

men to continue, within the limits of the capacity remaining in them, to be good citizens; a record of honourable service, and a pension, are no licence for an effortless life.

The war has produced many dislocations; the problem of the disabled soldier, like the finding of employment for demobilized armies, constitutes but a part of the work of reconstruction which the war will leave behind it. The experience, at home and abroad, of three years of war permits very definite assertions concerning means by which broken men may be mended, and concerning the methods through which the mending can be done best:—

1. Disablement is removed as completely as may be. No source of possible benefit is left unexhausted in bringing the unfitness of disabled men to an "irreducible minimum." All that medical knowledge can do by treatment, or by the supplying of artificial limbs or other devices, is done.

2. If, after treatment is finished, his disabilities make it inadvisable for a man to follow his former employment, he is fitted for another occupation by appropriate vocational training.

3. Compensation, by a pension, is given, when men leave naval or military service, for any war disability persisting in them. The amount of the pension varies in accordance with the extent of the disability, and is sufficient, together with the sailor's or soldier's remaining capacity for work, to secure "decent comfort" to him and to his dependents.

4. Employment bureaus, with widely-spread affiliations, assist discharged men in finding positions.

5. Arrangements are made by which disabled men are relieved from any increase, occasioned by the existence of their disabilities, in the cost to them of accident and life insurance, for reasonable amounts.

6. Advances of land, tools and capital, are matters requiring arrangement in the re-establishment of sailors and soldiers in civilian life.

7. To rehabilitate returning men and replace them in independent positions in civilian life is a national obligation; pri-