

Out of the total discharges, only 3,133 were discharged as medically unfit according to existing standards after more than six months' service, and only 608 of these have had more than 365 days' service. Of the total, 4,067 have been discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers or because they failed to qualify, and of these a great majority had under six months' service. There are only 909 with overseas service, and of these, only 246 have had more than one year's service.

I have these figures broken down into military districts. The reasons for discharge are in five groups, as follows:

- (A) Medically unfit.
- (B) Under age.
Irregularly enlisted.
False answer on attestation.
Attestation not approved (K.R.O. 371 (1)).
Excessive dependents.
- (C) Misconduct.
Civil conviction.
Refusal to sign forms.
Refused vaccination or inoculation.
- (D) Return to civil employment.
Compassionate grounds.
Return to N.P.A.M. status.
To non-effective list.
Resigned commission.
To corps reserve or permitted to retire.
Relieved from special duty or appointment at own request.
Ceases to be employed or surplus to establishment.
- (E) Appointed commission other forces.
To enlist other forces.
- (F) Not likely to become efficient.
Failed to qualify.

Mr. BROOKS: Could the minister give us the number under each of these categories?

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): With pleasure. The figures are as follows:

Period of service—	
Less than 30 days.....	2,059
Less than 90 days.....	5,185
Less than 183 days.....	6,905
Less than 365 days.....	3,219
More than 365 days.....	741

Under category (A), the first one I mentioned, the figures are as follows:

Period of service—	
Less than 30 days.....	876
Less than 90 days.....	2,568
Less than 183 days.....	4,252
Less than 365 days.....	2,525
More than 365 days.....	608
Total.....	10,829

Does my hon. friend want the figures broken down by military districts?

Mr. BROOKS: No. All those not likely to become efficient soldiers would not necessarily be medically unfit?

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): No; those are separate categories. Under category (B) the number is 1,073, and under category (C) it is 520.

Mr. REID: Perhaps the minister could put the whole table on *Hansard*.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): The remaining figures are: category (D), 1,289; category (E), 331; category (F), 4,067. The grand total amounts to 18,109.

Mr. ROSS (Souris): I think this statement by the minister is further proof that the medical inspection has been terribly slack. The government has had the experience of the last war to guide it, and the fact that the percentage is still as large as has been stated by the minister is ample proof that there has been carelessness somewhere in connection with these medical examinations.

Further, Mr. Chairman, I think this is very unfair to many municipalities throughout the country. As hon. members know, the Minister of Labour has informed the provinces that after the end of this month the federal government will make no further contribution towards the cost of relief. These men, as the previous speaker pointed out, are under a great handicap in seeking employment. They become a direct charge on the municipalities, which is most unfair both to the municipalities and to the discharged soldiers. I would strongly urge upon the government, in the first place, that they tighten up their medical inspection and, following that, that some system of convalescent care should be developed under which these men would be nursed back to health when they are discharged as medically unfit. I think it is the duty of the federal government to do everything in its power for these people who find themselves in this position.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): In the three services: the total number of applications for enlistment in the army was 192,415. Of these, 28,316 were rejected as being permanently unfit and 7,949 as being temporarily unfit, a total of 36,265. These combined figures represent a ratio of 18.8 per thousand. Subsequent to attestation, 3,492 were rejected up to June 1, 1940. This would represent 1.2 per cent of the whole, which, added to the 18.8 per cent before attestation, would amount to 20 per cent.

In the air force the total number of examinations made in twenty recruiting centres from August 1 to September 30, 1940, was 21,311. As a result of these examinations, 5,244 were rejected, or 24.6 per cent. These are the