

Beauvoir Manor Military Convalescent Hospital, Quebec.—This residence, which is the home of Mrs. R. R. Dobell, of Quebec, was, with its spacious grounds, placed freely at the disposal of the Commission. A large number of men were in residence there during the summer and autumn of 1915. The Hospital was closed at the beginning of the winter.

Savard Park Military Convalescent Hospital, Quebec.—Accommodation 150. This Hospital, which is the property of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, has, with its equipment and staff, been lent to the Commission. Situated as it is, at the principal port of disembarkation, it has proved to be of great service to the Commission. Dr. Pagé, the Chief Medical Officer for the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior in Quebec, the Medical Officer in charge, and his two assistants, have been indefatigable in their services to the men who have been quartered there.

Khaki League Military Convalescent Hospital, Belmont Park, Montreal.—Accommodation 44. This hospital was secured, equipped, and has been maintained by the Khaki League, Montreal, the Commission granting a per diem allowance for the men who are sent there.

St. George's Annex, Montreal.—Accommodation 55. Lent by the St. George's Society of Montreal. It is at present being used by the Commission as a vocational training centre for the men undergoing treatment in the two Khaki League Hospitals.

Khaki Home, 128 McTavish Street, Montreal.—This Home has been elegantly furnished by public spirited citizens in Montreal. It is operated by the Khaki League in the same manner as the Belmont Park Hospital.

Grey Nuns Hospital, Montreal.—Accommodation 125. Some months ago the Sisters of Charity, General Hospital, Montreal, most generously undertook to place the new wing of their hospital at the disposal of the Commission. The offer was accepted and the Institution is being operated on a per diem allowance, the Sisters of Charity providing the nursing and other services.

Sir Sandford Fleming Military Convalescent Hospital, Ottawa.—Accommodation 72. The Executors of the late Sir Sandford Fleming, who generously tendered to the Commission, for use as a Convalescent Hospital, their residence at 213 Chapel street, Ottawa. They also left numerous articles of furniture. The Voluntary Aid Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Association, assisted by the Womens' Canadian Club, the I.O.D.E., and other Ladies' Organizations, provided a considerable proportion of the furnishing.

Elmhurst Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston.—Accommodation 50. Lent to the Commission by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacPherson of Kingston. The I.O.D.E. and other organizations of Kingston assisted the Commission in furnishing.

Richardson Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston.—Accommodation 35. After it was found that the accommodation at "Elmhurst" was not sufficient, Mr. H. W. Richardson placed his residence at the disposal of the Commission.

Longwood Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.—Accommodation 25. Lent to the Commission by Mrs. C. W. Beatty of Toronto who furnished and equipped it throughout before handing it over to the Commission.

Central Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.—Accommodation 130. To date this is the largest Institution operated by the Commission. It is situated in the old Bishop Strachan school, a valuable property in the centre of the city, which has been lent, rent free, by the owners. The city of Toronto undertook to carry out some of the alterations necessary and the people of Toronto, under the guidance of the Voluntary Aid Committee, of which Mr. W. K. George, is chairman, assisted in the furnishing and equipment of the building. Included in the equipment are:—

Wappler X-ray Machine.

High-frequency Apparatus with 15 different electrodes.

Electric Cradle for applying heat to the back or a small portion of limb.

Electric Cabinet Bath.

Wall plates for giving galvanic and Faradic treatment, and for testing muscle reactions.

Electric Iron for applying heat to special parts of the body.

In addition to the above, Mr. Frank Davies, who is in charge of the massage department, has loaned his Violet Ray apparatus, Medical Battery, Therapeutic Ruby Lamp and Electric Vibrator.

In the Mechano-therapeutic Department is a full equipment of Zander machines, including a cycle which is for flexion and extension of the ankles. Similar apparatus is also in this department for the circumduction of ankles, as well as for toes and flat feet. In addition, there is a gymnasium plinth, which includes flying rings, stall bars, etc., for the treatment of stiffened joints of the trunk and upper extremities.

In the Hydro-therapeutic Department is a control table, showers, needles, shampoos, continuous baths, and a vapour bath worked by the Tyranauer system.

The plant is in full swing and the results are exceedingly satisfactory. At the present time over eighty treatments are being given each week.

Spadina Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.—The Commission has secured the use of the old Knox College, Spadina avenue, Toronto. About \$15,000 is being spent on alterations and improvements. It will be ready for occupation in the near future. The accommodation will be about 250.

Victoria Military Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton.—Accommodation 35. Lent to the Commission fully equipped, rent free, by Mr. Stanley Mills and Partners. It is one of the old Hamilton residences and is admirably adapted for Convalescent Home purposes.

Belvidere Military Convalescent Hospital, London.—Accommodation 35. The residence of Lt.-Colonel A. M. Smith. Colonel Smith has turned the whole building over, with a considerable amount of furniture, to the Commission, rent free. It is an ideal place for a Convalescent Home.

