

Regulations provide that any man suffering from a war disability which prevents him from following his pre-war occupation, may be given vocational re-training in **some other occupation**, together with pay and allowances (less pension, if any) while on the strength of the D.S.C.R.

However, the following should be noted as proof of the existence of regulations which do not add to the efficiency or usefulness of the Department :

- (1) A man on enlistment is a bank clerk—in line for a Bank Accountancy. Wounded during the war to such an extent as to impair his general efficiency. Applies for course of training in the D.S.C.R. as a Bank Accountant. Course refused by the Department on the ground that **he already knows something about bank accountancy**, having been employed in a bank on enlistment. However, the D.S.C.R. is prepared to re-train this man **as a cobbler** (at an approximate cost to the country of from \$1,000 to \$1,500.)
- (2) A man (son of a farmer) farming at time of enlistment. Intended to follow farming as a life occupation, on return from overseas. Loses his right leg as an infantry officer. Discharged from the infantry ; accepted as a flying officer in the Air Force, and in spite of physical disability—the loss of his leg—was flying for two years on the Western front. Demobilized in Canada. Refused Agricultural Course by the D.S.C.R., also refused **loan by the S.S.B.** on the ground that he is physically unfit. **D.S.C.R. would be prepared to give this man a course** (costing approximately \$2,000) **in assembling parts of a cash register.**

This man is now carrying on as an efficient farmer—
notwithstanding the adverse decision of the Department.

The real point in these cases is that the men in question were eminently suitable for training as Bank Accountant and Farmer respectively, for the reason they were already grounded in those occupations ; yet for the same reason they were disqualified by the Department, although the D.S.C.R. were quite prepared to spend three or four thousand dollars in training these men to follow occupations for which they were not suited, with the result they would have considerable difficulty in successfully establishing themselves in civil life on a permanent basis after discharge from the D.S.C.R.

Notwithstanding statements published by the D.S.C.R. that 95% of the men who have been re-trained by the Depart-