work, general farming, garage mechanics, highway construction, harness fitter, harness stitcher, hog raising, health inspector, horticulture, harness making and saddlery, heating plant operation, harness repairing, house painting and decorating, interpreting, illustrating, inspector of meats and foods, joinery, jewellery polishing and soldering, librarian, lens grinding, limb manufacturing, mechanical dentistry, machine shop practice, massage, milk inspector, medicine and surgery, machinist, mechanical drawing, motorman—street railway, municipal secretary, manual training instructor, millhand, woodworking, multigraph, adding machine and comptometer, milling and assaying, music, monotype operating, mining, metallurgy, lead glazing, naval architecture, navigation, novelty making, oxy-acetylene welding, optician apprentice (lens grinding), ornamental plasterer, pneumatic tool repairer, pharmacy, plaster modelling, pattern making, printing, pastry cook, plumbing, steam and gas fitting, power-house assistant, poultry raising, gardening and animal husbandry, power sewing machine operating, pottery, painting and decorating, piano finishing, photography, piano tuning, reed working, railroad telegraphy and station work, road inspection, shoe and harness repairing, shoemaking and repairing, sculptor in stone or wood, salesmanship—commercial, structural designing, shorthand and typewriting, switchboard operation (provincial telephone systems), stationary engineering, singing, sign painting and show card writing, stone cutting and gold work (jewellery), steam and hot water heating and short course in steam engines, suburban farming, sign painting, surveying, stained glass manufacture, spinning, storage battery repairer, stock raising, trombone playing, tractor engineering, typewriter repairing, tinsmithing, teacher (public school), tree surgery, tailor's cutter, theatrical mechanics, tile setting, university—first year course in dentistry, upholstering, veterinary assistant, watchmaking, wireless telegraphy, wheel truing and bicycle repairing, X-Ray operating.

Vocational work, which is one of the most important functions of the Commission, will not be interfered with by recent changes noted in the introductory letter to this report. Clause 13 of P.C. No. 433, 1918 (appendix 1) states:—

“Provision shall be made so that the Military Hospitals Commission may continue to carry on educational and vocational training in the military institutions for the care and treatment of officers and soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force before they are struck off the strength or discharged, and facilities shall be furnished by the officers in charge of such institutions for the effective and continuous carrying on of such training by instructors appointed by the Military Hospitals Commission and under its control (such training to be subject to the direction of the medical officer in charge of the institution) and for the installation and maintenance in such institutions of such apparatus as may be necessary therefor.”

The Militia Department has undertaken that facilities shall be granted to officers of the Commission to survey the men undergoing treatment in the various hospitals of the department, so that on discharge the disabled soldier may enter upon his re-education course if he is suffering from a disability which prevents him from returning to his previous occupation, such disability being the result of service.

While all are not entitled to re-education courses, all of those who are in-patients of the various hospitals are given the opportunity of attending the classes. It has been found that the mental occupation thus afforded has resulted in a more rapid and complete recovery. Further: men ineligible for re-education, whose periods in hospital have been prolonged, have improved their general education and have gained a theoretical and scientific knowledge of their former occupations, with a result that they become more efficient workers after discharge than they were before enlistment. Some have become skilled mechanics instead of labourers, accountants instead of unskilled office clerks, and designers instead of routine workers.

At the outset of the work the Commission prepared a scale of pay and allowances for men undergoing re-education. This scale was based upon the size and ages of the soldier's family and whether he was living in the institution or at home. Subsequently the subsistence allowance of 60 cents per day was raised to \$1 per day for those living out. Owing to the increased cost of living the Board of Pension Commissioners, in November, 1917, was authorized by the Government to increase the existing scale of pensions. This has somewhat modified the position taken by the Commission and has necessitated a revision of the scale heretofore adopted. A new scale has now been approved by Order in Council, (Appendix V.)

#### INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.

Until July, 1917, it was the policy of the Commission to train all disabled soldiers in schools rather than in industrial establishments.

An analysis of the courses given at that time, however, disclosed the fact that it was only possible to teach about thirty courses in schools. The wide extent, geographically, over which the men were distributed necessitated a large number of schools and precluded the possibility of concentration in large schools and centres for training. To train all disabled men in thirty occupations would have resulted in competition between the men themselves, also with others already in these occupations, a condition which it was most desirable to avoid.

When an endeavour was made to add to the courses in the small schools referred to, it was found that the number of instructors would be so great that the number of pupils per instructor would be very small, and the consequent cost of equipment and instruction would be excessive. Moreover, there were very few occupations, in addition to those already taught, which could be successfully taught in schools. The only course, therefore, was to train men in industries.

The objections to training men in industries were:—

(a) It was thought that the men's labour might be exploited by the employers, and that the men would, therefore, not obtain the training desired.

(b) It was thought that the men might be put on piece work rather than on instruction.

In order to meet the situation a number of manufacturers were interviewed and it was decided that these objections did not stand when closely examined. Before, however, embarking upon a general policy of placing returned men in industrial establishments, it was deemed necessary to gather a great deal of information on the



opportunities for training and the attitude of the manufacturers. To carry out this plan a number of industrial surveys were made. These surveys were undertaken—

(1) in order to ascertain the attitude of the manufacturers and the foremen, to the training of returned soldiers; to inculcate in them the point of view of the Commission, and to ascertain whether the men would be trained or exploited in any particular factory;

(2) to find out the occupations in which disabled men could be trained.

The services of a number of returned soldiers, who had had technical training and considerable experience before the war in industrial life, were secured, and these were sent to selected industries for purposes of investigation and report. Interviews were held with the presidents or general managers of these industries and an intensive study of the operations or occupations carried on in these industries was made. Each occupation was studied separately by the industrial surveyor with emphasis upon the following:—

(a) The suitability of the occupation for a man with a certain disability.

(b) The hours of labour.

(c) The wages the man would probably receive after his course was completed.

(d) The relation between certain disabilities and the occupation.

(e) Whether the man could or could not be trained in schools, or whether he could be trained partially in schools and partially in factories.

These surveys were not undertaken to find out the general industrial situation and have little relation to the general subject of employment, other than for men too disabled to go back to their previous occupations.

After these industrial surveys had been carried on for two or three months, it was found that a great number of occupations were open for disabled men, and numerous openings were found for training them in industrial establishments. The result was that at the end of February, 1918, in one city where the Commission previously had been teaching about twenty occupations the list had been expanded to seventy. The extra number of occupations were taught either in industries altogether or partially in the schools and partially in the industries. In this way new openings are being found every day.

In order that the men may not be exploited, and in order that the Commission may be quite certain that they are receiving adequate training, every man placed in an industry is visited weekly by an officer of the department, who ascertains whether he is medically fit for the work he is doing; whether he is receiving instruction or being placed on piece work, and whether his relations with the foremen and other men in the factory are satisfactory.

The system just outlined is in effect in England, France and other European countries now at war. It has been given six months' trial in Canada and the results are so satisfactory that the number of men being trained in industrial establishments is increasing day by day. This means that the transition from the status of pupil to that of a regular wage earner will be easy, as the men increase in proficiency rapidly.

#### FUNCTIONAL RE-EDUCATION.

Functional re-education, a science little studied before the present war, has now been firmly established not only in Canada but in several of the European countries

as a therapeutic method of prime importance in conserving and restoring the physical and mental powers of disabled soldiers.

Experimental and research work, begun in the psychological laboratory of the University of Toronto, was recognized a year ago by the Commission as having achieved positive results. Through the kindness of the trustees of the Massey estate, Hart House, a new and magnificent addition to the University group of buildings, was made available for the establishment of a training centre. Big strides have been made since that time. Of the first two hundred cases handled one hundred and fifty have improved satisfactorily, fifty of these having been greatly benefited after eight or ten weeks' work. The other fifty improved only slightly or not at all. Some were cases not suitable for functional re-education and others were prevented by outside causes from continued treatment.

The term "functional re-education" covers a number of specific graduated exercises used as a means of improving such conditions as derangement or destruction of normal voluntary functions. It is recognized as a means of hastening the convalescence of many types of disability, such as: limitations of joint movement and of muscle strength resulting from contractures, adhesions and scars, paralysis from damage or disease of the nervous system, and physical or mental disturbances appearing in conditions of "shock." The conception of the range of disabilities to which functional re-education methods may be applied is continually enlarging.

Special appliances by which tennis and squash racquets, billiard cues, croquet mallets, bowls and the apparatus of other games can be attached to the stumps of amputated arms and legs have been devised. Strength and control are restored by the use of these to otherwise unused stumps until the manipulation of the artificial limbs becomes possible.

In an article contributed to the war supplement of the *Varsity* (the undergraduate publication of the University of Toronto), Dr. Edward E. Bott, in charge of the work at Hart House, stated that the principles of functional re-education as developed at the Commission's training centres, might be described under four heads, as follows:—

"First, the standpoint is curative rather than occupational. The aim is to restore a broken man to his normal condition as completely and as quickly as possible. The special measures used toward this end are distinct from, but are undertaken in conjunction with, such other post-operative treatment as may be required, for example, massage, electro-, hydro-, thermo-therapy and curative workshops, the last providing a patient with such manual employment as, it is expected, will call his particular disability into action.

"Secondly, the procedure is psychological. In the restoration of voluntary functions 'cure' is equivalent to 'control.' An attitude of intelligent co-operation and of determination to improve must first be inspired in a patient. He is urged to be his own doctor even while he is being guided and assisted through each step of his treatment. Individual treatment by skilled and tactful operators is essential. Simple mechanical appliances for bringing specific disabilities into operation are indispensable and the appliances are fitted with metrical devices which record and stimulate daily performance by appealing to the eye or the ear. In this way a patient is brought face to face with his incapacity and is encouraged to use his whole power to overcome it. The psychological basis of this treatment differs from that of the curative workshop in requiring

the patient to concentrate upon, rather than to forget, his injury. The advantage is that he attacks his disability directly, watches his improvement from day to day, and aims at a consistent recovery.

"Thirdly, the treatment is self-educative. When a patient has learned to wrestle with the severer points of his case for forty minutes each day the habit of self treatment at frequent intervals during the day soon grows. Point by point his disability is taken in hand and mastered and the danger of neglecting the restoration of finer co-ordinations is overcome.

"Finally, re-education is a mental tonic. The attitude of indifference or depression which patients frequently exhibit in commencing treatment is usually characteristic of their general outlook. Under such circumstances it is easier to gain a man's confidence by doing something for his present condition than by discussing his future welfare. The spirit of accomplishment and of sustained initiative which re-educational methods foster during the period of convalescence is an important contribution toward the larger task of rehabilitation."

Workers trained at Hart House are now to be found in many of the hospitals throughout Canada. Apparatus designed at this institution and manufactured at the Commission's industries at Guelph, is being distributed to the hospitals.

#### ANALYSIS OF INVALIDS RETURNED TO CANADA FROM OVERSEAS.

Owing to a change in the system of record and interviewing made by the Department of Militia and Defence, the Commission is unable to furnish a complete analysis of the men returned from overseas to date.

The Commission is installing a Hollerith Tabulating Machine, which will be used to analyze the disabilities of all the returned soldiers of whom the Commission has any record. In order, however, to secure a general idea of the classification a careful analysis of 6,960 invalids returned to Canada from 1st July to 30th September, 1917, inclusive, has been made. Of this number the following classes are not reckoned with the invalids:—

Over age .....	352
Under age .....	340
No appreciable disability .....	205
Special authority .....	53
No record .....	37
	987

Invalids may be classified as follows:—

1. War wounds and injuries (incl. major amputations, 145) .....	1,918	— 32%
2. Muscle, joint, bone cases (incl. foot deformities 303) .....	1,089	— 18 "
3. Nervous and mental (incl. epilepsy 44, organic 30) .....	593	— 10 "
4. Cardiovascular (incl. D. A. H. 207; varicose veins 95) .....	540	— 9 "
5. Special senses (eye 196; ear 194) .....	390	— 7 "
6. Pulmonary Tb. and suspects .....	285	— 5 "
7. Respiratory system, non-Tb. ....	260	— 4 "
8. Alimentary and nutritional (incl. rectal lesions 53) ..	198	— 3 "
9. Renal .....	194	— 3 "
10. "Debility", N.Y.D., etc. ....	162	— 3 "
11. Hernia .....	112	— 2 "
12. Genito-urinary (incl. V.D.S. 15) .....	95	— 2 "
13. Post-infectious cases, lymphadenitis, neuritis, etc. . . .	69	— 1 "
14. Thyroid. . . . .	36	— 1 "
15. Skin and cellular tissue. . . . .	32	— 1 "

The above figures are subject to the following comments. They are compiled from the records of disabilities in the medical boards at the Discharge Depots. In these

boards several disabilities are often noted together and it is not always clear which is the principal disability. In the table however each case is counted once only.

(1) *War wounds*.—The majority of these are gun shot wounds, but all injuries specifically stated to have been sustained in action are included. It is quite possible that some of the cases here included should be in other groups, as for example in a case where a gun shot wound is not the principal disability. A certain number of cases designated "disability nil, G.S.W." have been included which should be perhaps taken out of the invalid class altogether. Further, certain cases put down as the effects of gun shot wound of the head turn out to be scalp wounds which of themselves would not determine disability and following which a nervous condition develops. These cases might reasonably be included in group three.

(2) *Muscle, Joint, Bone*.—This group includes arthritis, synovitis, ankylosis, rheumatism, myalgia; and various effects of disease or early traumatism as well as defects and deformities except where stated to be the result of gun shot or other wounds sustained in action. It is possible that a percentage of these cases are results of such injuries and are not so designated. It is further probable that the very considerable number of so-called myalgias which are grouped here should be somewhat reduced. A number of the vague pain cases would probably be found, if fuller data were available, to belong in the neurasthenia class.

(3) *Nervous and Mental*.—This group includes 398 cases designated as neurosis and 123 designated as mental disabilities or defect in addition to 44 described as epilepsy and 30 organic cases. These latter include tabes, paresis and various gross brain or cord lesions which do not represent war injuries. All gun shot and other war wounds of brain, cord or nerves are included in the first category above. The numbers of these several nervous disabilities cannot be regarded as accurate. Certain cases invalidated home as mentals with escorts turn out to be functional neuroses, and vice versa. It is very probable that with complete data numerous cases from other groups such as myalgia, D.A.H., asthma, incontinence, could be placed in the category of functional neuroses.

(4) *Cardiovascular*.—This group includes 238 organic cases, most of which are valvular diseases of the heart. The group should probably be reduced by the transfer of some of the D.A.H. cases to the neurosis group.

(5) *Special senses*.—Certain cases here included, vaguely designated as defective vision or defective hearing, may be purely functional conditions belonging really with the neuroses. Cases of loss of sight or hearing through wounds are not included in this group.

(6 and 7) *Pulmonary Cases*.—These together number 545, over half of which are reckoned as Tb. The other conditions are chiefly bronchitis, with a considerable number of asthma cases not more clearly defined.

(8) *Alimentary*.—This group includes disorders of the whole digestive tract, from dental defects to haemorrhoids, of which latter there were about 50.

(9) *Renal*.—This group was made up chiefly of cases of nephritis.

(10) *Debility, etc.*—This is the unclassified group. Most of the cases are simply specified debility or effects of exposure. The group includes a fair number of men in the forties.

(12) *Genito Urinary*.—These include various disorders or abnormalities of the lower tract, hydrocele, varicocele, undescended testicle, bladder conditions, as well as incontinence not apparently due to organic causes. There were 21 of these latter, the majority of whom should, perhaps, be included in the neuroses group.

The total number of men returned to Canada, with the monthly rate of return from March 31, 1917 to March 31, 1918.

	Invalids.	Other classes, under-age, over-age undesirables spec. authority, etc.	Total.
1915.....	2,010	599	2,609 See previous report.
1916.....	3,814	2,815	6,629 " "
To March 31, 1917.....	3,300	1,288	4,588 " "
April.....	1,073	67	1,140
May.....	1,384	146	1,530
June.....	1,736	194	1,930
July.....	783	444	1,227
August.....	1,431	705	2,136
September.....	2,576	1,004	3,580
October.....	1,402	823	2,225
November.....	2,739	1,961	4,700
December.....	496	818	1,314
January, 1918.....	723	777	1,500
February.....	1,044	1,746	2,790
March.....	727	2,693	3,420
	25,238	16,080	41,318

Since abolishing the work previously done at the Clearing Depots at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, there are approximately 3,600 men for whom no reports have been received by the Commission: so that the approximate number of men returned to the 31st of March, 1918, exclusive of officers and furlough men, is 44,918.

Total number of patients (overseas, camp, furlough, etc.) treated by the Commission from 31st March, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Total on strength M.H.C.C. March 31, 1917.....	4,978
Admissions during April, 1917.....	1,718
" " May, 1917.....	2,390
" " June, 1917.....	1,260
" " July, 1917.....	2,064
" " August, 1917.....	2,055
" " September, 1917.....	1,620
" " October, 1917.....	3,215
" " November, 1917.....	2,628
" " December, 1917.....	2,614
" " January, 1918.....	2,537
" " February, 1918.....	1,827
" " March, 1918.....	1,983

30,889

#### THE TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION.

A very important part of the work which has devolved upon the Commission has been that pertaining to the care of men suffering from tuberculosis. It is exceedingly difficult to diagnose several kinds of pulmonary disease in its incipient stages. Doubtless, due to this fact, a considerable number of men were enlisted who had this disease in an incipient or quiescent state. The change from a sedentary to an active occupation, added to the exposure of the camps, in many cases re-lit the disease. In still other cases it must have been present to a point where an easy diagnosis could have been made by a competent physician, but it was overlooked. At any rate, from whatever cause, it has been found that a considerable proportion of men who have had to be given sanatorium treatment have never been overseas.

In Canada as in other countries the treatment of tuberculosis and the provision of preventive measures has been left largely to voluntary effort. It is true that provincial and municipal grants in some cases are made in respect of patients sent to sanatoria, who are unable to pay the entire cost, and that grants have been made towards the erection of buildings, but the work has been more or less spasmodic and it is notorious that there are more active cases at large than in institutions for treatment and cure.

The Commission early recognized that no half measures would be sufficient and that provision on an ample scale should be made so that those who had broken down with this disease on active service, whether it was present previously or contracted entirely on service, should receive the best treatment modern science could provide.

Neither at the outset nor now is it possible to state what accommodation will be necessary. What was thought to be sufficient even one or two years ago has proved to be inadequate.

Up to March 31, 1918, the Commission has dealt with 3,648 men suffering from tuberculosis; of these, 1,619 were undergoing treatment on that date. The following figures show the division between the overseas and camp men:—

	Overseas.	Camp.
On strength .....	1,258	361
Discharged .....	1,123	664
Died .....	150	92
	2,531	1,117

In England awaiting transportation, 109.

Arrangements have been made with existing sanatoria—

- (a) to take in patients at the expense of the Commission; or
- (b) to provide extra accommodation either at the cost of the Commission or of the institution, or jointly; or
- (c) to turn over the institution to the Commission.

The following is a list of institutions in Canada used by the Commission:—

*Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S.*—The Commission has largely increased the accommodation at this institution and is still further increasing it. A small portion of the extra cost has been borne by the Government of Nova Scotia.

*Charles Dalton Sanatorium, P.E.I.*—This institution has been loaned to the Commission by the Government of Prince Edward Island, and is being enlarged.

*Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, River Glade, N.B.*—Arrangements have been made with the Government of New Brunswick whereby this institution can be enlarged, and a portion of the cost is being paid by that government.

*St. John County Hospital, St. John, N.B.*—Similar steps are being taken at this institution to those at River Glade.

*Lake Edward Sanatorium, Lake Edward, P.Q.*—This property has been loaned by the association owning it to the Commission, and has been enlarged.

*Royal Edward Institute, Montreal, P.Q.*—Provision has been made for the accommodation of about fifty incurables at this institution. A grant towards the enlargement was made by Commission.

*Laurentian Sanatorium, St. Agathe, P.Q.*—Accommodation is provided for fifty patients by the Laurentian Society.

*Laurentide Inn Sanatorium, St. Agathe, P.Q.*—This institution was loaned to the Commission and is operated by it.

*Sir Oliver Mowat Sanatorium, Kingston, Ont.*—This institution was loaned to the Commission, and has been considerably enlarged.

*Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont.*—An infirmary building and a certain number of pavilions erected by the Commission are available for soldier patients. A portion of the cost was paid by the Government of Ontario.

*Muskoka Free Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.*—Arrangements have been made with the National Sanatorium Association to provide for a limited number of patients.

*Byron Sanatorium, London, Ont.*—This institution has been enlarged, partly at the expense of the Government of Ontario, partly at the expense of the association owning the property, and partly by the Commission.

*Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener, Ont.*—This is a small institution which has been loaned by the City Council of Kitchener to the Commission.

*Ninette Sanatorium, Manitoba.*—This institution has been enlarged partly at the expense of the Commission and partly of the Government of Manitoba.

*Earl Grey Sanatorium, Regina, Sask.*—A school was loaned to the Commission and has been converted into a sanatorium.

*Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, Sask.*—Provision has been made by the Government of Saskatchewan to allow a limited number of patients to receive treatment at this institution.

*Frank Sanatorium, Alberta.*—The Commission rented a large tourist hotel, which has been converted into a sanatorium.

*Mountview Sanatorium, Calgary, Alta.*—Provision is made at this institution to receive a limited number of patients.

*Balfour Sanatorium, B.C.*—This was a summer hotel, which has been rented and converted into a sanatorium. It has been slightly enlarged.

*Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops.*—An additional pavilion was erected at the expense of the Government of British Columbia and this is used for soldier patients.

*Projected Sanatoria and Uniformity of Treatment.*—It is proposed, in conjunction with the Government of Ontario, to erect a central sanatorium in that province for 500 patients. The site has not yet been chosen. Arrangements have also been made with the Government of Alberta for the erection of a central sanatorium in that province at Bowness, near Keith. In each case half the cost is to be paid by the provincial government.

The statement is sometimes made, by those who are not well informed, that the incidence of tuberculosis in the army is much greater than in civilian life. While it is not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion, a study of the Canadian figures shows an annual morbidity of 5.09 per thousand only. In the civil population of Canada at all ages there is a mortality of 1.8 per thousand. It is conservative to estimate mor-

bidity to mortality as 5 to 1. If this estimate is taken, there would appear to be in Canada of all ages a morbidity rate of 9 per thousand, which is definitely higher than in the army.

In order to ensure uniformity of method of treatment in the various sanatoria throughout Canada, two conferences have been held during 1917 at the office of the Commission, the first of the eastern, and the second of the western, medical officers in charge of sanatoria. At these conferences, questions of procedure, type of buildings, time recommended for treatment, standardization of records, the use of chairs during rest hour, the granting of leave of absence at holiday time, the number of patients one doctor can care for, the accommodation for officers, disposal and after-treatment of discharged patients, vocational training among the patients, and many other cognate questions were discussed. An advisory committee, consisting of Dr. Byers, Dr. Miller, Dr. Elliot, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Parfitt has been appointed, which keeps in close touch with the Head Office of the Commission.

In order that a complete record may be kept at the Head Office, a form, giving particulars of each in-patient in a sanatorium, is received each month made up to the last day of the previous month. The following is a specimen of the record which is kept:—

Name.....Reg. No.....Rank.....Unit.....  
 Home Address.....  
 Next of kin.....  
 Returned to Canada..... Discharged from Service.....  
 Where discharged ..... Pension degree..... First payment.....  
 Service disability ..... age.....  
 Present disability.....  
 Institution.....

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Discharged.....												
Improving.....												
Stationary.....												
Retragressing.....												
Died.....												
Discharged.....												
Improving.....												
Stationary.....												
Retragressing.....												
Died.....												

The date of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., will be marked in the appropriate space. All admissions will be marked in the "Stationary" line ABBREVIATIONS: O, Operation; D. P., Disease progressive; P. B., Prognosis Bad; P. G., Prognosis good; C. S., Complication supervening; B. A. D., Recovery retarded by bad conduct.

BLINDED SOLDIERS.

Contrary to the generally accepted belief, the number of soldiers totally blinded in the present war is, fortunately, not great. Canada has suffered in this respect about equally with her allies, and the Commission has the names of forty-seven men



stricken with total blindness or who will become totally blind within a short period. The number is distributed as follows:—

Men in Canada at work or at home. . . . .	10
Men in Canada undergoing training. . . . .	7
At St. Dunstan's Hostel, London, England. . . . .	24
Discharged and living in England. . . . .	6

Of these, ten have completed training in St. Dunstan's Hostel. These are engaged in the following occupations:—

- One engineering.
- Two poultry farming.
- One poultry farming and basketmaking.
- One poultry farming and joinery.
- One joinery.
- Two massage.
- One insurance.
- One could not be trained on account of ill-health.

Efforts have been made by various gentlemen interested in the training of the blind in Canada to have men suffering from this disability sent back as early as possible in order that their training might be carried on at home. The Commission is opposed to such a course, as it is considered that the interests of the men can be better served by taking their initial training in England. St. Dunstan's Hostel at London, England, founded by Sir Arthur Pearson, is especially equipped for soldiers and sailors. The men are there "trained to be blind." In other words the atmosphere and environment are such that they are taught to regard their terrible disability merely as a handicap and to utilize their remaining faculties to a greater degree in order that this handicap may be reduced. In view, however, of the insistent desire on the part of those to whom reference has been made to have the men returned to Canada, the Director of Medical Services, overseas, was requested by the Commission to obtain a report on the work at St. Dunstan's Hostel. This duty was assigned to Colonel Murray McLaren, D.D.M.S., who made a thorough and careful investigation. He reported in part as follows:—

"The course of training extends over a period of from eight to twelve months, varying somewhat according to the nature of the occupation selected and the adaptability of the pupil. The training is supervised by carefully chosen and capable instructors. The facilities for training are excellent. The aim is to make these men thoroughly proficient in their chosen occupations. Before the course is finished, it is ensured that the men have been completely trained, the weak points being carefully noted and corrected before they leave the hostel. Those trained in massage are required to pass the examination of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseurs.

