next war need. I am not depreciating the sincerity of any hon. member, but that is only common sense. Surely medical men know more about medical matters, and we returned men should know more about the mistakes made after the last war. I am not so much interested in whether they were made by Sir Robert Borden or anyone else, so long as we profit by experience and do not make them again.

I must say that in my experience the officials at the Department of Pensions have always been very courteous and fair to me. But I do not agree with the act as it exists to-day, I do not think any returned soldier can. Every member of this house should appear before that committee, because we all know of inequalities. I remember that a day or two before the 1935 election the present Minister of Pensions and National Health appeared on the platform with a famous Canadian winner of the Victoria Cross, and they were both absolutely in favour of giving every returned soldier hospitalization. Of course I realize that it is much easier to say such things two days before an election than two days after, but I sincerely hope the minister is still of that opinion. No soldier, whether wounded or not, could possibly serve overseas either in the last war or in this war without suffering some physical disability, and I believe that every veteran should be entitled to hospitalization. A great many have never applied for pension and never will, but surely they should be entitled to hospitalization, and certainly they are not getting it to-day.

The act has done a great deal for the returned man, but it does not go far enough. A widow's pension is cut off when her child reaches sixteen years of age. Where a woman with a child seventeen years old can get a job in British Columbia is something I do not know. I do not know if there has been any recent change, but three weeks ago men were being discharged from these compulsory training camps suffering from pneumonia, and had to be cared for by private citizens immediately on their discharge. That is not good enough; there can be no excuse for that sort of thing being done by this or any other government. My personal opinion is that at the Vernon camp they have no medical men; they have only a bunch of veterinarians. One man at Vernon camp was in hospital for twenty-two days, and the day he was discharged he went to bed with pneumonia. When that sort of thing happens, it is time the man in charge of that camp should be interned. That is what should happen to him. We must accept responsibility for these men. Just in closing, I want to tell the hon. member for Témiscouata that I hope every returned soldier in this house will take good care to see that the preference is not taken away but rather increased, if anything.

Mr. GREEN: The resolution states that the benefits of the act will be extended to certain persons serving in the forces of the United Kingdom. Just what classes is that meant to cover? For example, would it cover Canadians who enlist in the Royal Air Force?

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): Yes.

Mr. GREEN: Or Canadians who enlist in the Royal Navy?

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): Yes; all Canadians serving with the imperial forces.

Mr. GREEN: Would it cover any firemen who might be sent over to London, let us say?

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): That has not been decided as yet in connection with this legislation. That would be a question for future consideration.

Mr. GREEN: The other cases I have mentioned would be covered?

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): Yes.

Mr. GREEN: Is the government giving any consideration to establishing convalescent homes or hospitals for unfit members of the active service force before they are discharged?

Mr. RALSTON: Yes; some convalescent homes have been established. Of course my hon. friend understands that convalescent homes operated by the army medical services are for purposes of convalescence, to bring a soldier back to the physical condition which will permit him to reenlist in the army. They are not for the purpose of improving the health of a soldier if it is clear that he cannot again qualify physically. If he is in this position, of course he comes under the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Mr. GREEN: Between the two departments would it not be wise to have some provision under which, before these men were discharged, they would be cared for and nursed back to health as far as that was humanly possible?

Mr. RALSTON: All I want to say is that as far as the Department of National Defence is concerned there is no desire whatever to draw a sharp line, except to have the house and the country realize that our job is to deal with those who are fit to take their places in the armed forces. When men are disabled