

drunkard, or if he goes to the penitentiary or is executed for crime, his dependents must be supported by themselves and their friends, or turn to the charity of the community. Are the dependents of soldiers and sailors, in similar circumstances, to be supported by the State? If so, since the occurrence which removed their support is unconnected with military or naval service, a similar benefit should be extended to the dependents of all citizens.

The inadequacy of our educational system becomes very apparent when a full-grown Canadian, a returned soldier, about to leave a hospital cured of a transient disablement begs to be retained for a little longer in order that his primary education may be completed. Is Canada, under the Order-in-Council which provides vocational training for disabled soldiers, to continue the education which such a man should have received as a child? If it is done for the disabled soldier, since the lack of education was in no wise dependent upon his military service, a means of obtaining knowledge should exist for every citizen who desires it.

A civilian suffering from tuberculosis is permitted, restrained by nothing but the degree of his incapacity, to circulate among his fellows, often to his own detriment and to the danger of those among whom he moves. Can advantage be taken of the peculiar situation of soldiers or sailors suffering from tuberculosis to place restrictions upon them—for the benefit of themselves and their fellows—which are not placed upon civilians? It should be done for soldiers; it is but one of the things which should be done for us all under the authority of a not-yet-established Federal Department of Public Health.

If these and similar hardships, unconnected with military service, affecting disabled men, be dealt with adequately, the first step will have been taken towards remedying some of those defects in our national organization which stress of war has made very plain.

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