"From what one is able to judge from observation and information the training is considered not to be of a preliminary nature, but is sound, thorough and complete.

"There is a considerable number of occupations to choose from for training. Every man receives instruction in braille, typewriting and netting for ordinary use. The principal occupations taught are massage, secretarial work, including typewriting and shorthand, telephone operating, cobbling, mat-making, basket-making, joinery, and poultry farming.

"St. Dunstan's Hostel is an admirably organized and thoroughly conducted establishment. The word institution is not used there, as the regular institution training is carefully avoided. Every effort is made with remarkable success to introduce a cheerful and hopeful spirit into the lives of these men so that they shall regard themselves as normal people who cannot see."

Of those returned to Canada without receiving training at St. Dunstan's, several have been sent to the School for the Blind at Halifax, where arrangements were made by the Commission for their training in various subjects. There are six in the school at the present date; of these, three are being trained as masseurs, two as shoe-repairers; and one is taking a course in salesmanship. This institution, however, is intended primarily for the training of children, and it is not easy for grown men to fit in with those who are so much younger. The recent disaster at Halifax also has so increased the number of those requiring training that it may be necessary to remove the men now there to another point for the completion of their training.

It is the desire of the Commission that everything possible should be done for those who have suffered the extreme disability of blindness as a result of their military service.

#### LIP READING FOR THE DEAF.

The number of men totally deaf who have returned to Canada is not large, but for those who need it the Commission has arranged with one or two permanent institutions to give lessons in lip reading. This has been so perfected during the past few years that for utilitarian purposes the handicap can be very largely offset.

#### PERMANENT HOMES.

Owing to the generosity of the Canadian scale of pensions and allowances, it is not anticipated that many permanent homes will be required for disabled soldiers. One, however, has been established at Toronto, a beautiful property on one of the best residential streets, known as Euclid Hall, having been loaned, rent free, completely furnished, by the Massey-Treble estate. There is accommodation for fifty men with the necessary staff. Later on, if it is deemed advisable and found necessary to do so, further permanent homes will be established in other parts of the country, or buildings at present used for active treatment cases may be taken over and equipped for this purpose.

The free use of some large buildings in different parts of the country has already been tendered the Commission by generous-hearted citizens.

#### RECREATION CENTRES.

At all the larger institutions equipped by the Commission a recreation building has been included. The buildings vary in size according to the population of the centre, but all answer the same purpose. That at Guelph has a capacity for 1,000, the one at Whitby 1,200, while in the other institutions varied accommodation is provided. The main hall is equipped with a stage and a moving picture machine, and will serve for dancing, amateur theatricals, lectures, concerts and gymnasium games. The lower floor is given over to class rooms, shops and built-in bowling alleys.

The buildings are constructed on the same plans, and, although they differ in size, have the same general appearance. The exterior is finished in stucco.

Healthy recreation forms an important part of the curative programme, especially when this can be coupled with exercises such as bowling, etc. Disused muscles are thus brought into play and convalescence is accelerated.

#### FOOD COSTS AND CONTROL.

The Commission has devised a careful system of food costs and control in its institutions, which has had the effect:—

- (1) Of eliminating waste.
- (2) Of improving the quality of the meals served.
- (3) Of reducing the cost.

Some months ago the services of three organizing dietitians were secured and dietitians were placed in a number of the hospitals of the Commission. Only ladies who had taken university courses and had specialized in this subject have been employed. A standard basic dietary ration table was prepared so that the food might be carefully balanced and the necessary calories and other food values served.

The installation of a cafeteria system in many institutions has resulted in a greatly decreased cost for service.

Detailed returns are furnished by the dietitians as to the consumption of the various articles in the service of meals so that it is possible to check the quantity consumed in one institution by that consumed in the others, and to see that the correct amount of fat and other essentials to curative diet are supplied.

The costs necessarily vary according to the location of the hospital and to whether the diets are general or special. In tuberculosis sanatoria, where large quantities of milk, eggs and butter must be consumed, the cost is higher than in other convalescent hospitals. It is interesting to note that the hospital authorities in the United States have asked for the dietary tables and that these tables are likely to form the basis of those used in hospitals of our ally.

The number of meals served before the transfer of the principal hospitals of the Commission to the Department of Militia and Defence was such that an increase or decrease of one cent per meal made a variation in expenditure of \$2,000 per week or over \$100,000 per annum.

The following table gives the daily average cost of staple foods served in twenty-three institutions during the month of February, 1918, the number of patient days involved being 108,576:—

	Cents.
Bread .....	.032
Breakfast Foods .....	.004
Butter .....	.046
Coffee .....	.003
Eggs .....	.041
Fruit .....	.021
Vegetables .....	.019
Flour .....	.006
Meats .....	.132
Milk and Cream .....	.055
Fish and Poultry .....	.039
Sugar and Syrup .....	.02
Salt, etc .....	.002
Tea .....	.01
Potatoes .....	.017
Sundry Groceries .....	.011
Total cost .....	.458
	or less than 46 cents per day.

#### THE WORKS BRANCH.

The Works Branch has dealt with all questions of new buildings, alterations to and remodelling of present buildings. The principal work done by this branch since its inception includes Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, 600 beds; Ste. Anne de Bellevue Hospital, 600 beds; enlargement of Cobourg Military Hospital from 150 to 450 beds; remodelling of the clearing depots at Quebec and Halifax, extension of Guelph and Whitby Military Convalescent Hospitals. The work under way at present, which will now be concluded by the Department of Public Works, involves alterations to and the erection of a large number of hospitals stretching across the continent. Eighty-five buildings have been remodelled or erected since the establishment of the Works Branch. By following the system of purchasing direct as much material as possible, considerable saving has been effected. The total cost of buildings to December 31, 1917, was approximately \$3,000,000. The total amount of salaries, travelling expenses, etc., paid to head office staff and superintendents and their staffs, amounted to \$46,000, or an overhead expense of 1.5 per cent. A larger programme would have still further reduced this overhead charge. The hospital accommodation provided, including the alteration of old buildings and the erection of new, covers 82½ acres of floor space, equalling 10¼ miles of roadway 66 feet wide.

The following cost data per cubic foot on the type of hospital erected by the Commission is based on actual expense:—

	Cents.
Average cost per cubic foot without plumbing and heating....	15
Cost of plumbing and heating....	5
Total cost of building at present prices....	20

This figure of 20 cents per cubic foot includes the complete installation of all plumbing, heating, electricity, physio-therapy, special and common sanitary hospital equipment, etc.

The cost per bed of a convalescent hospital including all accommodation for administration, operating, recreation, vocational, nurses, orderlies, female help, doctors'

residence, power-house, garage, etc., averages from \$800 to \$900 per bed. The average cost for a tuberculosis hospital with all the above services, however, averages \$1,000 per bed. The average cost of permanent hospitals erected by the United States averaged at pre-war prices about \$2,500 per bed; by adding about 25 per cent for present day prices, the cost is brought up to about \$3,100 per bed. Thus comparing the cost per cubic foot, also the cost per patient, in the construction of permanent hospitals, with the cost of the Commission's construction, it will be noted that the latter, so-called temporary, is well under one-third of the cost of permanent hospital construction. It should also be noted that the cost of heating and plumbing and all equipment in temporary hospitals is practically the same as that for permanent hospitals, the saving being only in the type of building.

## GRANTS BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

The following grants by Provincial Governments and sanatorium authorities have been made towards extra accommodation for tuberculosis patients throughout Canada:—

The Government of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Kentville Sanatorium. . . . .	\$30,000
The Government of Prince Edward Island in connection with Charles Dalton Sanatorium. . . . .	9,000
The Government of New Brunswick in connection with the St. John County Hospital and the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, River Glade, N.B. . . . .	25,000
The Government of Ontario in connection with the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton. . . . .	25,000
The Government of Ontario in connection with the Byron Sanatorium, London. . . . .	35,000
The London Health Association in connection with the Byron Sanatorium, London. . . . .	35,000
The Government of Manitoba in connection with the Ninette Sanatorium, Ninette. . . . .	22,000
The Government of British Columbia in connection with the Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops. . . . .	10,000
The Government of Ontario towards a central Sanatorium in Ontario. . . . .	250,000
The Government of Alberta towards a central Sanatorium in Alberta. . . . .	200,000
Total. . . . .	<u>641,000</u>

In addition to the Provincial and Sanatorium grants enumerated the following institutions have been loaned to the Commission rent free:—

Charles Dalton Sanatorium, North Wiltshire, P.E.I.

Lake Edward Sanatorium, Lake Edward, P.Q.

Sir Oliver Mowat Sanatorium, Kingston.

The Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener, Ontario.

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND MINOR ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES.

A factory for the manufacture of artificial limbs for members of the Canadian Forces suffering amputation injuries is maintained by the Commission. Three times improvements and expansions in the work of this institution have necessitated moving into larger premises. The most recent move was to a newly completed warehouse building on Spadina avenue, Toronto, where adequate provision can be made for future expansion. A branch has been opened in Winnipeg, where experts trained in

the parent factory can meet patients on the rolls of western hospitals and fit them with limbs, the set-ups for which will be manufactured at the main factory in Toronto.

Considering the number of Canadian soldiers who have been wounded in action, the number who have sustained major amputations is remarkably small, due, no doubt, to the splendid work of the advanced dressing posts at the front. To date the number of amputation cases reported is well under 1,000. The Commission has been entrusted by the Government with the responsibility of providing such artificial limbs as are required, and has been directed to maintain them during the lifetime of the soldier.

For the purpose of living up to this responsibility, several conditions made it necessary for the Commission to establish its own factory. Many privately-owned factories were making limbs of different standards, but, owing to the limited demand for this commodity before the war, none had very great capacity for production. The Government's access to the patents, on any or all of these types of limbs, made it inadvisable to place a contract with one factory, and ordinary business sense forbade buying different types of limbs from many different factories scattered over the country to be distributed by one agency. The question of cost also entered into consideration. The market price of artificial limbs is based on sales conditions. The cost to the country of limbs manufactured in the Commission's own plant is that of labour and material only.

The most up-to-date arms and legs are provided by the Commission. The materials used in the limbs are the best obtainable, and skimping is not tolerated in the least important factor.

In fitting the limbs, patience is necessary to insure a maximum of comfort for the wearer. Experts at this art pay close attention to the slightest irritation or discomfort reported by the wearer, whose limb is not finally finished until every undesirable feature has been eliminated. A civilian, who for some time has used an artificial leg similar to the one provided by the Commission, has been engaged to demonstrate the possibilities of its use. From his achievements it is hoped that the soldiers will derive confidence, and that their determination to persevere in practising will ultimately lead to success.

The artificial legs are made of a variety of willow taken from two trees of the willow family, both of which are exotics. They were brought to North America from Europe and have naturalized themselves over the Eastern States and Canada, until they are now more plentiful than the native willows. These are the Brittle Willow and the Golden Osier, both well known lumber trees of Europe. This wood, when absolutely dry, weighs about twenty-six pounds to the cubic foot; it is tough, does not split readily and works well in the tool. The wood is cut into bolts about 22 inches long and bored through the centre in order to season without checking. It is barked and the ends are painted and the bolts are then left to season in the shade in the open air for two years. After this the bolts are kiln-dried and kept bone dry till they are delivered to the man as an artificial limb. At the factory in Toronto there is a large dry kiln for that purpose.

It is the practice of the factory to work the wood up into rough legs and to put these in stock in sizes on a basis similar to the methods of stocking boots. Several lengths of leg, allowing for variations above and below the knee, all have their respective size numbers, and six sizes of feet are also accounted for.

When a man is sent by the Medical Officer to be fitted for a limb his measurements are taken and the stock limb most nearly approximating his measurements is tried on. The top of the artificial leg is then hollowed with special tools made for that purpose, and in above-knee amputations the stump leg is fitted into the socket until the patient bears his weight on the pelvic bones, virtually sitting down on the leg and walking. In the case of below-knee amputations, the weight is carried, when possible, partially on the end of the stump and partially on the bones of the knee.

After the man's stump has been fitted into the rough leg, the patient wears his new limb in the hospital until it has become quite comfortable, trimming being done on the inside to remove unevennesses as suggested by the patient.

As soon as comfort is attained the limb is hollowed out as thin as possible and wet rawhide is drawn tightly over the outside and attached to the wood with glue. This, when hardened, protects the limb from splitting and strengthens the leg. A coat of paint finishes the exterior, and the interior is surfaced with high-grade shiny wood-oil varnish, the most resistant varnish material known.

At the present time the Commission issues an artificial arm with a working hook which is capable of holding a knife, fork or pen, and by which a man can dress himself, eat or write. It holds tools and picks up articles. It is known as the utility hook and one man working in the factory served his time and became a journeyman plumber with a similar tool. The hook can be exchanged as desired by the wearer for a gloved hand with a workable thumb. With this dress hand a man can hold an umbrella or a valise, or carry his coat on his arm.

In Canada and the United States many different kinds of artificial arms are made under patent protection. As the Government of Canada has access to all patents, no better arm is being turned out anywhere than that with which the Commission is equipping its returned soldier patients. At the same time every effort is made to improve upon and perfect any new idea which may render the arms still more serviceable. It must, however, be understood that no artificial arm can take the place of the natural limb. This disparity is much more marked than in the case of legs.

Men who have incurred disabilities on service which require appliances such as orthopædic shoes, trusses, spectacles, rubber bandages and belts, are granted an annual credit for renewals.

Splints, braces, orthopædic shoes and other orthopædic apparatus are manufactured at the limb factory with the same care as that used in the making of legs and arms.

Several returned soldiers are being taught various branches of the art of making artificial limbs and orthopædic shoes, in order that soldiers sent to the factory may have the utmost confidence that men who have themselves gone through their own experience are ministering to them.

Up to 31st March the artificial limb factory had made and supplied 560 limbs to returned soldiers. These are divided as follows:—

Legs above knee.. . . . .	270
Legs below knee.. . . . .	192
Arms above elbow.. . . . .	60
Arms below elbow.. . . . .	38
	<hr/>
	560

The factory had also at that date 367 limbs under construction.

## RECURRENCE OF DISABILITY IN DISCHARGED MEN.

The problem of subsequent break-down of discharged men, owing to a disability caused by active service, has become much more acute during the past year than previously. Up to the 21st February, 1918, any man who required institutional treatment as a result of a break-down due to military service was entitled to be re-attested as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In like manner, any man who subsequently broke down after discharge from the naval service might be re-attested and replaced on pay and allowances. On the 21st February an Order in Council was passed (Appendix I.) which placed the men who broke down after discharge under the care of the Commission and rendered impossible any further re-attestation. From that time, therefore, the Commission is charged with the duty of providing hospital and medical care for these men, also pay and allowances. The procedure for dealing with these cases has not finally been prepared, but the Order in Council under which pay and allowances may be granted is appended (Appendix V.)

## TREATMENT OF RETURNED OFFICERS OUTSIDE OF CANADA.

Two years ago a most generous arrangement was made by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to give free passage to the West Indies and return to invalided Canadian officers. Advantage has been taken of this offer with beneficial results by a number of officers.

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Pilgrim of Barbados have received many of these officers into their home and have given them entertainment and care.

During last winter a committee of leading Barbadians was formed to provide hospitality for fifteen invalided officers during their stay in Barbados. These officers were entertained at the Marine Hotel at a price considerably below cost, this reduced amount being paid by the committee and the balance of cost by the proprietor of the hotel.

## THE INSANE.

The Commission operates one hospital for the care of the insane and has made arrangements with the Provincial Governments for institutional care in the hospitals owned or controlled by those Governments.

In December, 1917, an Order in Council was passed regarding the institutional care of, and payment of pensions to, members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who became insane during or as a result of military service. Men who, in the judgment of competent medical officers, did not appear to be permanently and incurably insane were to remain for treatment in institutions operated by the Commission, or, in certain cases, in Provincial Hospitals for the Insane.

When a case was considered incurable discharge was carried out, and the pension to which the man was entitled was awarded. The man himself continued in the care of either the Military Hospitals Commission or the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and the Pensions Board paid either to the Commission or to the Superintendent of the Provincial Institution a special allowance for his maintenance. Dependents, if any, received the same amount as they would have received had he died. The balance of the pension, if any, was retained by the Board of Pension



Commissioners to be paid to the man in the event of his recovery or to his estate on his death. If the man had no dependents, the special allowance was deducted from his pension, the balance of the pension being retained by the Board for disposal as above mentioned. Where the pension was less than the special allowance, the Pension Commissioners increased it to the required amount.

Institutions maintained by the Military Hospitals Commission for soldiers suffering from shell shock were not regarded as hospitals for the insane under this Order in Council, but in cases where the pay should be withheld the medical superintendent of the institution was authorized to advise the paymaster of the Military Hospitals Commission Command Unit to that effect.

The new arrangements now in force will render it necessary to revise the above procedure.

NERVOUS and Mental Disabilities among Returned Soldiers of the C.E.F., including Overseas and Camp Cases, from the outbreak of War to January 1, 1918.

—	Invalids.		Discharged.		Duty and Re-enlisted.		Dead.		Total.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.		
Neuroses .....	389	1,323	378	2	2,092				
Psychoses—									
Not yet diagnosed.....	85	299	8	10					
Dementia Praecox.....	48	203	1	2					
Depression.....	11	54	1	3					
Mania.....	3	19		1					
Manic-Depressive.....		19		2					
Paranoid.....	1	7							
	148	601	10	18	777				
Defect states.....	25	152	10		187				
Epilepsy and Epileptiform.....	35	297	13	3	348				
Specific—									
Cerebro-Spinal Lues.....		13		1					
General Paralysis.....	10	30		23					
Tabes Dorsalis.....	8	22							
	18	65		24	107				
Organic—									
Multiple Sclerosis.....	4	1							
Menengitis.....	2	9	2	2					
Organic Brain Disease.....	9			2					
Anterior Poliomyelitis.....		3	2						
"Chorea".....				1					
Miscellaneous.....	3	18							
	18	31	4	5	53				
Head and Brain Injury.....	106	262	48	5	421				
Infection Cases—									
Typhoid.....			1	1					
Pneumonia.....				1					
				2	3				
Alcohol Cases.....	9	42	6	1	58				
Drug Cases.....	3	10			13				
Undesirables.....		166			166				
Total.....	751	2,949	470	60	4,230				

The above table is based on returns available at the Head Office of the Commission during the period covered. These returns have been principally those of the

Standing Medical Boards at the Clearing Depots at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. Additions and corrections have been made from nominal rolls furnished by the several provincial and other institutions for nervous and mental disease, as well as from numerous individual files and from Part 2 Orders.

The figures, however, can be regarded only as approximate. Adequate corrections would undoubtedly raise them appreciably. In the table, which is compiled from a card index of the individual cases, no case has been included in which a medical board has not definitely indicated the presence of a nervous or mental disability. Numerical error would be most likely to occur in the group of neuroses. Here the diagnosis "neurasthenia" is extremely frequent, while the accompanying clinical description is often more or less vague and perhaps limited to various subjective complaints. On the other hand experience has shown that many cases described by medical boards as suffering from indefinite physical disabilities or with such diagnoses as debility, D.A.H., dyspnoea, myalgia and other pain reactions, frequently turn out to be frank neuroses.

In the foregoing table the nervous or mental disability is not necessarily the sole disabling condition present, this being true particularly of the neuroses. A marked neurasthenic reaction, for example, is an extremely frequent accompaniment of a past or present physical disability. In many cases, in which the original disability was a definite physical disease or injury from which recovery has taken place in so far as physical symptoms are concerned, an after-phase of neurosis has developed and constitutes the present disability and perhaps even the basis of discharge.

The period covered by the table ends actually December 19th, 1917. After this date medical boards were no longer held at the ports of debarkation. Because of the delayed and incomplete return of medical boards subsequent to this date cases returning during the last twelve days in December are not included in the table. Necessary corrections would perhaps bring the total figures up to approximately 4,300.

No attempt has been made at an accurate clinical classification. For this the data of the medical boards would be entirely insufficient. In the majority of cases diagnoses have not been verified. As will be noted more than half of the cases listed under psychoses have been in the "not yet diagnosed" group.

Nearly one-third of the mental cases have been diagnosed dementia praecox; a large proportion of those marked N.Y.D. will undoubtedly fall into this category, which may be expected to account for fifty per cent. or more of the psychoses.

It is interesting to note that the ratio of states of depression to those of excitement, as shown in the figures is three to one.

The question of epilepsy is one which is demanding the especial attention of the Commission. Epilepsy and epileptiform conditions constitute nearly ten per cent. of the total nervous and mental disabilities or approximately one per cent. of the total number of invalided soldiers. Accurate figures cannot be given as it has not been possible to verify diagnoses. Convulsions apparently typically epileptiform are often found to belong to other conditions than epilepsy, most frequent of these being of course hysteria. Especially those cases developing seizures following exposure at the front, but in which earlier history of epilepsy is not forthcoming, and in which on being invalided home these seizures tend to diminish should be regarded with great suspicion.

Before an alleged epileptic is discharged from the service or is allowed to pass from under medical supervision it is obviously of the greatest importance to determine whether the case is or is not one of genuine epilepsy. Only in this way can suitable treatment and disposal be effected. The Optimum treatment for epileptics is the colony system in agricultural districts with a variety of properly adapted industrial employments.

Feeble-mindedness is another condition which requires special consideration. Numbers of men are returning each month in whom the major disability is a primary mental defect dating from birth or early life. The majority of these cases are discharged as rapidly as possible to civil life. Their records show that they have been inefficient as soldiers and where earlier histories are available it is usually found that they were likewise unable to make good in civil life. Exceptions occur in the case of certain of the higher grade defectives who had been able to get along in the simpler forms of manual labour or on farms but who proved totally incapable of carrying on in the Army.

It would seem in the highest degree desirable that definite after-care plans should be formulated for those two groups of ex-soldiers, epileptics and feeble-minded. If left to themselves they are likely to be not only unproductive burdens but in various ways a menace to the community.

The war has revealed the weak spots in the social material and it has furnished information individually concerning great numbers of defective and other abnormal types among the population which might otherwise never have become available. From social and economic view points it is greatly to be regretted that these individuals should pass from under observation and control and become lost again in the community. Action for their more advantageous disposal based on the information which is at hand would seem to be indicated.

During the first quarter of 1918 the return (incomplete) of nervous and mental disabilities among members of the C.E.F. invalided home is shown in the following table:—

Neuroses . . . . .	781
Psychoses . . . . .	162
Head and brain injury . . . . .	108
Epilepsy . . . . .	49
Miscellaneous and Neurological . . . . .	25
Undesirables, alcohol and drug cases . . . . .	5

The following table shows the number of military patients admitted and remaining under the care of the Commission at the various hospitals for mental disabilities as of April 1, 1918. The data are supplied by the Medical Superintendents of these institutions:

Hospital and Location.	Total Admission.†	Camp.	Overseas.	Discharged and Transferred.	Deaths.	Remaining (1/4/18).
P. E. Island—						
Charlottetown Hosp. for Insane.....						
Nova Scotia—						
Hospital, Halifax.....	45	8	37	27	3	15
New Brunswick—						
Fairville Hospital.....	79	8	71	72		7
Quebec—						
Beauport Asylum.....	29	*	*	22	5	2
St. Jean Dieu Asylum.....	39	*	*	13		26
Verdun Asylum.....	45	*	*	14	5	26
St. Benoit-Joseph Asylum.....	8	*	*	8		
Ontario—						
Eastern Hosp. for Insane, Brockville.	16	*	*	9	1	6
Rockwood Insane Hosp.....	43	*	*	25	2	15
Toronto Reception.....	115	20	95	110	3	2
Toronto Insane.....	63	*	*	37	10	16
Hamilton Insane.....	37	13	24	14	2	21
Homewood Sanatorium.....	17	*	*	13	2	2
Woodstock.....						
Newmarket.....						111
London Insane.....	46	14	32	25	2	19
Penetanguishene.....						
Mimico.....	5	0	5			5
Orillia.....	1	*	*			1
Cobourg‡.....	399	*	*	308		91
Manitoba—						
Selkirk.....	54	17	37	31	3	20
Brandon.....	28	18	10	11	2	15
Saskatchewan—						
Battleford.....	28	*	*	2		26
Alberta—						
Ponoka.....	32	10	22	23	2	7
Red Deer.....	19	*	*			16
British Columbia—						
New Westminster.....	68	14	54	28	1	39
Total.....						488

\* Figures not available as to whether camp or overseas.

† The same man in some cases has been admitted to and discharged from more than one institution.

‡ Cobourg is now under the jurisdiction of the A.M.C.

#### DEATH RATE.

Two hundred and seventy-seven soldiers died in the hospitals of the Commission during 1917. The following table shows the principal division of the diseases from which these men were suffering and the units in which they were receiving treatment at the time of their death.

NUMBER and Cause of Deaths in M.H.C.C. Units from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

Cause.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.
Tuberculosis.....	18	10	12	37	8	9	15	6	4	9	0	128
Wounds.....	3	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
Disease.....	12	9	13	33	0	5	11	11	12	13	1	120
Accidental.....	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	11
Suicide.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown.....	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Presumed } Drowned }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total... ..	33	23	27	78	8	14	29	18	17	29	1	277

#### PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT.

The problem of finding employment for the men returned to civil life up to the present has not been a serious one. The demand for labour of all kinds and the sympathetic attitude of the average employer to the soldiers who have returned invalided or discharged from overseas has made it a simple matter to introduce returned men to work. All the provincial commissions have carried on this work actively and have devised systems of record and introduction which ensure the man and the vacant job coming together.

