

committee, and those who appeared before it, it is desirable rather that our industries should keep so far as possible on something like a normal working basis throughout the whole year, rather than that they should be forced to speed up at some particular season in order that they may fill Government deliveries, when these deliveries might by some forethought, be spread over a longer term. Again, it was thought that when economy or other changes necessitated large reductions in the staffs of the Canadian National Railways, or the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, the returned man should, so far as would be compatible with good management and fair play, be the last one to be let out. The action of the Federal authorities in regulating immigration so as to prevent unemployment was noted, although the committee felt its jurisdiction hardly extended to so wide a question as this.

The larger portion of this section of the report is occupied by a discussion of the problem and handicap cases and of the after-care of the tuberculous. The paragraphs dealing with these matters are more or less technical, and require careful perusal, to fully appreciate what has been done. The committee was largely guided on this question by a voluminous report to the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment issuing from a board of five expert consultants on tuberculosis. This Board, under the direction of the Department visited twenty-six Sanatoria for tuberculous patients throughout Canada, and, after a complete and painstaking survey of these institutions, they issued what to my mind will be accepted throughout the whole world as an advanced and sane report. In the opinion of these experts which was, I believe, fully concurred in by the committee, the logical and proper development of the great work of the care of the tuberculous and the handicapped man, starting as it does in sanatoria and other institutions, will be found in the establishment of some form of sheltered employment whether this be known under the name of "Vet-Craft Shop"—"Sub-Standard Factory" or otherwise.

Attention is called to the view that these newer and to a certain extent experimental institutions can be more happily administered by other than purely governmental organizations, and the idea is thrown out that the Canadian Red Cross may continue and perpetuate its remarkable war work by taking charge of at least some of these enterprises. Other organizations like the

[Mr. Cronyn.]

Daughters of the Empire, or associations formed among the tuberculous should, as well, work to help in a solution of the problem. Back of them all must stand the Federal Government ready to supply the needed funds and keep due control of the expenditure of the same through the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment. The care of the tuberculous both in a sanatorium and after they have left its walls, has been distinctly handicapped by the lack of properly trained medical men and nursing staff. Outside of the province of Manitoba, I am given to understand, there exists no institution where students, doctors or nurses can receive special training to fit them in this particular line of medical work. While our sanatoria are modern, well equipped and excellently run, it is difficult, under the pressure of a mass of patients needing daily care, to secure a proper diagnosis of those obscure cases which are on the border line of this malady. The treatment of these cases, too, must be outside of the ordinary routine, and to get the best results, which may mean the salvation of the patient, calls for special equipment, observation and treatment.

The committee recommends by its report that the department enter into negotiations with an institution agreed on by all to be ideal for the above purposes, in order that the same may be enlarged, in part at least at public expense, and the added space thus gained devoted to the welfare of soldier patients. My remarks have already run to so great a length that I feel unable to review even briefly the operations under the Soldiers' Settlement Act, and the several unconnected general suggestions and recommendations with which the report deals. As to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, perhaps the best testimony of the opinion in which it is held by ex-service men is to be found in the proposal noted above, that it should take charge of a widespread and complicated housing scheme.

The committee was asked to suggest some fair method of disposal of what are known as canteen funds, which, to an amount of some \$2,000,000, are in the hands of the Receiver General for Canada. This money is the property of the soldier as his share of the profits arising from the operation of the military canteens in France and elsewhere. Several suggestions regarding these funds were received by the committee, but in its view the matter is one solely for the decision of the ex-service man, and the committee felt that decision