

vate benevolence may assist, but may occupy no essential place, in its realization.

8. Delay in replacing disabled men in independent positions, after their unfitness for further naval or military service is evident, is inadmissible.

9. Armed forces exist to fight; therefore, they should not be impeded by a necessity for giving prolonged attention to men who have become permanently unfit for fighting.

10. The problem of the disabled soldier, though complex, is a unit. It is met best by a single administrative authority controlling requisite executive agencies; the executive agencies must be each closely connected with the field of its activities, and provide intimate individual contact with the disabled men.

11. The re-establishment of men in civilian life is a temporary operation; existing Institutions and Services perform it wherever possible, and permanent machinery is not created unless there is a permanent use for that machinery.

In Canada, the responsibility for the replacement of discharged sailors and soldiers in civil life rests with the Federal Government. The Canadian Medical Services give treatment to sailors and soldiers; the Military Hospitals Commission assists the Medical Services and provides artificial limbs and vocational training. The Board of Pension Commissioners has jurisdiction over the awarding of pensions. To these bodies is entrusted the liquidation of Canada's obligation to her returning men. They are the sailors' and soldiers' trustees. To them application should be made in all matters affecting disabled sailors and soldiers. From the nature of its functions, it is probable that the pensioning body, through its District Offices in each of the more important towns, will ultimately become the accustomed channel of communication between the ex-sailor or ex-soldier and the Government.

Experience permits another assertion. Public opinion became aware of insufficiencies in our social system when injured men and their dependents were affected; in requiring