Since the formation of the provincial commissions, information has been sent to them by the Military Hospitals Commission, in respect of every man returned from overseas. This information is of such a character that the secretaries of the provincial commissions are able to judge the possible requirements of the men even before they have had an opportunity of interviewing them.

The head offices of the commissions are situated at the capitals of the provinces, except in Quebec and New Brunswick, and in nearly every case large numbers of local committees have been organized so that when a returned soldier is ready to enter upon employment the local committee can be notified and arrangements made through it to provide employment in the neighbourhood of the man's home, if it is available at this point.

Many of the problems confronting one of the provincial commissions are found to have been dealt with by another. In order, therefore, that the secretaries might have an opportunity of exchanging views and of discussing their difficulties with the officials of the commission, a conference was held in Ottawa in February, 1918, which was attended by all of the secretaries. It is hoped that in the future there will be even closer co-operation between the head office in Ottawa and the provincial commissions, as it is intended to appoint an officer charged with the duty of dealing with the question of employment, and also to appoint travelling inspectors who will constantly be on the road. At this conference it was recommended that a uniform name should be adopted and the name selected was "Returned Soldier Commission" preceded by

the name of the province. The following is a list of the secretaries of the Returned Soldier Commissions with the addresses of their head offices:—

- Ontario—J. Warwick, 116 College street, Toronto.  
 Quebec—J. Pye, 294 St. Catherine street E., Montreal.  
 Nova Scotia—W. B. MacCoy, Metropole building, Halifax, N.S.  
 New Brunswick—Chas. Robinson, 49 Canterbury street, St. John, N.B.  
 Manitoba—Albert Pearce, 185 Lombard street, Winnipeg, Man.  
 British Columbia—J. H. Hill, Parliament buildings, Victoria.  
 Prince Edward Island—Miss Nellie Gillespie, Parliament buildings, Charlottetown.  
 Saskatchewan—G. Harmon Jones, McCallum Hill building, Regina.  
 Alberta—Howard Stutchbury, 813-14 McLeod block, Edmonton.

The Government has passed Orders-in-Council and regulations giving to returned soldiers the preference in the Government service throughout Canada. By virtue of these regulations and the desire on the part of the ministers of the various departments to employ as many returned soldiers as possible, large numbers have entered the Federal service.

Special consideration is given by the Civil Service Commission to the preparation for Civil Service appointments, with most satisfactory results. Several thousand men have been thus employed.

#### THE ONTARIO SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION.

The Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission reports that on April 1 there were 20,203 names on its records, of whom 19,610 were of men returned from overseas as medically unfit. The number granted re-education courses by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission is quoted as 676. In February this Commission reported that it had found employment for 1,750 returned soldiers. The secretary also stated that no discharged soldiers able to work were out of employment anywhere in the province of Ontario, so far as the registers showed. In the city of Toronto there were at that time 150 vacancies for returned men on file.

#### QUEBEC SOLDIERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

The Quebec Soldiers' Employment Commission has records of 6,410 men, of whom 5,405 have been returned to Canada as medically unfit and another 100 for other reasons. The number of Canadian Expeditionary Force men who have not been overseas is 861. Of these, 3,077 have returned to civil life, the overseas men among them totalling 2,216.

The secretary reports 3,330 returned men who have not yet applied for assistance from the Commission. He reports that work is very plentiful at the present time, as there seems to be a shortage of labour in all lines. He also states that a great number of the returned men of Quebec wish to settle on the land. The only slight difficulty in finding any employment occurred during the winter months, but spring has eliminated that difficulty.

## NOVA SCOTIA RETURNED SOLDIER EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

The Nova Scotia Returned Soldier Employment Committee received up to April 1 record of 2,506 men, of whom 2,294 had been returned from overseas as medically unfit. This committee has had to deal with only three Canadian Expeditionary Force men who have not been overseas. The total number of undischarged men undergoing treatment in military hospitals at the date of the report (March 31) was 673, of whom 665 had been overseas. In the sanatoria and other institutions of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission there were 149 discharged soldiers. Exactly 800 men are reported as having returned to civil life, of whom 156 resumed their positions with their former employers and 32 went back to their own business.

There are 99 discharged men taking re-education courses and 639 returned overseas men still on military duty. Only 15 applications for work from discharged men have not yet been filled and there are 131 discharged men who have not applied for assistance.

In the secretary's report to the legislature he states that the work has so greatly enlarged during the past year that the office is continually being appealed to from all over the province regarding matters affecting soldiers, either in the military or personal way. The Committee has acted as a clearing house for many matters pertaining to pension, separation allowance and assigned pay.

## MANITOBA RETURNED SOLDIER COMMISSION.

The Manitoba Returned Soldier Commission has had record of 5,338 men of whom 5,313 were returned to Canada from overseas as medically unfit.

At the time of the report there were 711 men in military hospitals and sanatoria. The secretary reports that 2,415 overseas men have returned to civil employment, of whom 242 went back to their former positions. The Federal Government has employed 184 and the Provincial Government has employed 59 men. There are 774 returned men from overseas still on military duty and 386 discharged men taking re-education courses under the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. There are only 19 applications for work which have not yet been filled, but there are 548 discharged men who have not applied for assistance. Many of these are included in the report of those who have returned to civil employment, however. The secretary reports that in the number of men returned to civil life are included 102 positions found by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for men who had taken vocational training.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA RETURNED SOLDIER COMMISSION.

According to the secretary's report, complete to April 30, the British Columbia Returned Soldier Commission has had on its records since the beginning of the war 5,722 men. Of these 2,995 were returned to Canada as medically unfit. There were at this date 1,220 men returned from overseas in military hospitals and 95 other British Columbia men who had been diverted to other provinces for treatment. Almost 1,900 men have been returned to civil life, of whom 1,812 had been overseas. Of those returned to civil life 73 went back to positions with their former employers and 55 returned to their own business, a total of 128. The Federal Government employed 310 and the Provincial Government 108. There are 119 discharged men taking re-

education courses and 116 applications from discharged men for work which the Commission have not yet filled.

#### THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RETURNED SOLDIERS COMMISSION.

The island province has a record of the returned men from overseas of 249, of whom 124 were physically unfit. Of these 85 have been discharged and 31 are still on military duty. With the exception of 15, who are in Dalton Sanatorium, all hospital cases have been diverted to other provinces for treatment. The secretary reports that 75 per cent of the discharged men have returned to their homes and former occupations and have not applied to the Commission for assistance.

#### SASKATCHEWAN RETURNED SOLDIER COMMISSION.

The secretary of the Saskatchewan Returned Soldier Commission reports that a comprehensive industrial survey is now in progress in that province. The Commission has seven branch offices and some 500 local leagues engaged in the business of finding employment.

#### LAND SETTLEMENT.

While the problem of land settlement is not one with which the Commission is charged, it is so nearly related to the question of employment for returned soldiers that a good deal of attention has of necessity been given to it.

The Government recently passed an act, known as the "Soldier Settlement Act," which provided for the appointment of a board consisting of three commissioners, to be entitled the "Soldier Settlement Board." A copy of the Act is appended hereto (Appendix VII.) The Act provides that the board may loan a settler an amount not exceeding \$2,500 for the acquisition and improvement of land for agricultural purposes, payment of encumbrances on such land, erection of farm buildings, purchase of stock, machinery, etc., and for such other purposes as the board may approve. Adequate security is required and the loan is repayable over a term of years with interest. The Act is so framed as to make it easier to handle Dominion lands than lands provincially or privately owned, but it is hoped that arrangements may be made with the provincial governments which will ensure co-operation and the settlement of returned soldiers in all the provinces of Canada. The need for agricultural production is so great that it is believed that a large number of men will be induced to enter the agricultural profession. In order to determine the view point of the men overseas the National Service Board, during 1917, took a census, covering 200,000 men. The information as received is now in the hands of the commission and will shortly be tabulated so that it may be possible to estimate with a fair degree of accuracy the proportion of those who are desirous of taking up farming on their discharge from the Canadian forces.

#### PUBLICITY.

In order to interest the public in the welfare of the returned soldier, to meet with facts that interest when aroused, to place before the soldiers information they



should have, and to encourage public co-operation in the programme of the commission, various methods have been utilized by the Editorial and Publicity Branches.

A monthly bulletin, entitled *Reconstruction*, is being issued and circulated through a mailing list covering the following classes: Hospitals overseas, soldiers in Canadian hospitals, mayors of principal towns, municipal officials, Great War and Army and Navy Veterans' Associations, judges, members of parliament and provincial legislatures, doctors, nurses, school inspectors, public libraries, clergy of all denominations, grain growers and other agricultural associations, bankers, manufacturers, trade and labour councils, secretaries of fraternal organizations, barristers, women's organizations, the Canadian press, patriotic societies, Red Cross branches, hospitals, boards of trade, professors of universities, trade and commerce, etc.

The bulletin deals briefly with all branches of the work of the organization and is designed to convey information to all interested in the welfare of Canadian returned soldiers.

Current news items are distributed to the press, and for one period of five months the volume was sufficiently heavy to justify the distribution of a weekly budget of such items in galley-proof form. These galleys went to all Canadian dailies and many of the leading weekly newspapers. The copy thus distributed met with a good reception and thousands of clippings or reproductions have reached the commission's office through a press clipping agency.

A moving picture has been prepared, entitled "Canada's Work for Wounded Soldiers," dealing with the subject under the following twelve headings:—

- (a) Reception at Atlantic seaport.
- (b) Hospitals in Eastern Canada.
- (c) Hospitals in Western Ontario.
- (d) Hospital care in Manitoba.
- (e) Military hospitals in Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- (f) Military hospitals in British Columbia.
- (g) Guelph hospitals and industries.
- (h) Hart House training school and functional reeducation centre.
- (i) Re-education of the disabled.
- (j) How disabled soldiers overcome their handicaps.
- (k) Fitting the disabled for industry.
- (l) Artificial limbs in the making.

This picture was prepared in order that it might be shown in the hospitals in the Old Country where Canadian soldiers are convalescing. The aim was to combat discouragement and to prepare the minds of men headed for Canada for the measures which have been taken on this side of the water to assist them in returning to prosperous, independent civil life. The picture also has value as an historical document, and requests for copies have been received from Australia and the United States for informative purposes. The picture is being shown in England at the Allied Conference on the Treatment and Training of Disabled Soldiers, and as a measure of publicity it will also be shown to the general public in moving-picture theatres of the Dominion.

Photographs illustrating all phases of the work of the Commission have been obtained and, as far as possible, the negatives are filed centrally in order that prints may be supplied to publications interested in the question of reconstruction and the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers. In view of the great importance of the work and of the many new unprecedented phases which it presents, encouragement is given to public discussion of the subject. Pictures, engravings, matrices and articles are supplied to publications, especially trade papers and magazines, upon request. Several hundred special articles for individual periodicals have been written and most of these were accompanied by one or more illustrations supplied by the Commission.

Slides have also been prepared, each accompanied by exhaustive lecture notes, and are available for the use of churches, patriotic societies, and other organizations. More than fifty sets of these slides are constantly on the road. In order to effect quick distribution the assistance of the secretaries of the provincial commissions has been secured in seven of the provinces, and applications are directed to these officials for the use of slides in their respective provinces.

Three sets of slides are being shown in the United Kingdom, chiefly by Canadian Y.M.C.A. representatives who visit the hospitals where our men are treated.

Ten sets have been entrusted to the Y.M.C.A. conducting officers lately appointed to ships carrying troops between Canada and England. Shown and explained by these officers during the return journey, the slides will give the home-coming invalids a clear knowledge of the methods employed for their benefit after landing.

Two sets are in the United States, adding much to the value of the lessons that our neighbours are eagerly learning from Canadian experience.

In Alberta several sets are being used by the Provincial University Extension lecturers, in the regular course of their work.

Most of the sets, however, are being constantly circulated from the offices of the Commission in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, and from the headquarters of the Provincial Commissions in Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Victoria.

The slides are sometimes shown by members of the Commission's staff, and by the secretaries of the Provincial Commissions. More than in any other way, however, they are shown by ministers of the various churches, whose valuable co-operation is highly appreciated.

Many of these volunteer lecturers arrange to show the slides night after night in different villages. And even in the larger cities, where the people are almost surfeited with picture displays, these illustrations of "the soldier's return from down and out to up and in again" have proved very useful.

The following is the arrangement for distribution:—

Nova Scotia—Secretary, Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee, 65 Metropole building, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Secretary, New Brunswick Returned Soldier Commission, 49 Canterbury street, St. John, N.B.

Prince Edward Island—Secretary, Returned Soldiers' Commission, Parliament building, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Branch Secretary, Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Drummond building, Montreal.

Eastern Ontario (up to and including Belleville and Pembroke)—Editorial Branch, Invalided Soldiers' Commission, 22 Vittoria street, Ottawa.

Ontario (west of Belleville)—Branch Secretary, Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Keens building, Spadina avenue, Toronto.

Manitoba—Secretary, Returned Soldiers' Manitoba Commission, 185 Lombard street, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Secretary, Returned Soldier Commission, McCallum-Hill building, Regina.

Alberta—Secretary, Alberta Returned Soldier Commission, McLeod block, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Secretary, British Columbia Returned Soldier Commission, Parliament buildings, Victoria.

The value of a striking poster, also, is very great. The first issued by this Commission was entitled "What Every Disabled Soldier Should Know." It was printed in two columns of alternate black and red paragraphs, as follows:—

WHAT EVERY DISABLED SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW.

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary.

That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.

That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.

That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors is to help him in doing that very thing.

That he must help them to help him.

That he will have the most careful and effectual treatment known to science.

That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in convalescent hospitals and sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the Military Hospitals Commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliance it will be supplied free.

That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.

That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowances continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That an extra three months' pay, field pay, and separation allowance when there are dependents receiving such allowance, will be paid to all men returned from overseas and honourably discharged after at least six months' service—with certain exceptions, such as members of the Permanent Force and Federal or Provincial Civil Service who can step right back into their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive free training for a new occupation.

That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.

That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.

That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid for during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.

That neither his treatment nor his training will cost him a cent.

That his home province has a special Commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.

That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.

That the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the municipal authorities, and all sorts of employers, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

That the returned soldier wishing to take up land and farm it, will be helped to do so, under Federal and other settlement schemes.

That the Military Hospitals Commission exists to carry out his restoration and training in Canada.

That the Board of Pension Commissioners exists to distribute the pensions provided by his country for him and his dependents.

That the Military Hospitals Commission and the Board of Pension Commissioners are in the position of trustees, appointed for his benefit, and representing the whole people of Canada.

That, therefore, he should write direct to the Commission or the Board if he needs advice or help.

Canadians are unanimously resolved that every returned soldier shall have a full opportunity to succeed. When that opportunity is put within his reach, his success will depend on his own good sense in seizing and using it.

The poster was displayed, to begin with, in all the hospitals and sanatoria containing invalided Canadian soldiers, both in England and in Canada; also, in soldiers' clubs and other resorts, and in thousands of post offices in the cities, towns, and larger villages of the Dominion.

A small facsimile of this poster of pocket size has been distributed among the men affected. Other posters, leaflets and pamphlets bearing on special phases of the work have been prepared and distributed among the parties interested from time to time.

In addition to the foregoing great pains are taken in answering individual requests for information either by letter or by forwarding such printed material, bearing on the points raised, as is available.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

Since the entry of the United States into the war many inquiries have been received by the Commission from official, semi-official and public bodies, as well as from private individuals, regarding procedure adopted, forms used, and the general work of the Commission. Numerous delegations have visited the head office and the institutions of the Commission, and inquiry has been specially directed towards the vocational side of the work. The secretary and the vocational secretary have paid visits, on invitation, to the United States and delivered addresses and attended conferences at which the work has been fully explained. It is gratifying to know that Canadian experience has assisted the United States in many directions. As an indication of the appreciation of the United States the following extract from a booklet entitled "Reconstructing the Crippled Soldier," issued by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, of New York, is of interest:—

"Except for Belgium, all activities of which are necessarily nationalized, Canada is the only one of the belligerents who from the first recognized the national responsibility to her disabled soldiers. This should be recorded to the great credit of our neighbour to the north. From the first year of the war, no Canadian soldier has had need to depend on charity for his convalescent care or industrial training."

## PENSIONS.

Pensions for persons who have served in the Naval and Military Forces of Canada during the present war come within the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. The recent reorganization, transferring the Board of Pension Commissioners from the Department of Finance to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, in no way affects the powers of the Commissioners who still have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to consider and make all grants or payments of military and naval pensions, and of gratuities, allowances and assistance to persons wounded, injured or incapacitated in the military or naval service of Canada, or to their dependent relatives and to deal with all matters pertaining to such pension gratuities, allowances and assistance.

No appeal exists from the decisions of the Board, but every applicant for a pension or pension gratuities, allowances or assistance may present his or her case either personally or by counsel before the full Board sitting for the purpose of hearing the complaints of those who may have been dissatisfied with the decisions given in the ordinary course of administration.

All pensions are determined by the disability of the applicant without reference to his occupation prior to enlistment, and *no reduction can be made from the amount awarded owing to the man having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry*. This applies especially to those disabled men who are granted courses of re-education by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission.

Of particular interest to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, which is charged with the institutional care of discharged men from the Naval and Military Forces of Canada, is the provision by which these subalterns, N.C.O.'s and men who are totally disabled and who are in addition helpless, so far as attending to their physical wants are concerned, may be granted a further allowance not exceeding \$300 a year and subject to review from time to time.

Claims by members of the forces for pension must be made within two years of the date of the appearance of the disability in respect of which the claim is made, but the time spent in hospital or on service is not taken into account in computing the two-year period.

Since the organization of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which brings the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Invalided Soldiers' Commission under one cabinet minister, the close co-operation which has existed between the two organizations has been increased and several changes, as in the case of the provision of minor orthopædic appliances, have been made. These changes are for the most part administrative and do not greatly affect the pensioners or other discharged soldiers.

During the past year far-reaching amendments to the pension regulations were passed. The number of classifications of disability was increased from six to twenty and annuities are now granted for disabilities from 6 to 20 per cent, whereas previously men with 20 per cent or less disability were merely given a gratuity, and only men having disabilities of less than 5 per cent now receive a gratuity. While the increase in scale amounted to 25 per cent, the regrading and other features increased the

total amount payable by Canada for pensions and allowance by approximately 40 per cent. This increase affected only those of the lower ranks, that is all up to and including the rank of sub-lieutenant in the Canadian Navy and lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The scale of pensions and allowances will be found in Appendix VI.

## ACCOUNTS.

Since the creation of the Commission authorization for expenditure under War Appropriation Vote has been granted by Orders in Council up to the end of the fiscal year 1917-18, as follows:—

November	4, 1915,	Order in Council No. 2569.....	20,000 00
January	8, 1916,	" " No. 30.....	50,000 00
March	28, 1916,	" " No. 659.....	100,000 00
January	22, 1916,	" " No. 1482.....	100,000 00
January	22, 1916,	" " No. 1471.....	4,000 00
September	1, 1916,	" " No. 2078.....	250,000 00
October	5, 1916,	" " No. 2395.....	75,000 00
December	19, 1916,	" " No. 3138.....	250,000 00
January	30, 1917,	" " No. 2801.....	494,575 00
January	30, 1917,	" " No. 2801.....	128,400 00
April	7, 1917,	" " No. 971.....	25,000 00
			1,496,975 00
April	7, 1917,	" " No. 971.....	475,000 00
May	29, 1917,	" " No. 1446.....	832,650 00
July	27, 1917,	" " No. 2070.....	1,097,940 00
July	27, 1917,	" " No. 2071.....	1,109,829 28
September	5, 1917,	" " No. 2454.....	105,000 00
September	28, 1917,	" " No. 2672.....	1,600,000 00
November	29, 1917,	" " No. 3292.....	1,500,000 00
January	8, 1918,	" " No. 3503.....	2,614,100 00
January	26, 1918,	" " No. 204.....	680,000 00
January	30, 1918,	" " No. 217.....	200,000 00
January	30, 1918,	" " No. 222.....	2,400,000 00
April	10, 1918,	" " No. 825.....	500,000 00
Total.. . . . .			14,611,494 28

The expenditure of the Commission to end of the fiscal year 1917-18 is as follows:—

Buildings and Improvements.. . . . .	\$ 4,221,398 69
Equipment.. . . . .	1,207,091 09
Cost of Maintenance of Hospitals, general administration and expenses . . . . .	5,908,020 01
Expenses of Vocational Branch including maintenance of men undergoing re-education.. . . . .	717,711 04
Total expenditure.. . . . .	12,054,220 83
Amounts advanced to Units and Hospitals and travelling expenses to be accounted for.. . . . .	454,461 72
Total disbursements.. . . . .	12,508,682 55

The following is a summary according to units:—

"A" Unit.. . . . .	\$ 1,036,826 51
"B" Unit.. . . . .	1,259,629 37
"C" Unit.. . . . .	689,925 56
"D" Unit.. . . . .	2,631,845 44
"E" Unit.. . . . .	192,092 02
"F" Unit.. . . . .	1,136,978 30
"G" Unit.. . . . .	1,079,851 05
"H" Unit.. . . . .	583,673 66
"I" Unit.. . . . .	680,116 61
"J" Unit.. . . . .	884,088 81
"K" Unit.. . . . .	257,656 67
"WY" Unit.. . . . .	846,604 77
Discharge Depots.. . . . .	493,202 57
Head Office.. . . . .	736,191 21
	\$ 12,508,682 55

The above expenditure does not include rail transportation of returned soldiers or officers of the Commission, or civilian clothing supplied at the clearing depots, these having been paid for by the Department of Militia and Defence. There has been a steady increase in the cost of operation, due to the increasing number of men returning, to the necessary building of new hospitals and to the greater demands for vocational training and re-education.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT DISABLEMENT FUND TO 31ST MARCH, 1918.

Amount contributed as per Appendix 15, Military Hospitals Commission report, May, 1917.. . . . .	\$ 125,548 93
Amounts since contributed:—	
Employees R.M.S., Winnipeg . . . . .	5 00
M. P. Davis, Esq. . . . .	1,000 00
I.O.D.E., Dawson, Y.T. . . . .	50 00
Employees R.M.S., Manitoba. . . . .	55 00
Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund. . . . .	2,474 50
Employees R.M.S., Vancouver. . . . .	2,133 52
Mrs. W. A. Morrison, Boston, Mass. . . . .	25 00
Mrs. I. Hayward, Social Service— Department, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	50 00
	5,793 02
Total subscriptions.. . . . .	131,341 95
Interest as per last report.. . . . .	2,439 89
Interest to December 31, 1917.. . . . .	7,571 95
	10,011 84
	\$ 141,353 79
Loans.. . . . .	631 00
Amounts in hands of Officers of Commission for purposes of temporary loans.. . . . .	2,531 00
War Loan (\$130,000).. . . . .	124,453 81
Victory Bonds (\$7,000).. . . . .	7,015 92
Balance in Bank 31-3-18.. . . . .	215 50
Less outstanding cheques.. . . . .	6,800 42
	6,937 56
	\$ 141,353 79

## COMPOSITION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION STAFF AS PER PAYROLL 31ST MARCH, 1918.

	Number.
Administration and Discipline.. . . . .	1,513
General House Staff.. . . . .	704
Kitchen and Dining Room.. . . . .	495
Care of Patients:—	
Paid by M.H.C.—Medical Officers.. . . . .	52
Nurses and N/Sisters.. . . . .	207
P. T. and Massage.. . . . .	193
Orderlies, etc.. . . . .	174
	626
Vocational Officers and Staff.. . . . .	383
Farm and Garden Staff.. . . . .	35
Works Branch Staff.. . . . .	126
Industries.. . . . .	264
	4,146

## CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF: PAYROLL MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION, 31ST MARCH, 1918.

	Number.
Soldiers and Nursing Sisters paid by M.H.C.. . . . .	1,021
Patients on Working Pay only.. . . . .	453
	1,474
Military Staff.. . . . .	492
Discharged Soldiers.. . . . .	787
Male Civilians.. . . . .	1,393
Female Civilians.. . . . .	
	2,672
Civilian Staffs.. . . . .	
	4,146

## MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION STAFF BY UNITS.

Place—	Number.		
H.Q. . . . .	290	" I " "	356
" A " Unit.. . . . .	186	" J " "	405
" B " " . . . . .	254	" K " "	91
" C " " . . . . .	230	Whitby.. . . . .	262
" D " " . . . . .	926	Clearing Depot, Quebec.. . . . .	101
" E " " . . . . .	50	" " St. John.. . . . .	13
" F " " . . . . .	394	" " Halifax.. . . . .	50
" G " " . . . . .	377		
" H " " . . . . .	161		4,146

## PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK.

Demobilization is, next to the winning of the war, the most important war problem before the Government of Canada. The duties and powers of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment extend to and include the following:—

The provision of employment, and all such assistance therein as may be requisite or advisable for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been honourably discharged therefrom and generally for their rehabilitation in civil life and activities.

The provincial governments have given valuable assistance and useful co-operation in the work hitherto performed and doubtless this will be continued in the future. But as in mobilization, so in demobilization, the chief responsibility will rest upon the Federal Government.