Central Military Convalescent Hospital, London.—Accommodation 130. The Board of the Victoria Hospital, London, in order to provide the accommodation necessary for the large number of men in that District, offered to vacate the central part of the building, if the Commission would erect an Isolation Building in the grounds and would make certain other structural alterations. This is being done and an up to date complete Convalescent Hospital has been turned over to the Commission. The men undergoing treatment will have the advantage of such apparatus and equipment as is in the General Hospital.

Keefer Military Convalescent Hospital, Port Arthur.—Accommodation 25. Lent, furnished, to the Commission by Mr. Frank Keefer, K.C., of Thorold, Ont. Mrs. Hugh Keefer has undertaken the duties of Honorary Superintendent and is now in charge of the Home.

Winnipeg.—Early in the summer of 1915, the I.O.D.E., of Winnipeg, equipped a Convalescent Home in a building owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Commission paid the rent of this building, \$150 per month, and made a per diem allowance to the I.O.D.E., for the men in the Home, the I.O.D.E. providing the necessary personnel for service.

In January, 1916, it was necessary to close this Home, owing to its being over-crowded and also to the difficulty of heating the building. The men were removed to the Immigration Building where they have since been in residence.

Mr. R. J. Mackenzie has now lent the Deer Lodge Hotel, owned by him, to the Commission and this building will shortly be ready for use as a Military Convalescent Hospital. It is splendidly adapted for this purpose, as it stands in extensive grounds which will be utilized for training in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. It will accommodate 130.

St. Chad's Military Convalescent Hospital, Regina.—Accommodation 70. The Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, the owners of the St. Chad's College, Regina, have placed this Institution at the disposal of the Commission, and the college is now in use as a Convalescent Hospital.

The Commission is greatly indebted to Mr. S. S. Scott, Honorary Secretary of the Regina Returned Soldiers' League and to the Committee associated with him, for the splendid work done in connection with the equipment of this Hospital, also for the interest the Committee is continuing to take in the management of the Institution and the welfare of the inmates.

Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital, Calgary.—Accommodation 140. The Calgary Malting and Brewing Company, owners of the Ogden Hotel, offered the use of this building, together with its equipment and plant, to the Alberta Branch of the Red Cross

Society, for a Convalescent Home. The Red Cross Society is in charge of the supply of rations and other work under the Commission, a per diem allowance being paid.

Esquimalt Military Convalescent Hospital, Victoria.—Accommodation 100. The Department of Naval Service has lent to the Commission the Old Naval Hospital, at Esquimalt, which has now been converted into a modern Military Convalescent Hospital.

Mr. J. S. H. Matson, a member of the Commission, resident in Victoria, has rendered signal service in the preparation of this building and in its maintenance, since it has been occupied by the Commission.

Creation of Provincial Commissions.

At the instance of the President, the Honourable Senator Lougheed, a report was prepared by the Secretary, containing definite proposals for the installation of the necessary machinery throughout the Dominion for dealing with the problems of employment and vocational training. This report was published by the Government as a Sessional Paper, in October, 1915, (No. 35a).

The Returned Soldiers were divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Able-bodied men for whom the situations and positions they left have been kept open by patriotic employers.

Class 2.—Able-bodied men who were out of work at the time of enlistment or who have been superseded in their absence; and invalided and wounded men similarly situated who will become able-bodied after a period of rest in a Convalescent Home.

Class 3.—Invalided and wounded men who are unable to follow their previous occupation by reason of their disability, but who will be capable, after proper training, to take up other work.

Class 4.—Men who are permanently disabled, and will be unable to earn their own living under any circumstances.

On October 18 and 19, 1915, a Conference was held between the Military Hospitals Commission and the Governments of the Provinces on the invitation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister.

This Conference was attended by the following representatives of the Provincial Governments:—

Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario.

Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick.

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba.

Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan.

Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Works and Mines, Nova Scotia.

Hon. J. L. Decarie, Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, Quebec.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Acting Minister of Education, Ontario.

Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education, Manitoba.

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Railways and Highways, Saskatchewan.

Hon. F. A. Turgeon, Provincial Treasurer, Saskatchewan.

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, Alberta.

Professor F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Nova Scotia.

The following Memorandum was adopted:—

The representatives of the several provinces, in attendance at the conference, agree to submit for approval to their respective Governments the following suggestions, regarding the various problems involved in taking care of and finding employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the War.

In case upon consideration the Government of any Province deems it advisable to alter or amend any of their suggestions, or make any further suggestions, it shall immediately forward notice thereof to the Provincial Secretary of each of the other Provinces of Canada, with a view to having the same approved by the Governments of such other Provinces.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. The Military Hospitals Commission should undertake to assist and advise all provincial or local committees or organizations with respect to the best methods and plans to be adopted to attain the objects in view.

2. The Government of each province should appoint a central provincial committee consisting of such number of members as each province may deem advisable.