

contributions for purposes connected with the war only when they have received permission to do so from the Government. It is, moreover, probable that a central body will be organized in each Department of France to have the sole control of all activities connected with the care of returning soldiers and with similar matters.

In France, certain individuals, by generous subscriptions and other means, are endeavouring to secure a personal following among the members of returned soldiers' societies in order to further private political ends; but the whole country is so closely bound together in unity of purpose that there seems to be no danger of ex-soldiers uniting in organized societies in order to secure privileged advantage to themselves by political action. None the less, wounded men will be strong in insisting upon their rights. For that reason—in Canada as in France—there should be an accurate appreciation in the national mind of exact'y what those rights are.

#### CONCLUSION

Canada is fighting a national war; for that reason the detriments incurred by Canadian soldiers should be distributed as equally as possible among all Canadians. Only the rehabilitation of men who have suffered personal detriment by reason of their service is considered here; discussion of the equalization of economic detriment is avoided.

To secure the equitable return to civilian life of men who have been disabled by their service is a work of large dimensions. It can be accomplished best under the control of specialized agencies each closely connected with the field of its responsibilities. Since the rehabilitation of disabled men is a temporary operation, permanent machinery should not be created for effecting it unless a permanent use for that machinery exists; therefore, existing institutions and public services should be employed in caring for disabled men whenever it is possible to do so. While private benevolence may be advantageously employed it should find no essential place in providing the gladly-given advantages which disabled men receive as a right from their fellow-citizens.

All measures adopted for returning disabled men to civilian life should tend to place them, in the best and quickest manner, in an independent position in civilian life; any delay in doing so dependent upon administrative difficulties, is inadmissible. Matters important in the reinstatement of a disabled man in civilian life are, active medical and surgical treatment, functional reëducation,