Among the proposals now under consideration by the department the following may be mentioned:—

1. That the department place an officer in charge of the problem of employment, to be known as the Director of Employment, and arrange, through the provincial governments or otherwise, for the extension or establishment of employment offices.



2. That three or more inspectors should be engaged to travel the country continuously in order that the work of the provinces may be supervised, and that methods found especially effective or advantageous in any province may be utilized in others. These inspectors should, if possible, be returned soldiers.

3. That as the work of the provincial commissions is increasing the secretaries should in all cases devote their entire time to the duties involved, and a portion of the cost of maintenance of the provincial offices should be borne by the department.

4. That each provincial government should be invited to increase or change the personnel of the provincial commissions by the addition or substitution of at least three returned soldiers.

5. That the department should at once consider the possibility of employing in state industries able-bodied men who after demobilization may be unable otherwise to obtain employment. In this connection the future utilization for peace purposes of factories now engaged in the production of munitions might be considered.

6. That the Soldier Settlement Board should establish a central training farm in each province where standard wages would be paid and where training could be given to those desirous of taking up land, and to which men out of work might be sent for such period as might be necessary.

7. That a committee of each provincial commission be appointed, to be known as the "Soldier Settlement Committee" preceded by the name of the province, to act in co-operation with the Soldier Settlement Board.

8. That the departments of the Federal Government, the provincial governments and municipalities be asked to indicate what public works are contemplated at the conclusion of the war, so that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may be in a position to direct those skilled in the building trades or who are suitable for employment in those trades to the locality where such work will be carried on.

9. That the department should arrange in the near future for conferences with (a) manufacturers, (b) labour unions, (c) farmers' associations, and (d) any other organizations whose assistance or co-operation might be useful.

It should be borne in mind that some 100,000 men were out of employment throughout Canada at the outbreak of war, and that many occupations in which only men were formerly employed are now in the hands of women. While, doubtless, some of the latter will retire when normal conditions once more prevail, a very large number now engaged will be permanently added to the national payroll. Further, in view of the record made by Canada in the war and the knowledge overseas of the provision made for dealing with returned soldiers, there may be a considerable immigration from the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe as soon as transportation facilities are available. It is desirable that there be greater production and, therefore, that the agricultural population of Canada be increased as much as possible. The following estimate was recently made by the Hon. John S. McLennan:—

"The non-invalided who will return at the close of the war may be divided, roughly, into three classes:—

"I. Students, business and professional men.

"II. Artisans—Men who require in addition to intelligence a high degree of accuracy and speed in muscular co-ordination; e.g., such artisans as type-setters, watchmakers, and machine tool tenders. . . .

"III. Hand labourers—Those whose occupation calls for muscular effort . . . e.g., farmers, woodsmen, railway men, and other occupations in which strength and endurance . . . are required.

"Statistics prepared by the Militia Department as at December 31, 1917, regrouped in accordance with the above classifications, give:—

	Per cent.
Class I. . . . .	22.75
Class II. . . . .	43.92
Class III. . . . .	33.33

". . . Class II corresponds to the 'Skilled Workers' defined by the Militia Department as follows: 'Carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons, plumbers, electricians, engineers, painters, joiners, sawyers, railway men, chauffeurs, mechanics, bakers, butchers, cooks, firemen, policemen, soldiers, sailors, gardeners, printers, miners.' . . . The Militia Department's figures are as follows:—

	Percentage.
Professionals . . . . .	3.75
Employees and merchants . . . . .	1.79
Clerical workers . . . . .	14.29
Skilled labourers . . . . .	43.92
Unskilled labourers . . . . .	18.39
Farmers . . . . .	14.06
Ranchers . . . . .	0.88
Students . . . . .	2.92
	100%

"Class I.—This group . . . varies from those who at twenty or under gave up academic preparation for life work . . . to the man in business . . . The relatively high degree of intelligence and power of expression, make this group powerful for good or unrest.

"Class II.—Craftsmen whose work requires delicate, rapid and accurate movements. There are probably between one hundred thousand and one hundred and thirty thousand men of this class in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. . . . When a man of this class resumes his former occupation, he finds himself rusty; . . . hence a danger of restlessness may follow . . . as this class of artificers is above the average of intelligence . . . He resumes his trade, with the handicap of longer or shorter disuse of its special co-ordinations, and finds that . . . he has to attain a higher standard than prevailed in Canada when he enlisted. This occurring when there is no surplus of employment, may lead to the impossibility of his retaining positions, to discouragement, to nomadic tendencies, . . . possibly to decadence in occupation and consequent loss of productiveness."

It will be evident from the foregoing that the Government may have to arrange to give a period of special training to many of the men just referred to. Such training if in agriculture would be simple, but in industrial occupations it may involve a short period in a technical institute or school or what virtually would be an apprenticeship in a workshop or factory.

The problem of the student or of the young man who has not entered upon his intended career will require the most careful handling. If such a man is disabled he will be entitled to "re-education" which will enable him to start in life with a fair chance of competing on equal grounds with the man who has not been so handicapped. It is probable, however, that provision may have to be made to grant a period of training to students generally, irrespective of their physical condition on discharge. If this is done the value from a technical, scientific and industrial standpoint will be apparent for the next two generations.

*Class III.*—As doubtless there will be a large demand for unskilled labourers for public works, general building operations, farming, etc., at the close of the war, there should be no difficulty in absorbing the majority of this class.

It is self-evident, that the foregoing plans will involve expenditure but a reconstruction programme such as is outlined, under capable and efficient management, cannot fail to give even more than an adequate return.

These suggestions commence with the return of the soldiers to Canada. It is probable that in the long wait which, through the lack of transportation facilities, must ensue after the declaration of peace before complete demobilization can take place, an opportunity may be provided for undertaking some of the work indicated in England or France. To this end the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment might establish an office and staff in England in order that all preparatory steps might be taken.



## APPENDIX I.

P.C. 433.

## AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas there was laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council a memorandum from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister calling attention to the Minute of Council, approved on the 29th day of November, 1917 (P.C. 3264), which contains provisions with regard to the relative powers, responsibilities and duties of the Department of Militia and Defence, and of the Military Hospitals Commission, in the care and treatment of returned invalided soldiers, and stating that the arrangements therein provided have not proved useful or indeed practicable;

And whereas it is represented to be essential that a certain point of time should be fixed up to which power, responsibility and duty are conferred and imposed upon the Department of Militia and Defence and after which corresponding power, duty and responsibility should be conferred upon the Military Hospitals Commission, or some similar administrative organization;

And whereas the Prime Minister states that he has discussed the subject and other matters relative to demobilization, such as the care of returned soldiers, vocational training and re-employment, with the Minister of Militia and Defence and the President of the Military Hospitals Commission and the conclusion reached fixes the date above mentioned as the date upon which the soldier receives his discharge from the military service.

The arrangements based upon such conclusion are hereinafter set forth and have received the approval of the Minister of Militia and Defence and of the President of the Military Hospitals Commission;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Officers detailed by the General or other Officer Commanding the Military District in which lie any of the institutions mentioned in the first and second schedules hereto shall for the purpose of medically examining and striking off the strength or discharging the officers and soldiers now inmates of such institutions, or under treatment or in attendance thereat, be forthwith permitted access thereto and to all records relating to such officers and soldiers and shall also in the case of any institution mentioned in the first schedule hereto be further given access to all records relating to such institution, the terms upon which it is occupied, any outstanding contracts relating thereto, the members of the staff employed thereat and the duties and remuneration of each.

2. The control, administration and command of each of the institutions or parts of institutions described in the first schedule hereto shall, on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council, be transferred to the District Officer commanding the Military District within which such institution is situate and the institutions so transferred

shall thereafter continue under the direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council. A different day may, if necessary, be named for the transfer of each such institution as aforesaid.

3. The personnel employed in any such institution at the date of transfer (except the employees of the Vocational Branch of the Military Hospitals Commission) shall from such date be under the direction and control of the District Officer Commanding, acting under the direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council, and the individuals concerned shall, until other dispositions are made, continue to perform the duties theretofore performed by them and to receive the same remuneration as they theretofore received.

4. Any contracts outstanding at the date of transfer with respect to any such institution, whether for its occupation, the supply thereto of food, fuel or services or otherwise shall be carried out notwithstanding the transfer.

5. On and after the date of such transfer the provisions of the Minute of Council approved on the 24th June, 1916 (P.C. 1469) shall cease to apply to any such institution so transferred.

6. Such further hospital accommodation as may be necessary for the proper medical care and treatment of all officers and soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force shall be provided as the Governor in Council may determine.

7. The Military Hospitals Commission shall, by arrangement with the officer in charge of any receiving depot or of any military institution for the care and treatment of officers and soldiers, be permitted access to the medical and other records in such institution or depot relating to any officer or soldier and to the officers and soldiers themselves.

8. From the institution administered and controlled under the direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence there shall be evacuated by being struck off the strength or discharged, all officers and soldiers who have ceased to require medical treatment or who continue to require such treatment on account of their suffering from tuberculosis, epilepsy, paralysis, or other diseases likely to be of long duration or incurable and requiring institutional treatment, or on account of their being mentally deficient or insane:

9. The general or other officer commanding a military district shall forthwith on the transfer from one district to another, or the striking off the strength or discharge of any officer or soldier, give notice of the date of such transfer, striking off the strength or discharge to such persons as may be designated by the Military Hospitals Commission, and if such officer or soldier is struck off the strength or discharged, shall transmit to such person Form M.H.C.F. 21 duly completed.

10. All officers and soldiers so struck off the strength or discharged shall thereafter, on such conditions as may be laid down, be entitled to the facilities for education or permanent treatment or care which may be provided for such purposes as hereinafter set out.

11. The institutions and parts of institutions described in the second schedule hereto shall continue to be administered as heretofore by the Military Hospitals Commission.

12. On and after the first day of April, 1918, the provisions of the Minute of Council approved by Your Excellency on the 24th day of June, 1916 (P.C. 1469), shall, so far as they deal with command and discipline, cease to apply to the institutions described in the second schedule hereto and any other institutions which remain under the control of the Military Hospitals Commission and to the headquarter staff and district headquarter staffs of the Military Hospitals Commission Command, provided that such arrangements may be made as may seem advisable for the continued employment of the personnel of the staffs concerned.

13. Provision shall be made so that the Military Hospitals Commission may continue to carry on educational and vocational training in the military institutions for the care and treatment of officers and soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary

Force before they are struck off the strength or discharged, and facilities shall be furnished by the officers in charge of such institutions for the effective and continuous carrying on of such training by instructors appointed by the Military Hospitals Commission and under its control (such training to be subject to the direction of the medical officer in charge of the institution) and for the installation and maintenance in such institutions of such apparatus as may be necessary therefor.

14. The Military Hospitals Commission shall continue to provide such artificial limbs, orthopaedic boots and appliances as may be required and, upon requisition by the medical officer charged with the treatment of any officer or soldier, shall furnish such artificial limbs, orthopaedic boots and appliances as may be necessary.

15. The Military Hospitals Commission shall provide such premises and accommodation as are necessary from time to time adequately to care for officers and soldiers struck off the strength or discharged for whom treatment is desirable or necessary by reason of their suffering from tuberculosis, epilepsy, paralysis, or other diseases likely to be of long duration or incurable, or by reason of their being mentally deficient or insane.

16. The Military Hospitals Commission shall also provide to the extent and in the manner from time to time determined by the Governor in Council for the medical care and treatment of men formerly officers and soldiers who, having been struck off the strength or discharged, as not requiring further treatment, nevertheless subsequently require such treatment by reason of disabilities due to or aggravated by service.

17. Any institution which may at any time be under the direction and control of the Military Hospitals Commission or of the Minister of Militia and Defence may, with the approval of the Governor in Council be transferred to the control and administration of the Minister of Militia and Defence or of the Military Hospitals Commission as the case may be.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Institutions and parts of institutions to be taken over generally by the Militia Department:—

1. Hospital trains.		
	<i>Military District No. 1.</i>	
Name of Institution.		Beds.
2. Military Convalescent Hospital, London . . . . .		103
	<i>Military District No. 2.</i>	
3. Spadina Convalescent Hospital . . . . .		227
4. College Street Convalescent Hospital . . . . .		126
5. Oakville Convalescent Home, St. Catharines . . . . .		25
6. Military Orthopaedic Hospital . . . . .		440
7. Victoria Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton . . . . .		20
8. Dunedin Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton . . . . .		9
9. Brant House, Convalescent Hospital, Burlington . . . . .		242
10. National Cash Register Building . . . . .		600
11. Officers Convalescent Hospital, Toronto . . . . .		18
	<i>Military District No. 3.</i>	
12. Queens Military Convalescent Hospital . . . . .		380
13. Fleming Convalescent Home, Ottawa . . . . .		82
14. Ontario Military Convalescent Hospital, Cobourg . . . . .		152
15. Elmhurst Convalescent Hospital, Kingston . . . . .		46

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Beds.
<i>Military District No. 4.</i>	
16. Drummond Convalescent Home, Montreal. . . . .	171
17. Grey Nuns' Convalescent Home. . . . .	285
18. Khaki League Home. . . . .	50
19. Ste. Anne's Military Hospital.	
<i>Military District No. 5.</i>	
20. Savard Park Convalescent Hospital, Quebec. . . . .	114
21. Discharge Depot (old immigration buildings).	
<i>Military District No. 6.</i>	
22. Camp Hill Convalescent Hospital. . . . .	300
23. Pine Hill Convalescent Home. . . . .	123
24. Military Hospital Pier 2. . . . .	475
25. Ross Convalescent, Sydney. . . . .	31
26. Moxham Convalescent Home, Sydney. . . . .	79
27. New Military Hospital, Charlottetown. . . . .	200
<i>Military District No. 7.</i>	
28. Armouries Military Convalescent Home, St. John. . . . .	231
29. Military Hospital, Fredericton.	
30. Discharge Depot.	
<i>Military District No. 10.</i>	
31. Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital (except the Machinery Hall, Horticulture Building, farm and farm buildings). . . . .	534
32. Deer Lodge Convalescent Home. . . . .	48
33. Keefer Convalescent Home, Port Arthur. . . . .	22
34. I.O.D.E. Hospital, Winnipeg. . . . .	60
35. Receiving Depot, Winnipeg. . . . .	23
<i>Military District No. 11.</i>	
36. Esquimalt Convalescent Hospital. . . . .	110
37. Resthaven Convalescent Home. . . . .	131
38. Qualicum Convalescent Home. . . . .	150
39. Fairmont Convalescent Home. . . . .	140
40. Vancouver General Hospital (1) . . . . .	300
41. Shaughnessy Convalescent Home. . . . .	203
42. Vernon Convalescent Hospital. . . . .	36
43. Columbia Hospital Annex, New Westminster. . . . .	200
<i>Military District No. 12.</i>	
44. St. Chads Military Convalescent Hospital. . . . .	52
45. Moosejaw Military Convalescent Hospital (1). . . . .	241
<i>Military District No. 13.</i>	
46. Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital, Calgary. . . . .	179
47. Edmonton Military Convalescent Hospital (to become an educational institution and transferred back to the M. H. C. upon the completion of the proposed extension to the Strathcona Military Hospital). . . . .	180
48. Strathcona Military Hospital. . . . .	156
49. Calgary Convalescent Hospital. . . . .	64
50. Wetaskiwin Convalescent Home . . . . .	50
51. Discharge Depot.	



## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Institutions and parts of institutions to be retained by Military Hospitals Commission:—

Name of Establishment.	Military District No. 1.	Beds.
1. Byron Sanatorium.. . . . .		90
2. Freeport Sanatorium.. . . . .		32
3. Military Convalescent Hospital, Guelph (1).. . . . .		726
<i>Military District No. 2.</i>		
4. Euclid Hall, Toronto, for incurables.. . . . .		31
5. Muskoka Free Sanatorium.. . . . .		61
6. Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.. . . . .		144
7. Newmarket Hospital for the Insane.. . . . .		150
8. Whitby Convalescent Hospital.. . . . .		648
<i>Military District No. 3.</i>		
9. Mowat Memorial Sanatorium, Kingston.. . . . .		141
<i>Military District No. 4.</i>		
10. Laurentian Sanatorium.. . . . .		49
11. Laurentide Inn Sanatorium.. . . . .		67
<i>Military District No. 5.</i>		
12. Lake Edward Sanatorium.. . . . .		60
<i>Military District No. 6.</i>		
13. School for Blind, Halifax.		
14. Dalton Sanatorium, Prince Edward Island.. . . . .		27
15. Kentville Sanatorium.. . . . .		154
<i>Military District No. 7.</i>		
16. River Glade Sanatorium.. . . . .		40
<i>Military District No. 10.</i>		
17. Ninette Sanatorium.. . . . .		99
18. Machinery Hall—Horticulture Building, Farm and Farm Buildings now part of the Military Convalescent Hospital.		
<i>Military District No. 11.</i>		
19. Balfour Sanatorium.. . . . .		102
20. Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops.. . . . .		31
<i>Military District No. 12.</i>		
21. Earl Grey Sanatorium, Regina.. . . . .		67
22. Qu'Appelle Sanatorium.. . . . .		22
23. New Sanatorium, Prince Albert (1).. . . . .		44
24. Emmanuel (New M.H.C.), Saskatoon.. . . . .		72
25. Saskatoon Convalescent Hospital.. . . . .		149
<i>Military District No. 13.</i>		
26. Frank Sanatorium.. . . . .		61
27. Mountain View Sanatorium.. . . . .		25

## APPENDIX II.

P.C. 432.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY the 21st day of February, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas by reason of the war and the magnitude and national importance of the work consequently connected with the several services for the administration of which provision is hereinafter made it has become necessary and advisable in the public interest to establish a department of the Government for the purposes hereinafter defined:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and under and in virtue of the powers vested in the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, or any other enabling authority, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. There shall be a department of the Government of Canada, to be called the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, over which the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, who may be appointed by a Commission under the Great Seal, shall preside and of which he shall have the management and direction.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint a senator or a member of the House of Commons to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, who shall have and perform such powers and duties as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

3. The Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall receive a salary of \$7,000 per annum, and the Parliamentary Secretary of the department shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

4. The Governor in Council may appoint a Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and such other officers, clerks and employees, including a private secretary for the Minister, as may be required for the proper conduct of the business of the department, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

5. The duties and powers of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall extend to and include the following:—

(a) The providing of hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether permanent or temporary, for the care or treatment of invalid officers, non-commissioned officers, men or other members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been honourably discharged therefrom, and the administration, control and direction of all such hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether heretofore established or to be established;

(b) The vocational, educational and other requisite training for civil occupation of all persons who have served in and who have been honourably discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force;

(c) The provision of employment, and all such assistance therein as may be requisite or advisable for the persons aforesaid, and generally for their rehabilitation in civil life and activities;

(d) All matters relating to pensions for the persons aforesaid; provided that nothing herein shall interfere with or affect the powers or authority of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

6. The salaries hereinbefore authorized, together with such salaries as may, within the limits provided by the Civil Service Act, be authorized by the Governor in Council for the Deputy Minister and such officers, clerks and employees as may be appointed pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall, until provision therefor is made by Parliament, be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

7. The Senate and House of Commons Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 10, shall be construed and interpreted as if in sections 12 and 13 of the said Act the Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were included among the office holders therein mentioned, and the said Minister and Parliamentary Secretary shall be eligible as members of the House of Commons in like manner, and shall enjoy the same immunities to all intents and purposes as the Ministers mentioned in the said sections.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

### APPENDIX III.

P.C. 434.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st February, 1918.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, as in future officers and soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force will, until they are struck off the strength or discharged, be cared for and treated in institutions administered and controlled under the direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence and will pass under the care of the Military Hospitals Commission only upon their being so struck off the strength or discharged, the said Commission shall hereafter for the purpose of better indicating its scope and functions be known as the "Invalided Soldiers' Commission."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

### APPENDIX IV.

P.C. 446.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1918.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that the Invalided Soldiers Commission be under the direction and control of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## APPENDIX V.

P.C. 1366.

CERTIFIED COPY of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd June, 1918.

Whereas by Order in Council of the 21st of February, 1918 (P.C. 432), there were conferred upon the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment certain powers with respect only to "persons who have served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and who have been honourably discharged therefrom";

And whereas by Bill 12 introduced at the First Session, Thirteenth Parliament, 8-9 George V, 1918, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment" there has been conferred upon the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment "the management and control of all matters relating to the re-establishment in civil life and activities of all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies during the present war and the dependents of such persons and the administration of any statutes or of any regulations or orders enacted or made by the Governor in Council for such purpose";

And whereas it is expedient to extend the powers conferred by the aforesaid Order in Council in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid Act;

And whereas it is necessary to authorize and establish a scale or scales of allowances to be paid by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (hereinafter referred to as the Department) to persons undergoing treatment or training by the Department;

And whereas it is necessary to make further regulations respecting the retirement or discharge, pensions, treatment and training of the aforesaid persons;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and under and by virtue of the powers vested in the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, or any other enabling authority, is pleased to Order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Treatment and  
Training—persons  
eligible for

1. The provisions of the Order in Council of the 21st of February, 1918 (P.C. 432), with respect to treatment and training, shall extend and apply to all persons who have served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, and may in the discretion of the Department be extended to all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada and who were bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war (hereinafter referred to as former member of the Forces), provided that treatment shall be given by the Department to a former member of the Forces only for a disability which, in the opinion of a Military Medical Board or of a Medical Officer of the Department, is due to or was aggravated by service and which, except as provided by Clause (18); in the opinion of such Board or Officer, prevents such former member of the Forces from obtaining or con-

tinuing employment, and provided that training shall be given by the Department only to a former member of the Forces who has a disability which, in the opinion of a Military Medical Board or of a Medical Officer of the Department, is due to or was aggravated by service and which, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of the Department, prevents such former member of the Forces from returning to his previous trade or principal occupation.

2. The Department may, from time to time, and in its discretion make arrangements through the Officer paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa, or with the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions, for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty other than those of the Canadian Forces during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment and Training—provisions regarding ex-members of H. M. Forces other than Canadian.

3. The Department may, from time to time, and in its discretion make arrangements for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Canadian Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be stationed or resident in the United Kingdom and may pay the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment and Training—arrangements for ex-members C.E.F. in Great Britain.

4. The Department, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may, from time to time, and in its discretion make arrangements with the Governments of His Majesty's Allies for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment and Training—provisions regarding ex-members Allied Forces.

5. Treatment and training by the Department under the authority of Clauses (2), (3) and (4) of the persons mentioned in those clauses shall be subject to the provisions contained in Clause (1).

Treatment and Training—Clauses 2, 3 and 4 governed by Clause 1.

6. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces who is without dependents shall be fifty dollars (\$50) a month.

Training—allowances to men without dependents.

Training—  
allowances to  
married men.

7. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces, who has a wife, or a wife and child, or a wife and children, and for such dependent or dependents, shall be as follows:—

(a) for such former member of the Forces.. . . .	.. \$	38 00	a month.
(b) for his wife.. . . .		35 00	“
(c) for his wife and one child.. . . .		42 00	“
(d) for his wife and two children.. . . .		47 00	“
(e) for his wife and three children.. . . .		50 00	“
(f) for his wife and four children.. . . .		53 00	“
(g) for his wife and five children.. . . .		55 00	“
(h) for his wife and six children.. . . .		56 00	“
(i) for each of seven or more children.. . . .		3 00	“

Training—  
allowances to  
widowers with  
children.

8. The allowance payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces who is a widower with a child or children and for each dependent or dependents, shall be as follows:—

(a) for such former member of the Forces.. . . .	.. \$	38 00	a month.
(b) for one child, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		35 00	“
(c) for two children, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		40 00	“
(d) for three children, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		43 00	“
(e) for four children, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		46 00	“
(f) for five children, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		48 00	“
(g) for six children, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		49 00	“

Training—  
allowances to men  
with dependents  
other than wife  
and children.

9. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces who has neither a wife nor any children, but who has a parent or parents, or a person or persons in the place of a parent or parents, or a brother or a sister, or brothers or sisters, any of whom are wholly or mainly dependent upon him for support, and for such dependent or dependents shall be as follows:—

(a) for such former member of the Forces.. . . .	.. \$	38 00	a month.
(b) for such parent, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		35 00	“
(c) for such parent, and one such brother or sister, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		42 00	“
(d) for such parent and two such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		47 00	“
(e) for such parent and three such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		50 00	“
(f) for such parent and four such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		53 00	“
(g) for such parent, and five such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		55 00	“
(h) for such parent, and six or more such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		56 00	“
(i) for one such orphan brother or sister, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		35 00	“
(j) for two such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		40 00	“
(k) for three such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		43 00	“
(l) for four such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		46 00	“
(m) for five such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		48 00	“
(n) for six or more such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. . . .		49 00	“

provided that if such former member of the Forces has two parents wholly or mainly dependent upon him for support, one of them shall, for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable in respect of such dependents, be regarded as a brother or sister.

Training—  
allowances are  
maximum.

10. The allowances set out in Clauses (8) and (9) for children of widowers, or for parents, or for brothers or sisters, shall subject to the provisions of Clause 13, be the maximum allowances payable for

such dependents, but if in the discretion of the Department less amounts are sufficient for the maintenance of such persons the Department may award such less amounts.

11. No allowances shall be payable while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces or for his dependent or dependents, under more than one of Clauses (7), (8) and (9), but any person or persons to whom a former member of the Forces who is undergoing treatment or training by the Department stands in loco parentis shall, at the discretion of the Department for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable to such former member of the Forces and for such dependent or dependents, be regarded as his child or children.

Training—  
limitations of  
payment under  
one clause only—  
what children may  
be included.

