

is a shorter term, but it means the same?—A. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is the body which takes charge of the man, on discharge from the C.E.F.

Q. And your idea is that that department should have the right to pay him and his family a sum which is equal to his military pay, his wife's separation allowance, and the Patriotic Fund?—A. Not exactly, but more or less equal.

Q. Do you say they have that right now?—A. No, they have not, until this Order in Council, which is before Council now, is passed.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, that is the recommendation of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department to Council.

By Mr. Cronyn:

Q. Then when he is through that treatment, so far as that treatment is considered possible or necessary, and that includes, I understand, vocational training, he is discharged from that Department, and he comes under your jurisdiction for pension?—A. He comes in for pension.

Q. I understand there is another class of soldiers that does not come under the Department of Civil Re-establishment, outpatients, soldiers who live at home, and there are a great many, I believe?—A. I have not any accurate figures at all, but I understand there are a large number of men now receiving pay and allowance who cannot be discharged until their treatment is complete. Although they only need perhaps daily dressing, or daily massage, and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, I do not think, is ready to treat those cases, and, in any case, they have no authority to treat them. The regulation says, under that Order in Council 433, that a man shall not be discharged from the Department of Militia and Defence until he no longer requires any treatment, except the long treatment cases. But there are a very large number of these men who might apparently just as well be discharged, and could get their massage, and might be given their pension. I know of a case, I do not know the name, because I was not told it, where a young man was getting his massage at 8.30 in the morning. It took a quarter of an hour, and he was getting his pay and allowances, and subsistence, and was also getting down to his job at 9.15 in the morning and was also getting his pay from that job. The Department of Militia and Defence was paying to him his pay and allowances, and the man was also earning his ordinary salary besides.

Mr. Ross: That is the very thing I want to get at. Take a private who is totally disabled and goes into one of these hospitals, what will his dependents get?

WITNESS: What is recommended is this: While the man is undergoing treatment under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, he personally will get \$38, plus \$8, less \$30, which will make him \$16 pocket money. His wife will get \$35 plus \$8, that makes \$43. He gets altogether, and if he were on pension—

By Mr. Ross:

Q. His pension would only amount to \$600 a year?—A. \$696. He gets \$1 more per month. It is really most necessary, it seems to me to give proper treatment to these men that come back, especially if they are tuberculosis cases. A great deal depends upon not allowing tuberculosis men to go around the streets when their disease is active at all, and it is infinitely better that they should be treated and encouraged to take the treatment, than that they should be able to say, "If I can get out I shall have a larger pension than the allowances I shall get if I remain here for treatment." It is far better to say to them, "We will give you a larger allowance while you are undergoing treatment."

By Mr. Nickle:

Q. You have not gone so far as to say that a man should be compelled to remain in the sanatorium?—A. No, that is not the intention; you cannot force a man to take treatment if he does not want it.

[Mr. Kenneth Archibald.]