

has chosen his occupation wisely and is master of it his position will be most unfortunate.

It is by no means necessary for all disabled men to receive vocational training; but, when it is necessary, training should commence early so that a habit of idleness may not be formed. There are many whose occupations or social circumstances make it advisable for them to return to their homes and to their normal activities so soon as may be. No disabled man, less fortunately situated, should be permitted to return to his home until he has been placed in a position where he is capable of supporting himself. It must be remembered that only those with expert knowledge can accurately estimate the capacity of a disabled man for a given occupation; consequently, only they can wisely advise a disabled soldier in his choice of an occupation. To do so requires an intimate knowledge of the state and probable trend of the labour market in the locality where the soldier intends to live, of the operations performed in an occupation and both of the way in which a soldier's injuries interfere with the performance of that operation and of means by which that interference can be removed or avoided. Such knowledge is possessed by those constituting the Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards established by the Military Hospitals Commission for the purpose of assisting soldiers in their choice of occupation and for the purpose of directing and controlling the instruction received by disabled soldiers.

Functional reëducation, vocational training and the provision of artificial appliances are complementary processes; consequently it is advantageous that they should be carried on, coincidentally, in a single institution—in a centre of reëducation. The Central Military Hospital at Toronto is an example of such an institution; there are many with similar functions in France. In them French soldiers are measured for and supplied with artificial appliances while they are undergoing functional reëducation and vocational training. In this way, all of the operations connected with the return of a man to civilian life proceed concurrently and uninterruptedly without loss of time until he is ready to return to civilian life.

A certificate of capacity is given to soldiers who have satisfactorily received vocational training. The utmost care is taken in maintaining a high standard of efficiency in those to whom certificates are granted, in order that employers may feel safe in relying upon the competence of those possessing them. In France, every effort is made to enable disabled soldiers to go directly from a