12. No allowances shall be payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the Department, for any dependent or dependents of a former member of the Forces other than those mentioned in Clauses (7), (8), (9) and (11), and the decision whether or not a person is dependent upon a former member of the Forces shall rest with the Department, and any allegation of dependency shall be corroborated by such evidence as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Training—  
limitation of  
dependents—De-  
partment to decide  
dependency.

13. If a former member of the Forces who is undergoing training by the Department is receiving subsistence from the Department there shall be deducted from his allowances the sum of \$30 per month, provided that if such former member of the Forces has a dependent or dependents for whom allowances are payable under this Order in Council, and is at the commencement of his training by the Department residing with such dependent or dependents and owing to his undergoing such training is unable to continue to reside with such dependent or dependents the deduction shall be \$22 per month and the Department shall increase the amount of the allowances to such dependent or dependents by an amount of \$8 per month.

Training—  
deduction for  
subsistence.

14. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces or for the wife of a former member of the Forces shall be paid direct to him or her unless, in the discretion of the Department, it is deemed advisable to pay such allowances to such other person as the Department may determine, and the allowances payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the Department, for the dependent or dependents of a former member of the Forces, other than his wife, shall be paid to such person as the Department may determine.

Treatment and  
Training—  
manner of pay-  
ment.

15. If a former member of the Forces is unmarried or a widower without children at the time his training is approved by the Department, he shall, for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable for him and for his dependent or dependents, while he is undergoing training by the Department, be regarded as a single man, notwithstanding that he may have married after the date of such approval.

Training—  
status at time  
of approval—  
final.

16. (a) The allowances payable while he is undergoing treatment by the Department for a former member of the Forces passed immediately on discharge by the Department of Militia and Defence or by the Department of the Naval Service to the Department for

Treatment—  
pay and allow-  
ances and allow-  
ance in lieu of  
Patriotic Fund.

further treatment which prevents him from obtaining employment and for a former member of the Forces who is accepted by the Department for treatment for a recurrence of disability due to or aggravated by service which prevents him from obtaining or continuing employment and for his dependent or dependents, shall be equivalent to the amount of the pay and allowances paid by the Department of Militia and Defence or by the Department of the Naval Service, at the time of his discharge less subsistence allowance, but with the addition of the following allowances for the dependent or dependents of such former member of the Forces who has held a rank below commissioned rank in lieu of the Patriotic Fund allowances, if any, paid at the time of his-discharge to the dependent or dependents of such member of the Forces.

Wife only.. . . .	\$ 10 00	a month.
Wife and one child.. . . .	19 00	"
Wife and two children.. . . .	26 00	"
Wife and three children.. . . .	31 00	"
For each child in excess of 3 children	\$5 per month with a maximum allowance of \$45 per month for wife and children.	

(b) There shall be deducted from the allowances payable to such former member of the Forces the sum of \$20 per month or such sum as he had while on active service assigned to his dependent or dependents whichever be the greater, and this sum together with an amount equivalent to the amount of separation allowances to which, but for his discharge, he would be entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service shall, subject to Clause 14, be paid direct to such dependent or dependents.

(c) In the event of such former member of the Forces being granted out-patient treatment, provided that in the opinion of the Department his disability is such as to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, there shall be added to the allowances payable to him under the authority of this clause, an amount equivalent to the subsistence allowance to which, but for his discharge, he would have been entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service.

(d) No former member of the Forces, who is undergoing in-patient treatment by the Department and is entitled to the allowances payable under this clause, shall unless specially authorized by the Department be paid, for his personal use, a larger sum than \$8 per month out of such allowances and the balance of his allowances shall be retained by the Department or be deposited by the Department in a bank or in the Post Office Savings Bank to his credit and paid or handed to him on the conclusion of his treatment.

Treatment—  
allowances for  
men called in  
for medical ex-  
amination and  
renewals of ortho-  
paedic  
appliances.

17. (a) When a former member of the Forces not undergoing treatment is directed by an Officer of the Department, or by a medical practitioner, acting under the authority of the Department, to report at an institution for examination or observation or for treatment for a period not exceeding one week or when a former member of the Forces is directed by an officer of the Department authorized in that behalf to report at an institution or other place for repairs to an



artificial limb or other orthopædic appliance, he shall be entitled to receive the following allowances:—

Return transportation, first class, with sleeping berths if necessary, \$1 per day for the time absent from his home plus \$1.50 for every night spent at a hotel or lodgings at his own expense, and 50 cents for every meal (3 meals per day) purchased by him while absent from home, provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than one week.

(b) When the institution or other place to which such former member of the Forces not undergoing training is required to report is in the same town as or contiguous to his place of residence, he shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$3 per day in lieu of the allowances set forth in section (a) of this Clause provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than one week.

(c) When it is necessary for a former member of the Forces not undergoing training to remain at an institution for observation or for repairs to his artificial limb or other orthopædic appliance or should the repairs to his artificial limb or other orthopædic appliance take such time as to keep him from his home or prevent him following any remunerative occupation for longer than one week he shall, after the first week, receive the allowances set forth in Clause (16) hereof, less the amount of his pension, if any.

(d) When a former member of the Forces who is undergoing training is directed by an officer of the Department to report at an institution or other place for examination or for treatment or for repairs to an artificial limb or other orthopædic appliance, his allowances, subject to Clause 19, shall continue and he shall not be entitled to receive the allowances set forth in subsections A and B of this clause, but any reasonable expenses which he may incur shall be paid by the Department provided that such expenses were authorized and approved by an officer of the Department, authorized in that behalf prior to their being incurred.

18. Subject to Clause (17) hereof from and after the date when a former member of the Forces is accepted for treatment or commences training by the Department no further payment or payments of pension and allowances by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension and Claims Board other than the payment or payments of such pension and allowances already made shall be made to such former member of the Forces and the allowances payable under the authority of this Order in Council shall commence from the date of such acceptance for treatment or commencement of training, provided that when a former member of the Forces is undergoing treatment by the Department of such a nature as not to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, his pension and allowances, if any, shall be awarded or continued during the period of such treatment and he shall be entitled to receive from the Department an amount, in the discretion of the Department, not exceeding \$1 for each attendance for treatment and all reasonable travelling expenses in attending for such treatment.

Treatment and Training—stoppage and continuation of pension. Arrangements for outpatients.

Treatment and Training—  
institutional treatment for men undergoing training.

19. If a former member of the Forces who is undergoing training by the Department requires institutional treatment during the period of his training his allowances and the allowances for his dependent or dependents shall continue provided that if such treatment is likely to be of long duration his allowances for training and the allowances for his dependent or dependents shall be cancelled and he shall be placed on the allowances herein set forth for former members of the Forces undergoing treatment.

Treatment—  
men refusing to undergo treatment—  
misconduct.

20. If a Military Medical Board or a Medical Officer of the Department reports that a former member of the Forces should undergo treatment and such former member of the Forces unreasonably refuses to undergo such treatment or if by reason of the misconduct of such former member of the Forces while undergoing treatment it is necessary in the discretion of the Department to discontinue such treatment the pension to which he would otherwise be entitled may, in the discretion of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, be reduced by not more than fifty per cent, and any post discharge pay to which such former member of the Forces may at the time such report is received, or such treatment is discontinued by the Department be entitled may, until the Department has certified to the Officer i/c of Post Discharge Pay that such former member of the Forces has undergone and completed to the satisfaction of the Department the treatment so recommended or that such misconduct has been excused, be withheld.

Treatment and Training—  
post treatment and training allowances.

21. The payment of allowances authorized by this Order in Council may be continued for one month after the completion of treatment or training of a former member of the Forces provided that (a) in the opinion of the Department his conduct while undergoing treatment or training has been satisfactory; (b) his treatment or training has occupied a longer period than two months; (c) he is not, at the completion of such treatment or training, entitled to receive any payment of post-discharge pay; (d) in the opinion of the Department, such continuation of payment is necessary to assist him in obtaining employment.

Department's requirements to be observed in discharges.

22. In carrying out the retirement or discharge of any person who has served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war the requirements of the Department shall so far as possible be complied with.

Treatment and Training—  
Department's disciplinary powers and regulations.

23. The Department shall have power to make regulations respecting the administration and discipline of, and allowances payable for, a former member of the Forces while undergoing treatment or training by the Department and the allowances payable for his dependent or dependents and all deductions from or cancellations of such allowances for the purpose of discipline, and to require that before becoming entitled to treatment or training by the Department a former member of the Forces shall sign a document agreeing while undergoing treatment or training to submit to all such regulations.

Treatment and Training—  
age limit child dependents.

24. No allowance shall be paid under the authority of this Order in Council for any child or brother or sister of a former member of the Forces who, if a boy, is over the age of sixteen, or, if a girl, is over the age of seventeen years.

25. The provisions of the following Orders in Council are hereby rescinded: P.C. 1472, dated 29th June, 1916; P.C. 976, dated 12th April, 1917; P.C. 3513, dated 4th January, 1918; P.C. 1018, dated 7th May, 1918, but the allowances which at the date of this Order in Council are being paid under the provisions of P.C. 976, dated 12th April, 1917, to a former member of the Forces undergoing training and to his dependent or dependents may, in the discretion of the Department, continue to be paid until his training has been completed.

Cancellation of  
previous Orders  
in Council.

26. The decision as to what under the provisions of Clause (20) constitutes unreasonable refusal or misconduct shall rest with the Department and its decision shall be final.

Treatment—  
provisions  
governing Clause  
20

27. The decision of a Military Medical Board or of a Medical Officer of the Department under the provisions of Clause (1), and the decision of the Department under the provisions of Clauses (1), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (16), (18), (19), (20), and (21), and the decision of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada under the provisions of Clause (20), shall be final.

Treatment and  
Training—  
departmental de-  
cision final.

28. The provisions of this Order in Council and of the Order in Council of the 21st of February, 1918 (P.C. 432), shall not, unless the Department otherwise directs, extend and apply to any person who has served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war who

Treatment and  
Training—  
to whom Order  
in Council does  
not apply.

(a) has been cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence or court-martial;

(b) has been deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct;

(c) has been called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct;

(d) has been discharged, having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the Naval Forces with or without disgrace;

(e) has been discharged, having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court-martial to imprisonment for two years or more;

(f) has been discharged during his service, having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years committed either before or after enlistment; or

(g) has been discharged for misconduct;

or to any person who has served in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies during the present war who has been retired or discharged on any like ground.

29. The provisions of this Order in Council shall be operative from the 21st day of February, 1918, and the allowances hereby authorized shall be for such period or periods as the Governor in Council may by Order in Council hereafter provide.

Treatment and  
Training—  
date operative  
from.

F. K. BENNETTS,

*Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.*



VI.

PENSIONS FOR DISABILITIES.

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Class 8. 60%-65%	Class 9. 64%-60%	Class 10. 59%-55%	Class 11. 54%-50%	Class 12. 49%-45%	Class 13. 44%-40%	Class 14. 39%-35%	Class 15. 34%-30%	Class 16. 29%-25%	Class 17. 24%-20%	Class 18. 19%-15%	Class 19. 14%-10%	Class 20. 9%-5%
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
390 00 75 00	360 00 72 00	330 00 66 00	300 00 60 00	270 00 54 00	240 00 48 00	210 00 42 00	180 00 36 00	150 00 30 00	120 00 24 00	90 00 18 00	60 00 12 00	30 00 6 00
414 38 75 00	382 50 72 00	350 63 66 00	318 75 60 00	286 88 54 00	255 00 48 00	223 13 42 00	191 25 36 00	159 38 30 00	127 50 24 00	95 63 18 00	63 75 12 00	31 88 6 00
503 75 75 00	465 00 72 00	426 25 66 00	387 50 60 00	348 75 54 00	310 00 48 00	271 25 42 00	232 50 36 00	193 75 30 00	155 00 24 00	116 25 18 00	77 50 12 00	38 75 6 00
552 50 75 00	510 00 72 00	467 50 66 00	425 00 60 00	382 50 54 00	340 00 48 00	297 50 42 00	255 00 36 00	212 50 30 00	170 00 24 00	127 50 18 00	85 00 12 00	42 50 6 00
585 00 75 00	540 00 72 00	495 00 66 00	450 00 60 00	405 00 54 00	360 00 48 00	315 00 42 00	270 00 36 00	225 00 30 00	180 00 24 00	135 00 18 00	90 00 12 00	45 00 6 00
62 40	57 60	52 80	48 00	43 20	38 40	33 60	28 80	24 00	19 20	14 40	9 60	4 80

PENSIONS FOR DISABILITIES.

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Class 8. 60%-65%	Class 9. 64%-60%	Class 10. 59%-55%	Class 11. 54%-50%	Class 12. 49%-45%	Class 13. 44%-40%	Class 14. 39%-35%	Class 15. 34%-30%	Class 16. 29%-25%	Class 17. 24%-20%	Class 18. 19%-15%	Class 19. 14%-10%	Class 20. 9%-5%
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
650 00 84 00	600 00 84 00	550 00 66 00	500 00 60 00	450 00 54 00	400 00 48 00	350 00 42 00	300 00 36 00	250 00 30 00	200 00 24 00	150 00 18 00	100 00 12 00	50 00 6 00
819 00 96 00	756 00 96 00	693 00 66 00	630 00 60 00	567 00 54 00	504 00 48 00	441 00 42 00	378 00 36 00	315 00 30 00	252 00 24 00	189 00 18 00	126 00 12 00	63 00 6 00
1,014 00 120 00	936 00 120 00	858 00 66 00	780 00 60 00	702 00 54 00	624 00 48 00	546 00 42 00	468 00 36 00	390 00 30 00	312 00 24 00	234 00 18 00	156 00 12 00	78 00 6 00
1,228 50 120 00	1,134 00 120 00	1,039 50 66 00	945 00 60 00	850 50 54 00	756 00 48 00	661 50 42 00	567 00 36 00	472 50 30 00	378 00 24 00	283 50 18 00	189 00 12 00	94 50 6 00
1,755 00 120 00	1,620 00 120 00	1,485 00 66 00	1,350 00 60 00	1,215 00 54 00	1,080 00 48 00	945 00 42 00	810 00 36 00	675 00 30 00	540 00 24 00	405 00 18 00	270 00 12 00	135 00 6 00

## SCHEDULE "C".—SCALE OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES FOR DEATHS.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.	
	Widows or Dependent Parents.	Each Child or each Dependent Brother or Sister.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
All ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and file (Militia) .....	480 00	96 00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad, Battery or Company Sergt.-Major and Q.M. Sergeant (Militia); Sergt., including Staff Sergt. and Colour Sergt. (Militia) .....	510 00	96 00
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not W.O. (Militia); Regimental Sergt.-Major not W.O. (Militia); Regimental Q.M. Sergeant (Militia) .....	620 00	96 00
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Militia) .....	680 00	96 00
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Militia) .....	720 00	96 00

## SCHEDULE "D".—SCALE OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES FOR DEATHS.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.	
	Widows or Dependent Parents.	Each Child or each Dependent Brother or Sister.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Militia) .....	800 00	96 00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Militia) .....	1,008 00	96 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Militia) .....	1,248 00	120 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Militia) .....	1,512 00	120 00
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Militia) .....	2,160 00	120 00

## APPENDIX VII.

7-8 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to assist Returned Soldiers in settling upon the Land and to increase Agricultural production.

[Assented to 29th August, 1917.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

**1.** This Act may be cited as *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.* Short title.

**2.** In this Act and in any regulation made under the provisions of this Act,— Definitions.

(a) "Board" means the Soldier Settlement Board;

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of the Interior;

(c) "settler" means any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war, or who was engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British Dominions or Colonies, or who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war, and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged, and the widow of any such person who died on active service.

**3.** (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a Board consisting of three Commissioners to be called "The Soldier Settlement Board." Board.

(2) Each Commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but may be removed at any time by the Governor in Council for cause: Provided that a Commissioner shall cease to hold office upon reaching the age of seventy years. Term of Office.

(3) One such commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor in Council to be chairman of the Board. Chairman.

(4) The chairman shall be paid a salary of six thousand dollars per annum, and each of the other commissioners shall be paid a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, and such salaries shall be paid monthly out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. Salaries.

(5) There shall be attached to the Board such officers, instructors, clerks, stenographers and other employees as the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, at any time appoints, with such salaries and remuneration as the Governor in Council may approve. All persons so employed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board. Staff.

Dominion lands to be reserved.

Lapse of reservation.

Free entries.

4. (1) The Minister, at the request of the Board, may reserve Dominion lands for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any such reservation shall lapse three years after the close of the present war.

(3) The Minister may grant to any settler recommended by the Board a free entry for not more than one hundred and sixty acres of such reserved lands, subject to such conditions as, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, are necessary to secure the use of the land for the purpose for which it is granted.

Loans.

5. (1) The Board may loan to a settler an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars for any of the following purposes:

(a) the acquiring of land for agricultural purposes;

(b) the payment of incumbrances on lands used for agricultural purposes;

(c) the improvement of agricultural land;

(d) the erection of farm buildings;

(e) the purchase of stock, machinery and equipment; and,

(f) such other purpose or purposes as the Board may approve.

(2) The money loaned shall be expended under the supervision of the Board.

Supervision of expenditure.

Conditions upon which loans may be made.

6. (1) No loan shall be made until the Board is satisfied,—

(a) that the value of the security offered is sufficient to justify the loan, the value to be estimated on the basis of the agricultural productiveness of the land, and the commercial value of any other security given;

(b) that the applicant has the ability to make from the land a fair living for himself and his family, after paying the interest and amortization charges and other payments that will be due and payable with respect to the land.

(2) No loan shall be considered except upon the written application of the borrower, and such application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Board, and shall set forth distinctly and definitely the purpose for which the loan is required.

Application to be made in writing.

Information.

(3) An applicant for a loan shall furnish such additional details, references and information as the Board may at any time require.

First charge and rate of interest.

(4) All loans upon Dominion lands shall constitute a first charge against the land, and all loans upon other lands shall be secured by first mortgages, and all loans shall in all cases bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Amortization.

(5) Payments of principal and interest shall be made in equal annual instalments extending over a period of not more than twenty years.

Deferring two first payments.

(6) The Board may defer the payment of the whole or part of the first two instalments to such later date as it may deem expedient, such deferred payments to continue to bear interest at the rate aforesaid.

Loan may be paid off at any time.

(7) The settler may at any time pay to the Board the whole or any part of the money borrowed, with interest. Interest shall be payable up to the date of such payment.



(8) When a loan has been made upon Dominion lands, no patent shall issue until the loan and all interest thereon have been paid in full. Patent only issues after payment.

7. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make provision for,— Agricultural instruction.

- (a) the placing of returned soldiers with farmers in order that they be instructed in farming;
- (b) agricultural training stations for returned soldiers;
- (c) farm instructors and inspectors to assist settlers with information and instruction in farming;
- (d) training in domestic and household science for settlers' wives and female dependents.

8. (1) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make regulations,— Regulations.

- (a) prescribing the manner in which entries for land and applications for loans may be made;
- (b) prescribing the conditions upon which free entries and patents for the land may be granted and issued;
- (c) prescribing the security to be given for loans, the conditions subject to which loans shall be made, and the manner and dates in and at which such loans shall be repaid;
- (d) prescribing the manner and conditions upon which settlers may transfer their rights; and,
- (e) with respect to any matter deemed necessary by the Board for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after the making thereof, and, if Parliament is not then sitting, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session of Parliament. Publication of regulations.

9. All expenditure made under this Act shall be paid out of such moneys as Parliament may appropriate for the purpose. Expenditure, how to be paid.

## APPENDIX VIII (a).

### REPORT OF THE VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR ONTARIO.

Previous to September, 1917, the work of the Vocational Branch in Ontario was handled entirely by the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario.

Early in that month the greater part of the work was taken over for the Military Hospitals Commission by the office of the Vocational Officer for Ontario. The appointment of instructors and the control of the instruction in the classes, however, remaining with the Soldiers' Aid Commission left the matter of vocational training under a dual control, with the two spheres of influence not clearly defined, a condition of affairs presenting many difficulties.

Vocational officers had been stationed at some of the institutions, but there was little or no organization to deal with the rapidly growing demands of such an important branch.

The Vocational Branch in Ontario since September has been building up a very necessary organization, the difficulty of obtaining suitable men being a serious handicap, and it is only now that the organization is approaching a strength sufficient to deal adequately with the requirements.

Almost without exception returned men engaged in the work and only men with previous experience in the industries, a large percentage being technically-trained engineers. Such men inherently hold the viewpoint that is most desirable, possessing the requisite broad outlook upon both the industrial and educational phases peculiar to the commission's operations.

The growth of the work has been rapid. In September about 470 soldiers' files were taken over from the Soldiers' Aid Commission. There are now over 7,000, representing the number of returned men who have been interviewed by vocational officers. In September there were, approximately, 165 discharged and 47 undischarged re-educational cases and 660 convalescent cases, attending vocational classes in Ontario. There are now about 680 discharged, 17 undischarged and 675 convalescent cases.

The surveying of the returned men with the purpose of placing them in classes is handled by 21 vocational and assistant vocational officers. In addition to this work the important special activities of the branch may be reviewed under the following heads:—

#### INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.

The Department of Industrial Surveys, Ontario, was organized late in December and had for its object the surveying of the industries from the point of view of the wounded man and the placing of men in these industries for special training. The functions of this department may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. To make personal contact with the heads of the industries in Ontario and establish friendly relations and confidence.
2. To survey these industries thoroughly by personal visits, making a tour of inspection of all departments, usually with an expert guide, in some cases spending days in the very heart of the works making notes and absorbing the desired information.
3. To write a comprehensive report on each industry so surveyed, setting forth, together with the character of the concern, the general working conditions, nature of the buildings, modern or otherwise, sanitary conditions, hours of labour, attitude of employer towards employee, care taken to safeguard and make employees satisfied, rate of wages and prospects together with the general feeling of all towards the returned soldier.
4. To determine the desirability and possibilities of placing partially disabled returned soldiers for training, the number that could be placed to advantage, the length of time required to train in the various departments or trades before becoming sufficiently proficient to earn a living wage, the prospect of their being absorbed and becoming part of the permanent staff, also the general feeling of those in authority and of the workmen regarding the training of the returned man.
5. To distribute these surveys and other information to the different vocational officers throughout the province, to assist them in selecting openings for training suitable for any particular man, taking into account his previous occupation, education, temperament and disability.
6. To keep in personal touch with the various vocational officers, both in convalescent homes, hospitals, and discharge depots, and act more or less as a bureau of information, keeping them posted and up to date as to new openings and opportunities as they occur, and assisting them to select suitable trades or openings for men of peculiar disabilities or qualifications.

7. To take these men after their course has been granted and to place them with the industry their course requires, doing this personally so that no misunderstanding can exist between man and employer, arranging for hours of attendance, tuition or instruction to be given and how, and creating a feeling in the man that he is being looked after and taken an interest in and very often arranging for the man's being encouraged by being promised permanent employment in his chosen calling on the completion of his term of training at a rate of pay higher than his vocational pay and allowances.

8. To visit the man at least once a week, pick up his attendance sheet and get a general report on his progress, conduct and health, and see that he is satisfied and taking an interest in his work.

9. If found necessary, to recommend a change of course and arrange for this, especially where unforeseen conditions arise that affect the man's health or in case of nervous trouble.

To date, over sixty large representative industries in Toronto have been surveyed, covering almost every field of labour, and there are openings for training over 300 men with reliable firms, over 75 per cent of whom agree to absorb all the men they train who make good. Since this branch has been opened the co-operation of some of the largest industries in Canada has been extended, such as Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited, Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd., and many others, who have all signified their willingness to co-operate in throwing open their factories to train returned disabled soldiers.

Seventy men have been placed for training in industries and over 90 per cent of these will be absorbed on the completion of their courses.

In order to get the best results it is almost essential to make use of a man's previous training or occupation, not necessarily in the same trade, but in something kindred, and with proper care and handling this can generally be done.

It has been found that there is scarcely an industry in which a man cannot be trained in a given time so that he is able to earn a good living wage, always providing that his past experience is taken into consideration.

The staff of the Industrial Survey Department has been increased to ten returned men with previous industrial experience. Of these one is employed as Industrial Surveyor in London and others are being trained to send to Hamilton, Whitby, Guelph, and Kingston. Before leaving for these different points, these men are given a training in industrial surveying, office management, keeping of records and the system of looking after the men once they are placed in the industries.

#### MR. RUSSELL'S EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. T. A. Russell of the Russell Motor Car Co., early in January, instituted a most valuable experiment.

A shop was set aside and specially equipped for the training of returned soldiers. This shop was placed in the hands of an experienced superintendent and was conducted in all particulars as a commercial shop, with the exceptions that only disabled men were employed, and the basic idea was training rather than output. The men receive vocational pay and allowances, and they may also receive a bonus from the company. On the 31st of March there were five men working eight hours a day and seventeen men working four hours a day, and the number is steadily increasing. The men graduate from the four-hour to the eight-hour period when they show ability to do the work. While the men are attending the four-hour period, a certain time each day is spent in special classes of the University of Toronto where instruction is given in drafting and other subjects suitable to the needs of the men.

Should the experiment continue to work out satisfactorily it is expected that similar shops will be established by other large industries in the near future.

Mr. Russell has extended his experiment by operating in a similar way a tract of 75 acres a short distance from Toronto where the returned crippled man is given every facility for instruction in poultry and hog raising and truck gardening. It is Mr. Russell's idea that the men should go on the farm and live there and actually do all the work required on it. At the end of the season the profits derived from the summer's work are to be divided among the men in proportion to the length of time put in.

