

the best medical science the task of giving back to a soldier as far as possible the same physical capacity which he enjoyed before he took the field and so far great success had attended the effort. In Toronto would be established an institution where soldiers would not only be fitted with artificial limbs, but where soldiers would also be taught to make artificial limbs. Men under the care of the Government would not be permitted to be idle, and as a result of plans based on experience men wherever necessary would be educated to follow new occupations.

Of 200,000 men who had gone from Canada, said Mr. McLennan, only six had returned totally blind and only five wholly unable to work. Not more than 10 out of every 100 wounded would require re-education. Much of the early talk about tuberculosis among soldiers had been without foundation. The commission had provided for 1,700 consumptive men, but the hospitals had never been more than two-thirds full. To the medical profession in Ontario the Government looked for much help in a worthy cause, said Mr. McLennan, and if they failed in numbers it was because they had so many representatives in the firing line.

Stephen Leacock, Professor of Political Economy in the University of McGill, had for his subject "The Economic Problems by the Treatment and Disposition of Returned Soldiers." He hoped that the people of the Dominion will lay down as the first principle of Canadian citizenship the duty of properly and unstintingly providing for the future welfare of the disabled and maimed Canadian soldiers upon their return to Canadian shores. Let us be kind first and wise afterwards, and hand out our bounty to the Canadian heroes without a stint, in the sense that it will be a badge of honor.

In a vein of fine humor he said that in dealing with such a question before a body of medical men it appeared to him that he had been "called in," that the Ontario Medical Association was his first patient, and that he lingered over the fact with pleasure.

The political economy of war is a problem of enormous proportions," proceeded Prof. Leacock. "The question to be considered is, How are we going to dispose of the disbanded army of over twenty millions representing the allied nations after the war, a problem unparalleled in the history of the world? When these armies are disbanded and return again to civil life, what will be the consequences, and to what extent will the economic machinery of the different nations stand the strain?

Our Government has done marvellously well with the current problem before us, but we cannot always expect that the Government should assume the position of giving a lead to the people. That is not fair. Whatever difficulties may arise in the future in the adjusting of this great problem, it is our duty as citizens, it is every man's duty in his own particular sphere of life to move in the direction of creating sound