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present condition and that would not justify the degree of disability estimated under 11. I would know that one or the other is wrong. They have taken away the greatest check on the actions of the board that I have had.

Q. Why do you say that it interferes with the board?—A. It does practically interfere with the board because the A.D.M.S. office has no check on it, and previously the disability described under section 9, 227, and the incapacity estimated under section 11 are inconsistent, and by doing away with section 11 as has been done recently you have no check whatever as to whether section 9 is right or not.

*By Mr. Nickle:*

Q. You see no objection to the man's giving a statement of his side of the case, and having it recorded on the form, do you?—A. Not at all, our boards are instructed to do this; the medical officers are instructed to first set out all the symptoms complained of.

Q. And you can see no objection to the man's statement of his case being on every form, and that could be followed by the court's finding as to the facts?—A. Right.

*By Mr. Sutherland:*

Q. Do you have the previous medical board before you when a soldier comes up for examination?—A. Invariably, the chief exception is when a man comes in from another district.

Q. Then you have the boards in England and other places, and you carefully consider the findings of these boards?—A. Yes.

Q. I have a case here that was dealt with in London; perhaps you will look at it and see. There is a considerable difference in the findings of the boards. (File handed to witness.)—A. (After examining file.) This board finds that at that date he was fit for duty.

Q. This board in Shoreham recommended six months leave on furlough?—A. It says 'C III' duty in England, at that time they expected it to be raised here.

Q. Then he was boarded in London in November, 1914, six months at least total disability, and three weeks later, the next board says one month?—A. He was out of the hospital practically a free agent.

Q. The board on November 30 recommends that he shall have six months' total disability?—A. That is right.

Q. And three weeks later the board recommends that he shall have four months and recommends his discharge?—A. Quite probable.

Q. It seems to be remarkable the difference between the two boards, does it not?—A. It shows that the six months recommendation was incorrect.

Q. That the case was not properly diagnosed at first?—A. No, it is the middle board; the board overseas and this board at Quebec and the last board apparently all agree, it shows that the middle board was incorrect.

Q. Does that mean that the six months was properly recommended?—A. It means fit for duty in England and likely to be raised after six months; it means on duty.

Q. So that the next board is the one you think fell down?—A. The second one, the one in England, the one in Quebec, and the last one, all apparently agree.

Q. So that is the board then that you would consider were in error?—A. Yes.

Q. Probable duration of disability, two years, and it is signed by one medical officer?—A. A medical officer brings the case forward.

Q. This case was before the full board?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Nesbitt:*

Q. Is that (producing document) the form used for the officers?—A. This is the form they used to use previous to officers' going overseas; an officer may previously have been in the service for six or eight months or a year, without a medical board.

[Dr. D. J. McKay.]