#### FARM TRACTORS.

Farm tractor classes were started as a result of an inquiry from the Ontario Department of Agriculture as to the possibility of repairing farm tractors in conjunction with the training of returned soldiers to operate them. The Vocational Branch undertook to repair sixty farm tractors for the opening of the ploughing season. This opened up a new field for the placing of returned soldiers in desirable employment and classes were immediately formed for their instruction in the operation and care of farm tractors. The Ontario Government were in great need of experienced farm tractor operators, its greatest difficulty being the securing of farmers with a knowledge of farm tractors or tractor men with experience in ploughing. The Government, therefore, was anxious to secure and guaranteed to employ all men who completed the course satisfactorily.

Expert mechanics from the factories constructing the tractors were employed and the repair of the tractors under expert supervision was combined with the instruction of the men in their care and operation. Practical men from the International Harvester Company and the Oliver Chilled Plough Works were also secured to lecture to the classes on the gang-plough, its construction, setting up and care under actual working conditions. Upon being approached on the subject, the International Harvester Company, the Sawyer Massey Company, and Goold, Shapley & Muir Company donated tractors of their manufacture to the classes in Ontario and agreed to assist similarly any classes which might be formed in the west or other parts of the Dominion.

Successful classes have been formed at Kingston, Whitby, Guelph, and London, and the University of Toronto is organizing at the present time what promises to become the most modern and complete of the farm tractor classes. About forty competent farm tractor operators from these classes will be available for employment by the Ontario Government this spring. A few are already at work.

#### CO-OPERATION OF UNIVERSITIES.

Of outstanding importance is the co-operation of the Universities in the work of the Vocational Branch. Queen's University, Kingston, has placed its class-rooms, laboratories, and staff at the disposal of the Commission. Classes in eleven different subjects are held at Queen's and arrangements have been completed for extending this list materially. (See statement appended.)

The University of Toronto has been conducting a class in mining subjects to enable the returned crippled miner to obtain occupation in the mining camps and arrangements have now been completed for extensive work in a variety of subjects, utilizing the laboratories and special equipment and training facilities of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

The professors of the engineering faculties in Queen's and Toronto are trained and experienced engineers, with intimate knowledge of the industries, and have shown a marked willingness and ability to adjust themselves to the special type of training in short intensive courses for the returned man.

#### TECHNICAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

At the Central Technical School, Toronto, as shown in the appended list of classes, sixteen subjects are taught to more than 200 convalescent and discharged men. The facilities of the technical schools of Hamilton and London are also used for the returned men.

In addition to the special classes organized independently of established schools and colleges, the policy of the Vocational Branch in Ontario has been to use every form of teaching institution that lends itself to the work. Plans are being prepared for the larger use of the splendid workshops of the Commission's Industries at Guelph. At the present time there are nine different shops open to the returned man for instructional purposes, commercially equipped for the manufacture of articles of all kinds in hard and soft woods, machinery, beds and hospital furniture, blankets and brooms.

There are also six hundred acres for cultivation and poultry and stock raising, in conjunction with which are greenhouses, a creamery and an abattoir.

The list of classes appended shows the extent to which vocational training in Ontario has grown and indicates the great variety of subjects provided.

In Hamilton, Whitby, and London, in fact in all stations where classes are in operation, there has been a steady increase of accommodation necessary. New classes are continually being formed. The whole situation in Hamilton has grown to such proportions as to necessitate a central office for the District Vocational Officer and a complete reorganization of the work in hand. This station will undoubtedly become a re-education centre of importance in the province.

#### BEDSIDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Beside vocational training has been progressing satisfactorily at Spadina Military Hospital, Central Convalescent Home and Euclid Hall in Toronto. This work is carried on by members of the staff of the Vocational Branch under the general supervision of the Medical Officers of the different hospitals. Some of the subjects dealt with are: Elementary mechanical drawing, freehand drawing and stencil pattern making, hand weaving, reed work, raffia work, handwork on bed looms, etc. The co-operation of the medical officers and nursing sisters, once the endeavour is understood and appreciated, has been most encouraging.

In February the University of Toronto established a class for training women as instructors in Bedside Vocational Training and over thirty are in attendance.

#### TUBERCULAR SANATORIA.

Training in sanatoria for tuberculosis requires special care, but if wisely planned is valuable, not only in providing training for the earning of a livelihood when the patient leaves the sanatorium but also in assisting his cure while in the institution. At the beginning of this year there was no vocational training given in the Muskoka Free Hospital at Gravenhurst. At the present time, of the sixty-four patients, forty-five—all that are physically fit—are taking vocational training and are studying such subjects as poultry and bee-keeping, music, languages, fancy work and stenography.

All this intensive training of crippled, war-shocked men is a new problem in which there is no precedent by which to be guided.

The staff is composed of educationalists, civil, mining, and mechanical engineers, architects, men from commercial life and from the industries, workmen, foremen and managers. I have never seen such sustained, all-round keen activity in any civil organization before. We make mistakes, but without doubt we are progressing. The problems are approached from many different angles and special effort is made to disseminate throughout the staff the information being constantly accumulated. This particular phase of the work is being developed at the present time by a special department.

The majority of the invalided soldiers respond to their environment in a remarkable way and when taken in hand at an early stage by the Vocational Branch recover the initiative of the civilian. Their experiences have generally given them a more

serious outlook on life and thus they often become, under training, more ready and more able to assume responsibility than before they enlisted.

From my short experience in the work (based on many years in industrial life) I am confident that this training is making many of the men better civilians and better citizens than they were before the war, despite the handicap of their disabilities.

On the other hand, there are many cases so disabled, or so upset mentally that they can never be able to hold their own in the competition of industrial life, and there is an immediate need for an industrial colony where there will be possibilities of sheltered employment for these dependent cases.

At the present time every invalided soldier returning to Ontario is interviewed by a vocational officer, but before the present organization was built up many were discharged from hospital without coming under the influence of this Branch. To reach these and also to attract the attention of the men now returning, one-page bulletins are issued. The first of this series is given below. It so appealed to the G.W.V.A. that they asked for 10,000 copies for distribution.

H. E. T. HAULTAIN,  
*Vocational Officer for Ontario.*

Toronto, 31st March, 1918.

## TRAINING SERIES NO. 1.

WHO WANTS TO BE IN THE DISCARD?

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.

LEAVE NOTHING TO LUCK.

"We have to convince the disabled," says John Galsworthy, the great English novelist, "that to be re-educated, not only physically but professionally, is absolutely essential to them, against a future which, fat enough for the moment, is going in a few years' time to be very lean and hard; and, for men handicapped as they will be, simply impossible except for charity, which one imagines is the last thing they want.

"It can't be said too often that the situation while the war lasts is utterly misleading. All civilians now feel grateful and want to pet and serve the wounded soldier. Labour is hard to find, so that any one—even the handicapped—can get a job. All that will have gone by the time the war has been from five to ten years in its grave. Most of our disabled soldiers have thirty, forty or fifty years before them. The man that slips his chance now, and trusts to luck and gratitude, will find himself on a beach where he will get more kicks than ha'pence, ten years hence."

Taking Education Classes will not influence your Pension in the slightest degree—**ABSOLUTELY.**

SEE YOUR VOCATIONAL OFFICER AT ONCE.

Issued from Office of Vocational Officer  
for Ontario, Invalided Soldiers' Com-  
mission, 185 Spadina Ave., Toronto,  
March 26, 1918.

Statistics Department, Vocational Branch, I.S.C.,  
April 17, 1918.

LIST of Classes, with Names of Vocational Officers.

"C" Unit.

**Cobourg—**

Ontario Military Hospital—

1. Show Card Writing.
2. Arts and Crafts.
3. Basketry.

**Kingston—**Prof. M. B. Baker, D.V.O.

Lt. D. C. Spear, assistant.

Mowat Sanatorium—Capt. Fairfull, V.O.

1. Civil Service.
2. Motor Mechanics.
3. Embroidery.
4. Commercial Subjects.
5. Barbering.

Queen's M. C. H.—Capt. J. McNab.

1. Machine Shop Practice.
2. Elementary Subjects.
3. Commercial Subjects.
4. Civil Service.

5. Stationary Engineering.
6. Telegraphy.
7. Highway Engineering.
8. Motor Mechanics.
9. Woodwork.
10. Shoemaking.
11. Electrical Engineering.
12. Farm Tractors.

**Ottawa—**

Sir Sandford Fleming Home—Lieut. R. S. Kennedy, A.D.V.O.

1. Stenography and Typing.
2. Commercial.
3. Elementary.
4. Woodwork.
5. Telegraphy.
6. Motor Mechanics.

"D" Unit.

**Gravenhurst—**

Muskoka Free Hospital—Lieut. F. P. Flett, V.O.

1. Fancy Work.
2. Stenography and Typing.
3. Poultry and Bee-keeping.
4. French.
5. Music.

**Burlington—**Lieut. E. S. Smyth, V.O.

1. Shoe Repairing.
2. Machine Shop Practice.
3. Commercial.
4. Carpentry and Cabinet Making.

**Hamilton—**Lieut. S. T. J. Fryer, D.V.O.

Mountain Sanatorium.

1. Civil Service and Commercial Subjects.
2. Woodworking.
3. Music.
4. Telegraphy.

Technical and Art School.

1. Mechanical Draughting and Civil Service.
2. Woodworking.
3. Machine Shop Practice.
4. Commercial Design.
5. Electricity.

**Toronto—**

Brunswick Avenue School.

1. Commercial.
2. Stenography.
3. Book-keeping.
4. Telegraphy.

Central Y.M.C.A.

1. Elementary and Civil Service.
2. English for Foreigners, and French.
3. Telegraphy.

Canadian Linotype School.

1. Linotype Operating.

616 College Street.

1. Shoe Repairing.

Euclid Hall—Lieut. W. Tyrell, V.O.

- Elementary.

**Toronto—**Con.

Lansdowne School.

1. Elementary and Civil Service.
- Broadway Church.
1. Music.

University of Toronto.

1. Farm Tractors.
2. Milling and Assaying.
3. Draughting.

Military Orthopaedic Hospital—Lt. J. Bizley, V.O.

1. Mechanical Draughting.
2. Book-keeping.
3. Telegraphy.
4. Woodworking.
5. Elementary and Civil Service.
6. Shoe Repairing.

Central Technical School.

1. Steel and Cement Testing.
2. Electric Wiring.
3. Moving Picture Operating.
4. Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work.
5. Printing.
6. Motor Mechanics.
7. Art and Design.
8. Cabinet Making.
9. Machine Shop Practice.
10. Electricity.
11. Power Plant Engineering.
12. Machine Designing.
13. Architectural Draughting.
14. Cabinet Making.
15. Industrial Chemistry.
16. Oxy-Acetylene Welding.

**Whitby—**

Military Convalescent Hospital—Captain W. E. C. McCarthy.

1. Shoe Repairing.
2. Special Pupils.
3. General Study.
4. Commercial Subjects.
5. Arts and Crafts and Mathematics.
6. Draughting and Manual Training.
7. Motor Mechanics.
8. Telegraphy.

## List of Classes, with Names of Vocational Officers.

## "F" Unit.

## Guelph—

- Military Convalescent Hospital—  
 Lieut. H. D. Robertson, V.O.  
 K. D. McDonald, Assistant.
1. Elementary and Commercial Subjects and Civil Service.
  2. Manual Training.
  3. Stationary Engineering and Electrical Work.
  4. Broom Making.
  5. Farm Tractors and Motor Mechanics.
  6. Agriculture.
  7. Music.
  8. Shoe Repairing.

## Kitchener—

- Freeport M.C.H.—Lieut. H. D. Robertson,  
 V.O. (Guelph.)
1. Mathematics.
  2. Woodwork.
  3. Civil Service.

## London—

- Central Military Convalescent Hospital—  
 Lieut. W. B. Pennock, V.O.
1. Civil Service.
  2. General Woodworking.
  3. Wood Carving.
  4. Academic and Civil Service.
  5. Barbering.
  6. Farm Tractors.
  7. Shoe Repairing.
  8. Motor Mechanics.

## Technical and Art School.

1. Cabinet Making.
2. Machine Shop.
3. Mechanical Draughting.

## APPENDIX VIII (b).

## REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

During the early part of 1917 the work of the Vocational Branch in the province of Quebec was more or less in the experimental stage. "Vocational Training" was carried on in Montreal at the Grey Nuns' Convalescent Home and at Ste. Agathe, with splendid results.

As a consequence—at a meeting of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Training held on May 8, 1917, the question of re-education was taken up, and arrangements were made for training in existing local institutions such as the Montreal Technical School, McGill University and Macdonald College. These institutions placed floor space, equipment and, in some cases, staff at the disposal of the commission.

For some time vocational training only was carried on at the Montreal Technical School and McGill University. Under existing circumstances—attendance being voluntary—this met with only partial success.

In July, 1917, the following re-educational courses were being given: Business, Civil Service, carpentry, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, motor mechanics, machinist and toolmaker, machine tool operator.

This list grew very rapidly until, on March 31, 1918, men were being trained in the following seventy-eight courses: Agriculture, biologist, hog raising, poultry farming, stock raising, dairy farming, gardening, cereal and animal husbandry, architectural draughtsman, architectural draughtsman (naval), armature winder, boiler layer-out, bricklayer foreman, building contractor, business, carpenter, carriage stripper, chauffeur, civil service, commercial illustrator, course for blind, dental mechanic, electrician, electric sub-station attendant, electric wireman, elevator operator, engine turner, food inspector, meat inspector, meat and fish inspector, milk inspector, meat and food inspector, French polishing, furrier, garage mechanic and chauffeur, harness fitter, harness stitcher, highway construction, inspector of castings, industrial supervisor, janitor, joiner, machine tool operator, machinist (general), machinist (bench), machinist and lathe hand, machinist and toolmaker, massage, mechanical draughtsman, medicine, medicine and surgery, monotype operator, motor mechanics, music, saxophonist, trombonist, ornamental plasterer, patternmaker, pneumatic tool repairer, reedworker, salesman, sanitary inspector, sculptor, shoemaker and repairer, sign



painter, stationary engineer, steam, engineer, stenographer, storage battery repair and charging, stovefitter (bench), tailor, telegraphist, timekeeper and gateman, tinsmith (bench), upholsterer, watchmaker, weave room clerk, wireless telegraphist.

The organization of a staff to cope with such rapid growth naturally entailed considerable effort and necessitated careful selection. However, at present the work is being taken care of in the whole province by a staff of about seventy-seven members.

In September, vocational training for men in Convalescent Homes was made compulsory. The result was that the attendance grew from about 35 or 40 daily to about 150 daily. Even this attendance was not all that could be desired, owing to lack of organization which would enable the Administrative branch to take care of vocational parades.

This vocational training did not reach the men in the Hospitals and Convalescent Homes who were too ill to be sent to the classes. Here a fresh problem presented itself, which was solved by the inauguration of hospital occupational work, such as weaving, embroidery, basketry, woodcarving, leatherwork, etc. The success of this branch has been most marked. It provided very necessary occupation for some 200 men who would otherwise have had to endure enforced idleness. It went further—it showed these men what could be done by a little application and prepared them for vocational training when they were able to take it, and also, in many cases, for re-education.

#### STE AGATHE DES MONTS (TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE).

The average number of patients at Ste. Agathe is about 100. These are distributed between the Laurentide Inn Sanatorium and the Laurentian Sanatorium. When the weather does not permit of any outside work such as gardening, etc., business, civil service, carpentry, French and other classes are carried on.

Owing to the lack of accommodation in the woodworking shop where classes were formerly held, last September a small building adjacent to the sanatorium was taken over.

This building has recently been found too small to accommodate all those wishing to take the classes, with the result that a recommendation was put through for the remodelling of a pavilion, the property of the sanatorium, so that it could be used for this purpose. This involved an expenditure of about \$500, but provided a building about 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, completely enclosed on three sides, and equipped with sliding windows with glass and cheese-cloth on the southern exposure. This pavilion has also been removed to a more sheltered spot where it is more easily reached from both the Laurentide Inn and the Laurentian Sanatorium.

The staff at Ste. Agathe now consists of one sergeant, who is the principal, three instructors, and one stenographer.

#### QUEBEC CITY.

A considerable change has been effected in the organization of the vocational classes at Savard Park Convalescent Home since last July. The former principal severed his connection with the work on December 31, but the services of another man eminently suitable for the position were secured.

Additional space has been secured in the Convalescent Home for the class work, and power equipment has been installed in the wood-working shop.

Recently a motor car was procured for the motor mechanics' class which is now in process of organization, and space has been secured in an adjoining building for a garage. This popular course will undoubtedly be in full swing very shortly.

The staff consists of one principal, and three instructors.

#### LAKE EDWARD.

Owing to extensive changes in the building arrangements at Lake Edward, it has been impossible for some months to carry on instructional work. It is expected, however, that this work will be in full progress again in the course of a few weeks.

In the above-mentioned centres, vocational training only is carried on. Naturally, many of the men taking vocational training are subjects for re-education, and consequently provision must be made for this. It has, therefore, been found necessary to adopt the following procedure in the case of Quebec and Lake Edward: As soon as a man is medically boarded for discharge, a copy of his board is sent to the vocational officer, Montreal, and in consultation with the vocational medical officer, it is decided whether or not the man is eligible for re-education, in which case, instructions are issued for the man to proceed to Montreal to appear before the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board. If his case is recommended to Ottawa, and finally approved, the man then comes to Montreal to take his re-education course.

#### MONTREAL—RE-EDUCATION CLASSES.

In this work it has been found essential that instruction should be arranged so that each man would receive individual attention. All the rules of ordinary school routine have had to be abandoned and new methods and ideas evolved. A loose-leaf system is utilized whereby a complete record of every man is kept in the office at the technical school. Each month a report from the instructor on the man's progress, conduct, etc., is sent to the office, noted on his sheet, and if the result of the work is not satisfactory, his name is entered on a list, known as the "poor progress report," which is laid on the principal's desk about the 18th of each month. The principal then makes it his business to see why the men whose names appear on the "poor progress report" are not making good, and if changes are necessary, advocates and institutes them. This system has been found very satisfactory, and has enabled the branch to keep a very close check on the progress of each one of the re-educational cases.

In order that a man may secure the advantages of training in outside industries, arrangements have been made with many firms in the city to place men directly in their shops, either to complete their courses or to take courses which cannot be given in the school. For instance, if a man is granted a course in mechanical draughting, he is given three or four months' tuition in the draughting class at the Montreal Technical School, and then sent out to some firm such as the Canadian Pacific Railway to complete his course under practical working conditions. This entails no expenditure on the part of the company, the man still being under pay, and allowances from the Commission.

At present, between fifty and sixty men are with different firms in the city. Naturally these men require supervision, and an officer is detailed to visit them once a week at their work; to talk to their foremen and submit reports on their progress. This method of keeping track of the men in the industries has proved eminently satisfactory.

It was felt, that in order to make sure that the instruction given was the best that could be provided under the circumstances, some constructive criticism of the work was in order, and to this end a Technical Advisory Committee was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Prof. L. A. Herdt, of McGill University, on Electrical Subjects, Mr. Jeffrey, of the Cadillac Motor Company, on Motor Mechanics, Capt. Kenneth Rea, on Architectural Drawing, Mr. Powell, Chief Draughtsman of the Grand Trunk Railway, on Mechanical Drawing and Prof. Roberts of McGill University, on Steam Engineering and allied subjects. Additions to this committee will be made from time to time. Its functions are to criticise the courses as taught, to offer suggestions for change where needed, and to help and advise in every way possible. These men are all experts and recognized authorities in their different branches. Their help has been most beneficial.

It has been found that many of the men taking re-education are absent from classes through sickness. Naturally, a man who has gone through the strain of a campaign on the other side and has been discharged as physically unfit, cannot be expected to stand as much as before enlistment. Consequently the necessity for having a medical officer available at all times was made manifest. The A.D.M.S. detailed one of his officers for this work, and sick parades are held at the Montreal Technical School and McGill University every morning. The officer is available at the vocational office at certain hours every afternoon. During the remaining hours of the day, he visits all re-educational men who telephone in that they are unable to go to school owing to sickness. He also assists the visiting officer in his rounds of the various industries in the city in order to assure himself that the atmosphere in which the men are working is congenial and healthy and that their work is not too hard for their physical condition. His assistance has proved invaluable, and he has been kept very busy with his manifold duties.

It had been hoped that the system of placing men in industries to complete their courses would largely solve the difficulty of employment. In many cases the firms automatically took the men on their pay-roll on the completion of their courses, but in other cases this could not be done. Consequently, it was necessary to make arrangements with the Provincial Employment Commission whereby the Vocational Branch was empowered to secure suitable employment for men who had taken vocational training and re-educational courses. This enables the branch to place men in suitable positions, with a full knowledge of their ability and character, thus ensuring, as far as possible, satisfaction to both employer and employee.

The growth and progress of the work can perhaps be best illustrated by some comparative figures:—

TABLE showing growth since July, 1917.

Month.	No. Started During Month.	No. of Men Taking Re-Ed.	No. of Men Passed D.S.T.B. During Month.	Total No. Passed D.S.T.B.
1917.				
July.....		1	1	1
August.....				
September.....	80		137	133
October.....		81		
November.....		97		
December.....	16		37	175
1918.				
January.....	43	140	55	230
February.....	59	199	64	294
March.....	47	246	73	367

## STATEMENT for week ending March 30, 1918.

Surveyed week ending March 23 . . . . .	1,993
Surveyed week ending March 30 . . . . .	13
Surveyed to date . . . . .	<u>2,006</u>
Passed D. S. T. B. . . . .	367
Applications to Ottawa . . . . .	<u>367</u>
Courses not yet approved by Ottawa . . . . .	41
Courses approved by Ottawa . . . . .	320
Rejected by Ottawa . . . . .	6
Applications to Ottawa . . . . .	<u>367</u>
Courses cancelled . . . . .	21
" completed . . . . .	9
" not started . . . . .	38
Re-attested . . . . .	6
*Now taking courses . . . . .	<u>246</u>
Approved by Ottawa . . . . .	<u>320</u>

\* Fifty men taking re-educational courses in industrial establishments and outside schools.

The growth and progress of the work has necessitated increased space and increased staff.

McGill University has been most generous in extending to the Commission greater privileges in the engineering building. There is now at the disposal of the Vocational Branch there:—

- The machine shop—every morning and two afternoons, weekly.
- The electrical laboratory—three full days each week.
- A draughting room—completely.
- A telegraphy room—completely.
- The use for steam engineering students of the steam.

Laboratory—the boiler-room and the power-house.

Also men taking the building contractor's and allied courses have been enabled to do cement testing in the strength of materials laboratory.

In addition to these privileges in the engineering building, the University has given, rent free until the 1st of May, 1918, the College of Pharmacy at the corner of Ontario and Mance streets. Here is situated the shoe-making and repairing class, the art metal class, loom room, store and finishing rooms for hospital occupational work, artificial limb repairing room, etc. This space has enabled the branch to carry out enlargements without any unnecessary delay.

The Montreal Technical School has granted the use of a small garage in addition to the floor and class-room space already in use. This comprises two class-rooms in the main building and half the second floor above the shops. This second floor has been partitioned off into class-rooms, draughting-rooms, offices, etc. Negotiations are at present in progress for more space.

To cope with this growth it was necessary to increase the staff until there is now the organization set forth in the following table which deals with all the administrative and instructional work in the province of Quebec:—

	D.V.O.'s and Asst's.	Clerks.	Steno- graphers.	Principal.	Asst's. to Principal.	Instructors.	Medical Officers.	Stores Clerk.	Caretaker, Charwoman etc.
District office, Montreal.....	5	6	4	1	3	21	1		
McGill and Montreal Technical .....		2	2	1	3	21	1		4
Hospital Occupational work.....				1		16		1	
Quebec.....				1		3			
St. Agathe.....			1	1		3			
Lake Edward.....									
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

Total 77—of whom 13 are voluntary workers.

The following examples of the results to date of the system of training inaugurated are of interest:

(1) No. 25755, Private ———. This man was granted a re-educational course to enable him to become an electric foreman. He spent six months at the Montreal Technical School and McGill, and then went to the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company in their electrical department. He made good there and is being sent to Granby, Que., to take complete charge of their electrical plant in that town. Before enlistment, he was an electric wireman.

(2) No. 41865, Signaller ———. The following letter speaks for itself. This man, before enlistment, was a sheet metal worker. He did not take a re-educational course, but spent his convalescence as a vocational training man in the machine shop at McGill:—

“Sir,—Just a line to let you know that I should like to thank you and the Military Authorities for the benefit I have derived through their efforts in putting me through a course as machinist.

“I have had two jobs since—the first at Armstrong-Whitworth, which I had to leave owing to being sick, and the second which I have now at Fraser, Brace & Company, at Cote St. Paul, which I hold only as a result of my Army Vocational Training.”

(3) No. 24366, Private ——— was a bricklayer by trade. He lost his leg at Ypres and came up for re-education last August. At that time he had great difficulty in adding even the simplest fractions. He has not yet completed his course as a building contractor—but his progress has been amazing. He now has no difficulty with trigonometry, and is becoming expert in figuring quantities and estimating.

(4) No. 177383, Private ———, took a business course and is now in business for himself at Richmond, Que.

(5) No. 457103, Private ———, spent some three months in the draughting class at the Montreal Technical School during convalescence. He then started a re-education course. He spent two months of this at the Montreal Technical School and then went to the Hart-Otis Car Company to complete his course. According to reports received from them, he has done excellent work and will be in line for a position with them on the completion of his course.

