

1. Medical care and the work of the Military Hospitals Commission.
2. Vocational training and re-education.
3. Provincial co-operation in securing employment, and—
4. Pay and allowance.

1. MEDICAL CARE AND THE WORK OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

The evidence indicates that up to the 31st day of March, 1917, the Military Hospitals Commission dealt with 13,826 enlisted men, who had returned to Canada:— 2,609 in 1915; 6,629 in 1916; and 4,588 in the three months of the present year. Of the 13,826 returned men, 2,891 were entitled to immediate discharge without pension, being either unfit for overseas service and able to take up their previous civilian occupations, or suffering from disabilities not the result of service, and involving no claim as a result of, or aggravated by the result of, military service. 9,124 were men whose condition would be benefited by further medical treatment or rest in convalescent homes, hospitals or sanatoria. 3,514 were suffering from wounds; 670 were affected with tuberculosis; 180 were insane; 9 were totally blind; and 177 suffered from major amputations. The degree of disability of the 13,826 men is fixed by the medical board at the port of disembarkation as follows:—

Up to 25 per cent disability	7,418
From 26 to 50 per cent.	2,923
From 51 to 75 per cent	927
From 76 to 100 per cent.	1,975

There is no record of 583 cases.

The necessity for making special provision for the suitable accommodation and medical care and attention of returned soldiers is therefore apparent, not only for those requiring ordinary medical treatment, but also for those who are blind or insane, or have suffered from amputations.

In the early months of the war, active or bed cases were not returned to Canada, but in the month of November, 1916, Sir George Perley cabled the Military Hospitals Commission indicating that there was urgent necessity for provision being made in Canada to take care of such cases. He indicated that there were 300 men then boarded and ready to proceed to Canada, all ambulatory cases and permanently unfit for further service, at the same time estimating that there were 3,000 patients in England who could be disposed of in that way, thus relieving the hospital congestion there. Some public misunderstanding arose at one time; the 300 boarded men were confused with the 3,000 who might ultimately be returned to Canada. Provision was at once made by the Military Hospitals Commission to care for the bed cases; and since the beginning of the year, they have been steadily returning to Canada for treatment.

The evidence indicates that all returned men received excellent care and attention in the hospitals in Great Britain, and that, while accommodation for the transport of bed patients across the Atlantic was at first indifferent, it has steadily improved, and properly equipped hospital ships are now available for the transportation of such men to Canada, and suitably equipped hospital trains have been provided by the railways to forward them to the hospitals and homes selected for their accommodation.

Suitable accommodation with proper medical care and attention and adequate hospital facilities have been provided for the returned men when they disembark at St. John, Halifax and Quebec. A certain number of returned men suffer on arrival from contagious and infectious diseases. In this regard, it may be noted that tubercular patients have received special attention. While there is a disposition on the part of some of the men to decline treatment and return to civil life before they are cured, or at least placed in a condition where nature may effect a cure, every effort