the Military Hospitals Commission looks after him. If he has had sufficient treatment he is ready for discharge to civil life.

Sometimes he has been made as well as he was at the time of enlistment, and in such cases he is not entitled to pension. Sometimes, again, he cannot be completely cured, and in those cases he is entitled to pension. The amount of his pension is worked out so that it exactly makes up to him the loss which an average man would suffer as the result of the particular wound, injury or disease from which he is suffering.

In some cases it would appear that pension does not make up to the man what he has lost, but in nearly all such cases the wound, injury or disease has either existed in the man before he enlisted or has not resulted from his service but from his own wrong-doing.

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN

A pension is paid to the widow and children of a soldier or sailor who has been killed, or who has died as the result of wounds, injuries or disease which occurred during his service. The widow has lost her husband, and the children their father. He was the main support of his home, and when he has lost his life in the service of his Country the Government must make up to his wife and children the financial loss they have suffered. The amount of these payments is worked out in accordance with the loss which the widow and children of an average man would have suffered by such a man's death.

DEPENDENT PARENTS OF DECEASED FIGHTERS

A widowed mother or an aged and infirm father of a soldier or sailor who has been killed or has died on service will also be entitled to receive a pension. They do not, however, receive this pension merely on account of their relationship to the soldier or sailor. They must prove that they were wholly or mainly dependent on him, — that is to say, that they had been mainly or totally supported by him up to the time of his death. If they are able to support themselves, either through their own earnings or through assistance which is given to them by other sons and daughters, they will not be entitled to pension. The reason that a father or mother must have actually been supported by a son before he or she can be entitled to pension is that the son does not, in ordinary cases, support his mother and father. In fact, it is far more frequent that the mother or father supports the son.

The mother or father cannot get a pension when the son, who has died, leaves a widow or children. The reason for this is that the son owes support to his widow and children first and is not expected to look after his mother or father if he has a wife or children.

In later issues of the Bulletin more detailed information will be given regarding the operation of the different Departments of the Board and regarding the many problems that come before it for discussion, with illustrations showing how the rules governing pensions work out.

LIST OF DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE B. P. C. OPEN TO DATE

405 Dennis Building,
Halifax, N. S.

C. R. Smallwood, Resident Visitor,
For the Board of Pension Commissioners,
Room 14, Cameron Block,
150 Richmond St.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

43 Canada Life Building,
60 Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B.

306, Drummond Building,
Montreal, P. Q.

604 Union Bank Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

Room 7, Bank of Toronto Building,
Barrie, Ont.

Merchants Bank Building,
81 Brock Street,
Kingston, Ont.

Room 506, 59 Yonge, St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Bell Telephone Building,
Hamilton, Ont.

53, Bank of Toronto Building,
London, Ont.

702 Notre Dame Investment Building,
Notre Dame Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

611 McCallum Hill Building,
Regina, Sask.

312 McLeod Block,
Edmonton, Alta.

500 Leeson & Lineham Block,
Calgary, Alta.

504 Union Bank Building,
Victoria, B. C.

317 Vancouver Block,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Pensions & Claims Board, C. E. F.
13 Berners St.,
Oxford Street,
London, W. I., Eng.