(6) No. C43088, Pte....., took vocational training in the machine shop at McGill University during convalescence. He was an electrician before enlistment.

He is now working as a machinist in Toronto, and the following extract from a letter will show his progress:—

“I thought you would like to hear how I was getting along, and as this is the first opportunity I have had for some time to let you know and also thank you for all you did for me while at McGill.

“For the last two weeks I have been working at the British Forging, Limited, in the tool room. I am getting 50 cents an hour, nine hours a day and Saturday afternoon time and half and Sunday double time. My pay this week is thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.”

There are many other instances of men who have taken training in this district who have gone out and “made good.”

The system by which an individual record of each man's progress is kept has proved very successful and has enabled special attention to be devoted to those cases which needed it most. The Technical Advisory Committee has also proved a great source of help and information. The fact that the men comprising it are recognized experts in their various lines has removed any doubt as to the value of the instruction provided.

The plan of having men complete or even take their whole courses in industries is working out very satisfactorily.

R. T. MACKEEEN, D.V.O., Major.

Per H. P. STANLEY, D.S.O., Major.

MONTREAL, April 30, 1918.

### APPENDIX VIII (c).

#### REPORT OF THE VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The term “vocational training” has been generally adopted to denote the general and technical training given to convalescent men, still in uniform, while “vocational re-education” is used for the specific training, after discharge from the army, given to those men who have been so disabled in military service that they cannot successfully return to their old civilian occupations.

The objects of vocational training are occupation and occupational therapy. The general therapeutic value of some occupation during the day for walking convalescents is not open to question since about three-fifths of the men are returned as invalided from the effects of disease and only two-fifths as the result of direct wounds. The treatment of the first class consists usually of rest, diet, medicine and physical exercise, and as only a small portion of each day is required for purposes of treatment, it was thought advisable to institute general and technical classes in every convalescent hospital and sanatorium, both on the score of the welfare of the individual and the economy of the nation.

The general and technical instruction offered in convalescent homes was similar to that given in industrial continuation schools, except that usually the men took one subject at a time. The work was at first entirely voluntary. About one-fourth of the patients were eager to learn and availed themselves of the opportunities offered. Another fourth were easily persuaded to enter the classes and stuck to their tasks in a creditable manner. The third fourth were with difficulty persuaded that they should occupy the day usefully and were desultory in their attendance. The remainder represented men who were really too sick to put forth much effort or who did not

care to learn anything. In this latter portion were a good many mature men who felt that they knew their trades perfectly well, scoffed at lessons from books, did not desire to do any real work until they had to, and knew that they had not been disabled to such an extent that they could not successfully return to their former occupations.

For many men, however, the instruction represented the first real opportunity they had ever had to secure an education. They had usually been brought up in remote country sections, where there had been no school at all, or their parents did not know the value of an education. It was necessary for these men to apply themselves to the alphabet, the copy-book and the elementary arithmetic. One middle-aged man, whose children were all enjoying the advantage of a good public school, made surprising progress, and his motive was to learn enough so that he could stand amongst his family unashamed of his ignorance.

Many other men who had been good, practical mechanics had never had the opportunity to secure a knowledge of drawing or mathematics, and because of the added proficiency gained while they were convalescent, found that they could step out of the army into positions of greater responsibility than they had filled before enlistment.

The range of subjects offered in each convalescent hospital was enlarged to give the men as great a diversity as possible. With the small centres which contained thirty to seventy-five men, the number was necessarily limited. The quarters that had to be improvised for vocational training were sometimes a makeshift. At the Moxham Convalescent Hospital in Sydney, N.S., there was a splendid stable, heated, lighted and modern in every respect. This was speedily converted into class-rooms, wood-working shop, garage, sleeping quarters for the hospital orderlies, and operating room for the army dental work. At Pine Hill Convalescent Hospital, Halifax, N.S., the gymnasium of the theological college was used for a class in woodworking and shoe repairing, and later other rooms were made available for class-room work. At the Charles Dalton Sanatorium in North Wiltshire, P.E.I., the reception room had to be used for classes in the day time, and a few wood-working benches were set up in the basement. At Camp Hill Hospital, in Halifax, N.S., where the buildings were planned specifically for the purposes they had to serve, a splendid vocational building was designed and erected.

At the Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S., a special vocational building was provided and has been used to the limit of its capacity.

The classes provided at the various institutions include the following subjects: Handicraft work, including basketry, weaving, embroidery, hammered metal work, jewellery, novelty making, etc., English, arithmetic, book-keeping, stenography and typewriting, telegraphy, automobile driving and repair, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, shoe repairing, woodworking, machine-tool operation, electrical wiring, stationary engineering, gardening, poultry raising.

The medical officers are using certain of the vocational classes to achieve definite restoration of damaged functions. Thus, men with ankylosed wrists and fingers are placed in the typewriting class in addition to being treated by massage and electricity. Under the interest of the man in the work, rapid progress in the cure is made. With passive treatment of a functional disability a stage seems to be reached where the condition seems to be more or less fixed. If the interest of the patient can be aroused in some work, however, and he has a strong desire to do something or make something, he may force the damaged portion of the body to function partly and thus carry on the treatment himself unconsciously. Thus the shoulder or arm or back may be strengthened or restored by using a plane, saw, screwdriver, bit-brace or turning-lathe; or weak legs may be developed by a foot-power loom, if the patient bids the nerves and muscles to co-ordinate, and act as of old under the driving power of his will, which is actuated by an ambition to build a piece of furniture for his home, or to weave a piece of cloth to make a garment. This kind of functional restoration is

most satisfactory, because it is built on the motive of interest in the individual. Work itself is proving to be the salvation of many of these broken men from the front.

An important consideration of value also in the training in convalescence is the preparation of those who are eligible for vocational re-education after discharge. Many of them had little elementary education, they have been away from school many years, they do not know how to apply themselves to study, and army life generally has unfitted them for continuous application for any length of time to one particular task. Over and over again it is necessary to guide the prospective re-education cases into the general education classes in English and arithmetic, so that the men will have a thorough groundwork upon which to build the specific technical or individual training later. Another great advantage in these classes at the hospitals, is the discovery of aptitudes for various kinds of work.

The value of the vocational training in the hospitals was so evident after a certain amount of experience that it was made compulsory for each patient to attend a certain number of hours per day or else to perform certain fatigues in the institution. This order, where faithfully carried out, has produced excellent results, and was the impetus needed to start some patients into work that would benefit them in spite of themselves.

#### VOCATIONAL RE-EDUCATION.

The work of the classes at the Nova Scotia Technical College which was being used as a re-education centre was interrupted for more than a month as a result of the Halifax explosion in December, 1917, because the building had to be used for relief purposes. Since the early part of January, however, this part of the vocational work has proceeded at a rapidly increasing rate. On March 31, 1918, there were 196 men preparing for 57 vocations, which means only an average of 3.3 individuals per occupation. When one considers that they will be spread all over the province among 100,000 wage earners it will be seen readily that no one trade will be overloaded.

When this work was begun, it was found that "Business Colleges," private institutions run for a profit, did take people with only a common school training and in a few months prepared them to secure a definite foothold in commercial life. Secondary technical schools gave industrial courses in training for certain basic occupations in the building and machine construction trades, but these usually requiring two to four years' work, which was carried out on such theoretical lines that their graduates had some difficulty in adjusting themselves to factory production. Colleges, universities, and institutions for professional training demanded a matriculation requirement which could be secured only after a high school or academy course of three or four years and then offered courses lasting four to six or seven years before completion. Training facilities had not been provided for the great mass of workers to help them for wage-earning proficiency in the many skilled or semi-skilled occupations that they would have to engage in to earn their livelihood.

Most of the returned disabled men who had to learn new trades it was imperative to educate intensively in a few months so that they could hold a satisfactory position on the pay roll of some company, and secure a large enough wage to satisfy their needs in addition to any pension they were receiving. They had been away from school a number of years and had forgotten a great deal that they had learned. Further than this the men generally had a strong preference for work in the shop rather than the class-room or drafting-room. In one instance a re-education class in garage mechanics struck for a day, when they were directed to report two mornings a week for lectures, shop mathematics and sketching. It was interesting to note a month later that the ringleaders who had wished to work on motor cars and not on paper were the very ones who were the most eager to absorb the theoretical part of the course. Another man who was taking a course as a boiler "layer-out" voluntarily asked, after two months of training, for a greater portion of his time to be spent on mathematics, so that he could become more thoroughly grounded.



There are some occupations where little or no general or theoretical training is necessary, such as that of carriage or house painter, harness maker, core maker, machine wood worker, caretaker, nail maker, oxy-acetylene welder, etc. In such cases the main undertaking is to acquire a certain amount of industrial skill. Most of the soldiers, however, who are handicapped by physical disablement or lack of education can not be brought up to such proficiency as will enable them to compete with the normal worker under peace conditions, unless they are given a thorough general education and some theoretical training in addition to industrial skill. If a man's intelligence is trained, he may keep abreast of the constant evolution in his trade by reading the excellent technical magazines that now cover every occupation, can attack his daily tasks with joy and understanding, and is more likely to develop so that he can advance to a position as boss, foreman or superintendent.

Each man who had been disabled was kept as closely as possible to his former occupation so that his previous industrial experience would not have to be discarded. Only because of serious disability, evident aptitude in a new direction, or overwhelming determination on the part of the injured man, was any change made from his former vocation to another occupation far removed. The new callings for which men are being trained are enumerated in the following list: Agricultural instructor, agricultural draftsman, armature winder, book-keeper, bench machinist, boiler lay-out, commercial illustrator, customs tailor cutter, clerk (business), customs inspector, civil service employee, colliery overman, colliery underground manager, carriage painter, carpenter, chauffeur, certificated mate (mercantile marine), dental mechanic, electrical machine repairer, electrical wireman, farmer, farm overseer, forester, farm-tractor operator, gasolene marine engine repairer, garage mechanics, highway inspector, harness maker, interior decorator, janitor, linotype operator, machinist (general), mechanical draftsman, masseur, machine wood-worker, meat cutter, monotype casting machine operator, marine engineer, oxy-acetylene welder, plumber, photo-engraver, pharmacist, pneumatic tool repairer, railway traffic superintendent, stores clerk, stenographer, salesman, stationary engineer, shoe maker, shoe repairer, structural steel draftsman, show card writer, ship draftsman, sub-station operator, tool room clerk, time keeper, tool maker, topographical draftsman, watchmaker, veterinary surgeon.

Under the present abnormal conditions obtaining in all industries, it is a very easy matter to apprentice almost any disabled soldier undergoing re-education under comparatively favourable conditions. He is receiving enough pay and allowances from the Government so that his employer need pay him no wages or only a small stipend. Any productive work which he turns out is almost sheer gain. The man's predisposition to purely practical work will incline him to suggest or accept such an arrangement in preference to spending part of the time in his course on instruction that is aimed to develop his intelligence. It must be remembered, however, that the disabled man must be trained to be a worker superior to the average wage-earner in that particular craft so that he may always hold his own in peace time. The pure apprenticeship without some theoretical training is the easiest solution of most cases, but this may easily be overdone. In the industries themselves most of the workers and the foremen are pushing themselves to the top notch of speed. They cannot give the attention to the learner that they might bestow under normal conditions, with the same good-will toward the apprentice which now exists, because of the acknowledged debt of industry to the man who returns from the fighting line. Therefore it is the greatest stress is laid upon the necessity for the man who will later come up for re-education to enter the general education classes while he is in the convalescent hospital and get a thorough grounding in English and arithmetic. For like reasons, most of the re-education courses are divided so that the man receives the first portion of his course at an institution where he is instructed in the science, mathematics, drawing, etc., which applies to his new occupation and then is apprenticed in industry for the latter part of his course so that he may become proficient in the practical part of his vocation under actual industrial conditions.

Employers generally are co-operating closely with the Invalided Soldiers' Commission in training and placing returned soldiers. For instance, the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company in Nova Scotia announced early in the war that they would undertake to give suitable positions to all their former employees who were discharged from the army. The vocational officer, after his interviews with the disabled men, communicates his findings and recommendations to the respective employment managers. These officials go to the foreman under whom the soldier formerly worked, get an intimate opinion of his character and ability and, in the light of his present disability, pass judgment on the new occupation recommended and the method of training. If a concurrence is arrived at, the position for which the man is being trained is ready for him at the end of his course.

Some disabled soldiers present perplexing problems because of other limitations than the disability of the man himself. In general, the man who has followed an occupation with great hazard and demanding extreme physical effort with consequent high pay is hard to re-educate for some trade with equal opportunity for earning. Such occupations are structural steel workers, machine runners in coal mines, divers, rolling mill operators, etc. The man need not be seriously disabled to prevent his returning to his calling. Only too often his education is meagre and he has not the personal qualities which would qualify him for a position as boss or foreman. The allied occupations in these industries do not offer attractive wages, and the man's future is somewhat uncertain.

There are often other limiting factors such as ownership of property or domestic reasons why the man cannot leave his home in a small community where the opportunities for following a suitable occupation are so restricted that the case is difficult to solve. Such an example was met with in the person of a returned man over forty years of age, suffering from heart disease, who could not leave the farm, where he lived with his wife's parents. His former occupations were farming and occasionally killing and dressing cattle. There was no opportunity to start a store or a butcher business and it was impossible for him to do any very hard labour. After a good deal of deliberation and investigation, it was decided to give him a fairly complete training in highway construction, with a number of months of practical experience with a competent road inspector so that he could act as a road foreman for his section of the country. Fortunately the province had embarked on a new comprehensive road policy so that he would be assured of adequate employment and money enough to hire the necessary help to work his farm. He would not have to go so far away from his home that he could not return almost every night.

Another case was that of a man who had had tuberculosis and therefore must take up some fairly light occupation again. He lived in a fishing town where there was practically no other industry. It was necessary for domestic reasons and to meet his own desires that he continue to remain there. He had been a seaman, a stoker, and a fisherman. After a close analysis of his abilities and tastes and the industrial opportunities at his home, it was suggested that he might become a repairer of gasoline marine engines. A large percentage of the fishing boats in the village where he lived had installed auxiliary power and there was no expert on engine troubles within fifteen miles; when a fisherman had difficulties with his engine he had to lose a good deal of valuable time in getting it fixed. The returned soldier has saved a little money with which he can start a repair shop and should have an assured future after he completes his training.

On the whole the soldiers re-educated have shown a wonderful interest and application for their new work. They are placed on an eight-hour day to accustom them to the usual period of daily tasks in industry. Some of them have relapses of their disability which make it necessary for them to have further medical treatment but on the whole they are adapting themselves well to civilian life.

## RE-EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Most of the blinded Canadian soldiers were retained in England for re-education, but a very few came back to Canada without any training. Eight men were sent to Halifax to take special courses there under arrangements by the Commission with the Halifax School for the Blind. They were placed in a group by themselves, provided with subsistence in a family hotel near the institution, and were given special training by instructors of the school. Each man was taught how to read and write Braille and was instructed in the use of the regular typewriter which, next to speech, is his common form of communication with the rest of the world. At the satisfactory completion of his course each one is presented (by the Commission) with a typewriter of his own as well as a Braille typewriter.

There are a restricted number of regular occupations open to blinded men in Canada where they can earn a living. The whole history of training the blind in America, at least, has shown that the education fits the pupil to enjoy most of the things in the way of books, games, etc., that amuse and edify sighted people, but most of them cannot entirely support themselves. After consultation with the men most expert in the training of the blind it was decided that massage and salesmanship were probably the two most lucrative occupations in which to direct these men. The Commission was most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. J. A. MacDonald as an instructor in massage. He himself is blind and is a graduate of the Baron Posse Institute and of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy with a splendid record in both institutions. He has an established practice of his own, but consented to give a large portion of his time to training blinded soldiers. The School of Physical Education of McGill University consented to examine the students at any time and to award a diploma to them in Massage and Remedial Gymnastics if they came up to the established standards of proficiency.

Five men out of the eight who came to Halifax have taken this course in massage. One of them unfortunately developed tuberculosis before he had quite finished, but he is now convalescing satisfactorily at a sanatorium. He made excellent progress and is looking forward to securing his diploma when his disease is arrested. One soldier became discouraged when about half way through and returned to his home in the West. The other men are making excellent progress and judging from their present proficiency they will shortly finish their training and will be competent to follow this occupation successfully enough to earn an independent living. They carry out their practical work every afternoon in massaging returned soldiers at Camp Hill Military Convalescent Hospital or victims of the Halifax disaster at the Morris Street Hospital.

One man who lost his sight at Valcartier camp showed his aptitude and ability for salesmanship. After receiving instruction in Braille and typewriting at the Montreal School for the Blind in 1915 he successfully maintained himself for some months in selling books, novelties, etc. He came to Halifax for a course in salesmanship. He was given instruction in Braille stenography and book-keeping and a correspondence course in salesmanship. He has shown such ability in his studies up to the present time that there is no doubt but that he will make a success of his future when he re-enters his chosen occupation.

The other two men have selected a course in shoe repairing. This trade has been revived to such an extent by the present high prices of footwear that it offers excellent openings even for men who have lost their sight. These men begin to repair condemned military shoes and then gradually extend their practice to other kinds of boots and shoes as their proficiency increases. It takes about twice as long to train a blinded man for this trade as for a man with sight.

The Voluntary Aid Department of the local brigade of the St. John Ambulance Association has assisted the blind men in many ways. Each blinded soldier has one of these voluntary workers as a reader to keep him in touch with the current news and also to help him study his lessons.

## CIVILIAN RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RE-EDUCATION CASES.

Very few of the seriously disabled men have completed their re-education courses up to the present so that it is somewhat early to give an opinion as to the success these men will have in re-establishing themselves in wage-earning occupations. Three men only have finished their training and gone out into the world. Brief details of these men are appended:—

No. 606, Pte. ———, C.O.C. This private was very young and had worked spasmodically as a carpenter and farmer before joining the army. In military service he developed tuberculosis and was given a period of treatment at a sanatorium until his case was arrested. He was very bright and had a pleasing personality. In accordance with his own request, he was given a six months' course in a business college and was subsequently granted another month. He is now employed as secretary in the Seamen's Institute at one of the leading Canadian ports.

No. 477077, Pte. ———, R.C.R. This man left school in England to join the Imperial Army as a youth. He has been a soldier ever since. While in service he contracted some trouble with both his ears and was finally discharged for this disability. He completed an eight months' course in a business college and immediately secured a position as a clerk with a military unit. His superior officer reports that he is performing efficient and faithful service.

No. 63904, Pte. ———, 15th Battalion. This young man, 27 years old, had received a severe gunshot wound in the left arm and hand which prevented him from returning to either of his former occupations of steelworker or sailor. As soon as he entered the convalescent hospital, he expressed a desire to receive an education so that he could secure a certificate as mate in the mercantile marine. While he was convalescent he began a course at the navigation school at the Nova Scotia Technical College, and progressed rapidly. He was given a re-education course in navigation for a few months, passed his examination as mate and received a commission as lieutenant in the navy. He then proceeded overseas, and this soldier who was so disabled that he could not carry on in military service is now on active submarine patrol in the North sea.

F. H. SEXTON,  
*Vocational Officer.*

HALIFAX, April 30, 1918.

## APPENDIX VIII (d).

## REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

On March 31, 1917, two small rooms in the Parks Convalescent Home and a small workshop for woodworking purposes were utilized with an attendance averaging twenty convalescents out of a total of thirty in the home. On moving to the armouries better accommodation was provided for training purposes, including one large room for general classes, a small room for stenography and a good sized room for a workshop, in the basement.

The number of convalescents in the Armouries Convalescent Hospital has varied from 120 to 75. In general classes, at the close of the year, we have eleven re-education cases and thirty-three convalescents.

The majority of the men take a deep interest in the work and there have been some instances of good progress made. Ten men attended classes, during convalescence, who had never attended school and could neither read nor write. One of these men in three months' convalescence, covered the work of the first three grades in public school, and all but one learned to read and write.

There are a number of men who have lost the use of their right hand. These, without exception, have been taught to use their left hand skilfully.

Seventeen men have taken the Preliminary Civil Service Examination, and fifteen have received their certificates.

One man who had been a day labourer and had lost the use of his left hand, took a three-months' convalescent course in general classes. On discharge, he secured a position as clerk with the C.P.R. at a salary of seventy dollars per month.

Another common labourer, wounded in the right leg, and very lame, received instruction in general classes during convalescence and secured a position with a wholesale house in this city; he has already been promoted.

The men who have taken courses in stenography have secured good positions. One man was recently placed, at a salary of three dollars per day. Three others are employed in civilian capacity, with local militia units, as clerks. These men received all their training during convalescence. One man has finished a re-education course at business college and secured a good position.

Some two hundred men have attended classes during the year, for periods varying from a few days to six months, and many of the men, after leaving, secured better positions than they had before enlisting.

Up to the 31st of March, 1918, 677 men had been interviewed; 63 of these have passed Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards; 55 courses have been approved.

G. H. BOYD.

*District Vocational Officer.*

St. John, N. B., April 13, 1918.

## APPENDIX VIII (e).

### REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### MILITARY CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS.

The work conducted at the hospitals was mainly occupational, though in some instances definite vocational training was commenced and in a few instances completed. The general spirit of harmony and co-operation prevailing between the vocational branch and other branches of the commission resulted in a fair measure of successful effort. The work organized at the respective hospitals was as follows:

*Esquimalt.*—Classes were at first conducted in woodworking, motor mechanics, and commercial subjects but soon the increase in the number of returned men resulted in the use of the hospital principally as a clearing station. On account of this circumstance it was considered advisable to discontinue the commercial and motor mechanics classes.

*Resthaven.*—The new workshops and school building which have been built during the year at this hospital have provided excellent accommodation, and the instruction has embraced motor mechanics, woodworking, art metal work, mechanical drafting, commercial and general subjects.

*Qualicum.*—Instruction at this institution was given in gas engineering, woodworking, mechanical drafting, commercial and general subjects. A few of the men in motor mechanics made such good progress during convalescence that they obtained positions upon discharge.

## VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Bedside instruction in handicraft work was provided and many of the men took keen interest in the work. Recently a public exhibit of work was highly commended by the newspapers and general public.

## FAIRMONT AND SHAUGHNESSY.

Shortly after these institutions were opened in June, classes in commercial and general subjects were organized. Mechanical work was not commenced until September but with the completion of the new twelve-room schoolhouse at Shaughnessy and the workshops at Fairmont excellent accommodation is now provided. The work is well organized and instruction is being given in commercial and general subjects, woodworking, mechanical drafting, telegraphy, shoemaking, barbering and handicraft work and gardening. A splendid machine shop is being equipped and instruction in gas engineering and general machine shop practice will shortly be available. The successful work at these hospitals has been due mainly to the organizing ability of the principal instructor and his untiring efforts on behalf of the returned men.

## VANCOUVER GENERAL HOSPITAL, MILITARY ANNEX.

Early this year handicraft work for bed patients was organized by an exceptionally qualified teacher, whose efforts have been very successful. There is no doubt that this occupational work has relieved many a weary hour and shortened convalescence. The Commission is certainly to be commended for providing normal training facilities in order to extend this curative work.

*Balfour Sanatorium.*—Instruction was given in commercial subjects and general subjects, handicraft work and light wood-working.

*Tranquille Sanatorium.*—A comparatively small number of tuberculosis patients received treatment at this sanatorium and instruction was given in poultry raising, light woodworking, vulcanizing, commercial and general subjects. During the extreme heat of July and August the medical superintendent considered it inadvisable for the patients to undertake occupational work.

## RE-EDUCATION.

At the commencement the training of disabled soldiers for new vocations was given in the Commission's vocational schools and at private institutions. Later the Commission arranged, under the administration and supervision of the University of British Columbia, classes in gas engineering, machine shop practice and stationary engineering. University short courses in horticulture, agronomy and mining were also well attended by returned men and provision was made with the university for training courses in agriculture and practical electricity. The president and board of governors of the university have expressed their desire to do anything in their power for the returned men. Lately the enrolment in the classes has become so large that arrangements for a large extension of the work at this centre are now under consideration.

The Commission also is under deep obligation to the Dominion Inspectors of Forest Reserves for Alberta and British Columbia who secured the voluntary assistance of some of the most able men in forestry on this continent in giving a preliminary course in forest ranging. This course has been the means of placing over twenty men in field work for the present summer and it is to be hoped that an advanced course can be arranged next fall and winter to enable these men to qualify as forest rangers.

*Industrial Survey.*—In January of this year work was commenced on an industrial survey of the province which is proving to be the greatest agency for the training and employment of disabled returned men. Two very efficient returned officers, both of whom have been decorated with the Military Cross, have succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of both employers and labour unions and have opened a wide field of training and placement with industrial and commercial concerns. Special emphasis will be placed upon this feature of the work during the coming year, as it provides not only essentially practical training but in nearly every case the men are absorbed in the industrial plant in which they are trained.

GEORGE H. DEANE,  
*District Vocational Officer.*

Victoria, May 15, 1918.

### APPENDIX VIII (f).

#### REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR MANITOBA.

The work being done in Manitoba is indicated by the following courses, twenty-nine in number which are being taught at the vocational schools at Tuxedo M.C.H., Winnipeg: Auto mechanics, chauffeuring (including instruction in small repairs on the road), cabinetmaking, building construction, machine woodworking, French polishing and wood finishing, barbering, electrical work, horticulture, farming, farm mechanics, machine shop practice, mechanical and general drafting, blacksmithing, poultry raising and egg inspection, hog raising, bee keeping and truck gardening, printing, photo process work, sanitary inspectors' and health officers' course, artificial limb repairing, shoe and harness repairing, civil service preparation, book-keeping, general education, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, tinsmithing, stationary engineering and instruction in the operation of a refrigerating plant.

