

- (1) Some person acquainted with the processes of education.
- (2) An agricultural educationalist.
- (3) An employer.
- (4) A labour representative.

The procedure adopted to determine whether or not a man is eligible for re-education is as follows:—

Each man who, from his medical record, appears likely to be unable to follow his previous occupation, is specially examined by a small Board known as a "Disabled Soldiers' Training Board," composed of three persons, namely:—

- (a) The District Vocational Officer;
- (b) The Medical Officer in charge of Unit; and
- (c) A member of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Training.

The findings of the Board are transmitted to the Head Office of the Commission, and if approved, the Vocational Officer is notified to arrange for the training of the men in some suitable institution or private establishment.

The question as to what new occupation a disabled man may be trained for is clearly, first of all, a medical one. But it is a question for a technical specialist or "Vocational Counsellor;" a man well versed in a knowledge of the methods of various industries and of the training necessary for those who desire to pursue them. But further, and this is an important consideration; it is an economic question, touching the law of supply and demand. While there are a number of occupations for which it is not difficult to train men, it does not follow that employment can readily be obtained in them. Last, by no means least, the man's own wishes and desires for his future must be consulted.

The question, therefore, is an individual one, and every case is investigated separately. The decision as to the occupation for which an opportunity of being trained is to be offered a man, is made in the light of the medical, training, economic and personal factors of his case, but an endeavour is always made to have him take up some work in which his former training will not be wasted, and some form of employment also in which there is active demand for workmen. For instance, supposing a man had been a painter, but on account of shell-shock was unable to continue in that occupation because of vertigo, he would be re-educated so as to make him a sign-painter.

Twelve thousand men had by the middle of January passed through the hands of the Hospitals Commission, and of this number in the neighbourhood of fifteen hundred had received vocational training and had passed into civil life, and many have by letters acknowledged the advantages they had received from the education given by the Commission. This work of re-education was only begun by the Commission at the end of June, 1916, but at the end of February, 1917, one hundred and eight cases were undergoing re-education. Some twelve cases had concluded their courses very successfully, but the number is probably too small to found any definite conclusion upon. The question arises as to what extent re-education should be undertaken by the Commission, because the process may be long and may be very expensive to the State, and is possible of abuse on account of insincerity of those undertaking it in some cases. A further question arises as to whether it would be wise for the Commission, after the discharge of a soldier who has then not been able to get along in life, to re-enlist or enroll this soldier for the purpose of re-education in some occupation in which it might be possible that he might succeed.

The question of increasing the subsistence allowance to men undergoing re-education was also considered but your Committee has been informed that by Order in Council, No. 976, dated April 12, 1917, the rate of pay for subsistence of men living out during re-education has been raised from sixty cents to one dollar per day, which would seem to meet the case. The same Order in Council also widened the scope of the