In addition to these, the following courses have been arranged outside the vocational schools: Watchmaking and repairing, linotype operation, industrial art, piano tuning, singing (professional), meat inspection, dairy farming and agriculture, university course for medical students, university course for art students, course for an assistant to a veterinary surgeon, manual training course for teachers, salesmanship, accountancy, land surveying, grain buying and instruction in the charge of an elevator, flour milling, scale repairing and adjusting, typewriter repairing and inspection, meter inspection, adjusting and reading.

The duties of the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board have been lightened by the invaluable assistance offered by all classes of our citizens. The Manufacturers' Association, the Labour Unions, the Canadian Credit Men's Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, the faculties of our university and colleges and individual members of the community in general have placed at the disposal of the branch the benefit of their experience along special lines. Without this help it would have been difficult for the standing board to contend with all the problems coming before it.

The Industrial Survey Department which has been inaugurated during the past year, has obtained most valuable information, upon which the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board has been able to base its decisions when directing men into courses of instruction. New fields of industry, such as milling, grain buying, scale adjusting and repairing, have been opened to our students through the activities of this department. Experience has shown that training is of little value unless it leads to permanent employment; and in guiding men into channels of activity where they are most needed, the survey department has been of immense value. The employment of a

placement officer has also proved most hopeful. The men are watched during their courses and, when they near completion, some occupation for which they have been trained is found for them. A follow-up system has been established to keep in touch with all the men, to find some other position for the man who is not happy in his environment, and to ease the way for all who—because of their experiences at the front—find it difficult to concentrate on and apply themselves to a specific job, no matter how hard they try. An effort is made to keep in touch with every man who has taken a course. In this connection the sympathetic co-operation of the employers has been received.

Courses in farming and farm mechanics have been arranged with and are being carried out by the faculty of the Agricultural College of Manitoba. The splendid equipment of that institution is placed at the disposal of vocational students.

Occupation for bed patients has been at a standstill, until recently, owing to the difficulty I have found in obtaining qualified teachers.

The Typographical Union, through its secretary, has expressed its wish to help the vocational Branch in every way, and this official attends the meetings of the D.S.T.B. as frequently as possible. In this trade, both the employers and the union men are anxious to see returned men trained as printers, as there is likely to be a great demand for compositors and pressmen, while the need for linotype and monotype operators is constant. There is no local school for training men in the use of either of these machines.

The Provincial Department of Education is offering to organize special classes for the preparation of returned soldiers as teachers, and several students are arranging to avail themselves of the opportunity thus opened. They will be able to attend a session of the Normal School after training, and schools await them when their course is completed.

The outlying districts of Port Arthur and Fort William have been fully surveyed. The whole community in both these cities is co-operating heartily. A few men are already placed out with employers for training for specific jobs and other openings are awaiting suitable men.

#### EXAMPLES OF MEN WHO HAVE BENEFITED FROM VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

*J. F. F.* was a farmer before enlisting. Took commercial course in vocational school here and has now obtained a position as Municipal Secretary-Treasurer at Brock, Sask.

*J. E. D.* was a commercial traveller before enlistment. Went through training as a manual training teacher and now holds a position under the Winnipeg School Board, at an initial salary of \$110 per month. Three other men took this training and did equally well.

*S. S.* was a seaman and a fireman before enlistment. Took training in motor mechanics and blacksmithing and now holds position as toolwright in one of the Winnipeg Technical Schools.

*P. S.* was a coal miner before enlistment. Took a course in oxy-acetylene welding and is now earning 54 cents an hour at this work in railway shops.

*H. F. R.* was a concrete inspector. Took the Civil Service course and is employed as Active Preventative Officer in the Customs Department, Winnipeg. Salary, \$1,000, rising to \$1,500 a year.

*J. S.* was a book-keeper. Took a course in design and advertising and is now employed by the T. Eaton Co. as a designer, at a salary of \$90 a month.

*A. D. R.* was a tailor's cutter before enlistment. Took a course in general tailoring and has now set up in business for himself.



*F. C.* was a railway brakesman before enlistment. Took a course in motor mechanics and is in business for himself as an express man.

*G. M.* was a warehouseman before enlistment. He took a course in printing and is now employed on the staff of the *Reston Recorder*, Reston, Sask.

*H. C. H.* was a farmer before enlistment. Took a course in telegraphy and is now telegraphist at the Station, Melita, Manitoba.

*W. T.* was a steam pipe fitter before enlistment. Took a course in stenography and Civil Service preparation, and now holds a position in this line of work.

*T. G.* was a caretaker before enlistment. Took a course in shoe and harness repairing and is now Garrison shoemaker for Service Details.

*J. J.* was a locomotive fireman. Took a course in electrical installation and is now with the Electrical Department of the City of Winnipeg.

*G. E.* was a farm labourer before enlistment. He took a course in steam engineering, obtained a second-class certificate and is now employed as assistant engineer at the M. M. C. H., Tuxedo.

*H. A. H.* was a clerk in an office earning on an average \$50 per month. His right hand was badly injured, but he took a course in stenography in the Tuxedo School. He is now able to write 90 words per minute in shorthand with his left hand, and has been appointed assistant instructor in stenography at the Tuxedo Vocational Schools.

Two men have just been graded at the annual examination of the Agricultural College, one of whom headed the college for the year.

WILLIAM J. WARTERS,  
Per W. R.,

*District Vocational Officer.*

WINNIPEG, April 17, 1918.

## APPENDIX VIII (g).

### REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

#### RE-EDUCATION.

In this province provision is made for re-education courses at the University of Saskatchewan and at the vocational school, Saskatoon, while a few men are completing courses started during convalescence at the Moosejaw Military Convalescent Hospital.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Rather more than half the re-education work in this province is carried on at the University of Saskatchewan, where classes are in operation in motor mechanics, farm motors, care and operation of farm machinery, steam engineering, grain grading, blacksmithing, farm carpentry, animal husbandry, and agriculture.

The majority of those in attendance have been farmers or farm hands, and at least half of them have farms of their own, or relatives established on the land, with whom they propose to work. The proportion of men returning to the land after training in these classes is high. More than one soldier who feared he would never be able to return to the only occupation which had any attraction for him has returned

to his farm convinced that with the aid of the special knowledge which he has obtained he will be able to make good. One case in particular may be quoted—this man lost his right arm. He took at the University during the winter months the associate course in agriculture which is attended by farmers' sons throughout the province. In a class of over fifty students, most of whom were civilians, he stood second at the end of the course and took a prize in stock judging at the Winter Fair, Saskatoon. This man has returned to his farm for the summer and will come back to the University next winter for the second year course. Three ex-students and soldiers are proposing to establish themselves in a little colony and to go in for stock raising. It is proposed to visit these men on their farms during the late summer and fall in order to ascertain exactly what progress they are making, how their training has helped them, and to get suggestions which may be of assistance for the future.

A few men trained in the engineering school are doing garage work and one or two have started in business for themselves; two or three also are in line for positions in charge of elevators.

Of the conduct and effort of the men, President Murray, Dean Rutherford, and Professor Greig all speak in the highest terms. No distinctions whatever are made between the returned soldiers and the regular university students, and the men stand the comparison well.

#### VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, SASKATOON.

At this school classes are carried on in commercial work (including the training of men as municipal secretaries) civil service, shoe repairing, and telegraphy.

So far as commercial work is concerned, slightly less than 20 per cent of men taking re-education courses are being trained for clerical work, and a considerable proportion of these have had, at least some, high school education. At present it is very easy to place students who have clerical training.

#### SHOE REPAIRING.

The majority of men taking up this work are middle-aged. Practically all of them take to the work very quickly and become interested. There are good openings for shops in numerous small towns in the province, but of these openings the returned soldier frequently cannot take advantage, as he is without capital. As a result, a certain number of men who have been trained along these lines have dropped into other occupations since the wage which they can earn as "jobbers" is too small for married men with families. Two men who have been able to start in business for themselves are doing well. The making of minor orthopædic appliances has been started in this class with success.

#### TELEGRAPHY.

This class was at one time very popular and there was some difficulty in placing students. Indeed during the winter months this was impossible, but now the railroads will place all the men we have as assistant agents. A careful watch will be kept to see whether these men are able to retain their positions during the winter.

#### TRAINING IN OUTSIDE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Since the fall of last year a gradually increasing number of men have been placed for training in workshops. We now have men training in this way in type-writer repairing, harness making and repairing, embalming, moving picture operating, photography, oxy-acetylene welding, plumbing, and automobile upholstery. The men are making good progress, and their employers, without exception, speak well of them. We hope to arrange for men taking municipal secretary courses to spend two months in the office of a municipal secretary. The Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs is advising the branch as to suitable offices.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING DURING CONVALESCENCE.

Classes for convalescents during the past year have been carried on at the University and the vocational school, Saskatoon—the convalescents working with and in the same classes as the re-education students, when permitted by the medical officer to do so. An interesting feature of this convalescent work at the University has been that a number of men who were University students in arts, law, and science, prior to enlistment have been able to continue their courses during convalescence. In addition, classes have been provided at Moosejaw Military Convalescent Hospital (commercial, civil service, general education, shoe repairing, and telegraphy); at St. Chad's Military Convalescent Hospital, Regina (civil service, general education and woodwork); at Earl Grey Sanatorium, Regina (woodwork), and at Fort Qu'Appelle sanatorium (woodwork). Additional classes for convalescents will shortly be in operation at Moosejaw, in automobile repairing, woodwork and drafting; gardening will be carried on there also as well as at St. Chad's and Earl Grey, Regina. Excellent buildings have been provided at Earl Grey and Moosejaw, and every effort is being made to secure the co-operation and advice of the medical officers in this work.

There is urgent need of provision for instruction in various forms of light hand-work for men confined to bed or to their wards, particularly at Earl Grey Sanatorium.

## PLACEMENT.

From April to November there is, of course, no difficulty in placing men. This spring all the men available as gas tractor engineers have been easily placed at wages from \$85 to \$100 per month with board from April to November; several obtained the higher figure. One man started a garage of his own in a country town after a course in motor mechanics; others are working in garages at from forty to fifty cents per hour. Two men are doing well in the shoe repairing business on their own account. One man after a course of training in municipal secretary work obtained a position in January at a salary of \$1,000 a year, while another was appointed as post-master in a village and secretary-treasurer of the rural municipality, his salary being \$1,800 per annum. Five men, after training in telegraphy, have obtained positions as assistant agents, starting at \$50 per month. Clerical positions at salaries varying from \$65 to \$90 per month have been obtained without difficulty.

The only man—a moving-picture operator—who has completed his course in an outside establishment, having passed the provincial examination, has obtained a position at a salary of \$25 per week. As already stated, a considerable number of men have returned to their own farms.

## STAFF.

Of the teaching and office staff throughout the province at present all but four are discharged soldiers and all but six have seen service in France, while the purely civilian instructors are all far beyond military age.

The Provincial Advisory Council, which meets bi-monthly, has kept throughout the year in close touch with the work, and is planning carefully for the future. The members of this council are members of the Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards and are also constantly available to advise and assist the vocational officer in their own districts. I wish to express my gratitude to these gentlemen for their constant interest and unflinching readiness to devote time and trouble to each case and to each problem which is presented to them.

The provincial secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association has also been ready at all times to assist the vocational officer in individual cases which have come to his notice, and in the discussion of general problems.

F. M. RICHES,  
*District Vocational Officer.*

## APPENDIX VIII (h).

## REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR ALBERTA.

In Alberta the year 1917 was marked by steady progress and expansion of the work. At the beginning of April, 1917, there was a total enrollment in the schools of discharged and convalescent men of 101, with a staff of five instructors; whereas at the end of March, 1918, the number of students had increased to 425 and the staff of instructors to 32. Up to the end of March, 1917, the number of men who received the preliminary interview was 251. In the year ending March, 1918, the number of preliminary interviews totalled 1,965. On March 31, 1917, the number of cases for vocational re-education dealt with by the Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards was 194, while the number similarly dealt with up to the end of March, 1918, was 890. During the year the number of men and dependents receiving vocational pay and allowance increased from 33 to 327. To cope with this rapid growth in attendance in the schools, and the necessary provision of accommodation, equipment and instructors, the marked increase in the number of men lined up for vocational re-education, etc., it was found necessary to increase the office and administrative staff from two to fifteen.

At the beginning of April, 1917, two schools, exclusively under the control of the Commission, the Ogden Red Cross Military Convalescent Hospital and the Frank Sanatorium, were in operation. In addition, a few returned men were enrolled in the Normal School, the High Schools and Schools of Agriculture of the province. About the first of May a school was opened in the Edmonton Convalescent Home and on December first the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, was given over almost entirely to the Commission for the re-education of returned men. In the course of the year some of the men were placed with private firms under definite arrangements for a course of instruction.

The school at Ogden, which was the first in the province to be opened under the auspices of the Commission, has been in successful operation since May, 1916. At first it was very difficult to arouse the men's interest in school work and there were many disappointments. Mr. W. J. Perry, the principal, devoted himself earnestly to the problem and after a time his sincerity and persuasion prevailed. There are now, in addition to the principal, instructors in commercial subjects and civil service, general school subjects and English for the foreign born, woodworking, gardening and poultry raising. In all, 410 different men have received some instruction for a longer or shorter period in this school. The men made good progress notwithstanding the serious handicaps under which they worked.

At the Frank Sanatorium, classes in commercial work, civil service, English and general school subjects, were organized in February, 1916. As the capacity of the sanatorium was 60 patients and only one-third or one-half of them were permitted to attend school, one instructor looked after all the classes. In all, 91 different men enrolled in the classes at this school during the time it was in operation.

In order that the men desiring to go out on the land might be provided with a course of instruction an arrangement was made with the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for the province whereby the men might attend the Provincial Schools of Agriculture free of charge, the only cost to the Commission being for the books, school supplies, garden tools and seeds for the men. At first this generous arrangement on the part of the province worked out well, but when the schools opened last fall with a crowded attendance of civilian youths and girls from the farms of the surrounding country it was found that the 22 returned men imposed an additional burden upon the staffs of the schools that had already as much as they could do. It was found that

middle aged men suffering from various disabilities became discouraged when placed side by side with boys and girls in their teens fresh from the farms and recently from the rural schools. It was found also that admitting the men to the schools of agriculture at any time during the term, was not satisfactory.

Very shortly after the Convalescent Home was opened in Alberta College, Edmonton, in April, 1917, a school was organized and steps were immediately taken to secure the services of a gardener and a plot of land. In spite of the fact that the season was well advanced several of the convalescent men had excellent gardens and with the products of their own efforts won many prizes at the Horticultural Exhibition. Soon after the school was opened the attendance increased rapidly and it became necessary to engage a second teacher. From time to time during the year four others were engaged as the necessity arose. Occupational work is provided in gardening, woodworking and general school subjects and vocational re-education in commercial subjects, civil service and English. Instruction will shortly be given in shoe and harness repairing. Good training is given the men in commercial subjects and many of them as a consequence have secured positions and are giving satisfactory service. The total enrollment up to March 31, 1918, reached 225.

From the time the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, was organized all the facilities in connection with it were placed at the disposal of the classes of returned veterans. During the latter part of 1916 and until November 30, 1917, the doors of the institution were open for the disabled soldiers and the equipment and staff were available for the vocational re-education of the men. The Commission assisted somewhat by providing instructors, equipment for telegraphy, ploughs and tractors and automobiles for the motor mechanics group of men. As intimated above, on December 1, 1917, the province agreed to give the free use of a part of its plant and equipment to the Commission and the latter also took over a number of members of the institute staff. The plan is to gather the re-education cases of the province who desire mechanical, technical or commercial training as far as may be at the one institution and concentrate the effort for giving a thorough course of instruction in one place. Up to the present classes have been organized in automobile mechanics, vulcanizing, battery repair, gas-engine operation, steam-engine operation, heating-plant operation, power-plant operation, electrical-plant operation, sanitary science, meat and food inspection, woodworking, manual arts, building inspection and clerk of works, land surveying, railroad drafting, mechanical drafting, telegraphy and commercial subjects. A total of 246 disabled men had enrolled in the classes up to March 31, 1918. The general policy underlying the work of this institution is not merely to fit the man for a job and get rid of him as soon as possible, but rather to give him a really good training in order that he may go out equipped to compete successfully in the open labour market in spite of the handicap of his disability.

As mentioned above, in place of organizing classes for certain lines of training, men have been placed here and there in private firms for instructional purposes. It is clearly understood by the firm and the men that they are not to be kept at a single operation, but that they are to receive instruction in all the various branches of the particular work for which they have been approved. It is understood also that the firm will submit a weekly report of attendance of the men and that the vocational officer or his agent may visit the men from time to time to see that they are getting a good training and are satisfied. In most cases there is a tacit agreement that if the men take to the work and do well the firm will, after from five to eight months, take them permanently on their pay roll. The men so placed receive pay and allowance until they are engaged by the firm, just as though they attended school. After a man has been placed with a firm, if it is found that he is not adapted for the business he is taken away and recommended for another course. The plan of placing men in industrial or commercial concerns thus far seems mutually advantageous to the commission, the firm and the man. The man gets a good training in a work he desires to follow, and if he proves successful in his course he has an opportunity of being

engaged by the firm. The firm has a chance to test the man and give him the training he requires. The Commission is spared the expense of engaging and paying instructors for a variety of courses in which only a small number of men would enter. In addition to the plan outlined above men receiving technical training are placed out for a few days at a time in shops or garages in order to receive experience in actual work as carried on in a commercial enterprise.

In December a conference of the district vocational officers of the four western provinces was held in Calgary. Besides getting acquainted and discussing the various problems in connection with the work two main resolutions were passed. The one strongly recommended a more practical examination for the Qualifying Civil Service Examination and the other called for uniformity of text books as far as possible for the commercial classes of the western provinces. The recommendations in both these resolutions seem likely to be realized at an early date.

The approach of spring with fine weather in conjunction with the strong public appeal for greater production have exercised their influence upon the attendance of the classes. A comparatively large number of men in the mechanical classes who had farms of their own or who had relatives on farms applied for leave during the summer in order to go out on the land. As a summer in the open will be the very best thing possible for nerve-wracked men, and as many of them will be able to do considerable work of the lighter kind on the farms notwithstanding their disabilities, approval was received from Ottawa and leave granted the men who wanted it to discontinue their classes until the fall. This arrangement will decrease the average attendance during the summer, but will, in all probability, increase it very materially next fall and winter.

A gratifying feature of the work is the harmonious relation existing between the Vocational Branch and the other branches of the Commission, the officers of Military District No. 13, the Great War Veterans' Association, the officials of the cities and towns, the members of the Provincial Government and the general public. On all sides the desire seems to be to sink selfish interests and to do the best that can be done for the men. This office has received many letters expressing appreciation of the work the Commission is undertaking.

It may not be out of place just here to remark upon the general influence of the schools upon the men. Not all men have been affected in the same way by military life. Some have felt the influence of the army less than others and can return, without much damage, to their former occupations. Others are much benefited by a longer or shorter period in some phase of work in the schools. When such men first enter the school room or undertake occupational work it is found in many cases they lack the power to fix their attention upon a given thing for any length of time. The reason may be due to shell shock, neurasthenia, disease, or other disabilities. Or the cause may be assigned to the fact that while in the army the man had lost his initiative. In the ranks everything was provided for him, his thinking was largely done by others, he received orders and obeyed, and as a consequence he grew very much dependent upon his superior officers. Very frequently when he enters school or starts out for himself he is handicapped by a wrong attitude of mind, a lack of application or power of concentration. In classes, if his interest can be aroused, the reviving process begins. The stimulus of the instructors, the competition in class work and the desire to make something in the workshop or produce something in the garden all contribute towards bringing him back to his former self.

In conclusion it may be interesting to consider what becomes of the men after leaving the schools. As indicated above, some men leave the schools in the convalescent homes and return to their former positions. Others, because of their disabilities, enter definite re-education classes. Cases are on record of men being offered good positions while taking their courses and discontinuing their classes. The new job may or may not be along the line of the course of instruction, but in many cases it is. The men who have completed their courses satisfactorily usually secure good positions in

work similar to their course of training, but there are instances where the attraction of a good salary has lured them away. In a very few cases, as might reasonably be expected in dealing with large numbers, men after completing their training have not shown a keen inclination to secure a position. No blame can be attached to the interviewer because men discontinue their courses or after completing their training enter a different occupation from what they were being trained for. The explanation is simply that a good position with only light work and a fair salary fell vacant and the man took it. Nor can any blame be placed on any person for the fact that a very few men do not want a job. It is probably the fact that no training can be devised which will deal adequately with this problem. On the whole, almost all the men who leave the schools, unless their disabilities still hinder them, prove successful in their new positions. It is extremely interesting and gratifying to the administrative staff and the instructors to watch the gradual process of change from the attitude of indifference to one of normal interest in the affairs of every day life. The fact that the men have recovered more or less completely from the handicap of their disabilities, that they have been brought back to their former selves, and that they are content to return to the activities of normal civilian life is excellent evidence that the efforts and expenditures of the Commission are manifestly worth while.

Number of men who received preliminary and final interview, April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1918:—

1.	Number of men who received preliminary interview April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917. . . . .	251
	Number of men who received preliminary interview April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918. . . . .	1,965
	Total number of men surveyed, April 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918. . . . .	2,216
2.	Number of applications for Vocational Re-education dealt with by D.S.T.B., April 1, 1916—March 31, 1917. . . . .	194
	Number of applications for Vocational Re-education dealt with by D.S.T.B., April 1, 1917—March 31, 1918. . . . .	696
	Total applications dealt with by D.S.T.B., April 1, 1916—March 31, 1917. . . . .	890

J. F. BOYCE,  
*District Vocational Officer.*

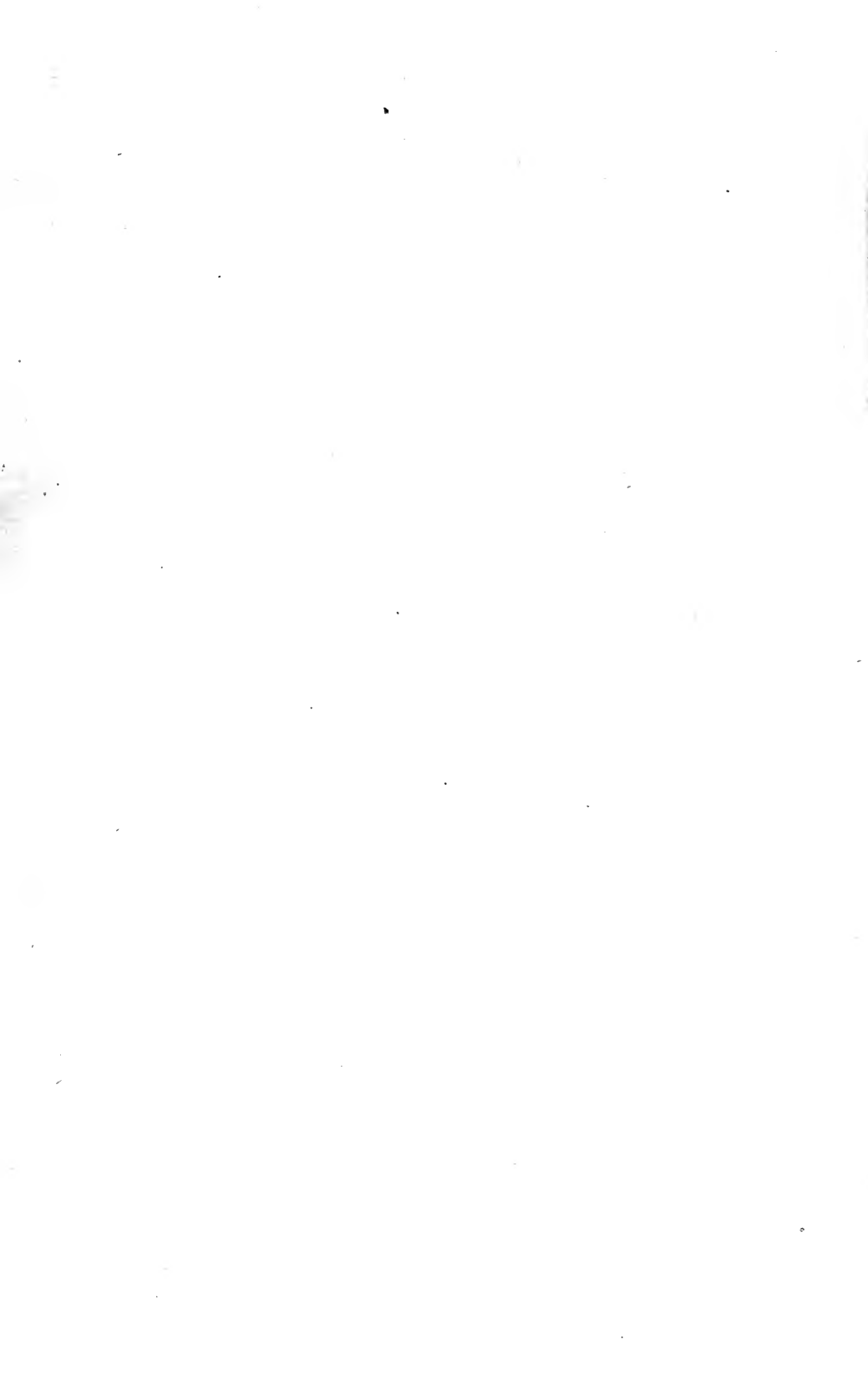
Calgary, May 6th, 1918.











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