



### Provision for all classes

In addition to the orthopaedic hospital mentioned there is an artificial limb factory, and a hospital with all kinds of splendid methods for restoring the nerves of shell shocked men. Functional training of disabled arms and legs is concentrated at another building. In the ordinary



Discharged soldiers continue in re-education classes.

homes, however, all the facilities for carrying on standard convalescent treatment are carefully provided.

Should the injury from which a man suffers prevent him returning to his former occupation (a condition, which is always inquired into) a vocational counsellor consults with him and recommends that he learn another occupation from which he is not debarred by the injury. The M. H. C. maintains courses leading to from 30 to 35 different occupations. If such a man's taste leads him to select an occupation, not on the curriculum, but in which he would have a chance of success, the Commission is always willing to provide the necessary training.

### Education is practical

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and many other organizations and industries co-operate with the vocational training officials to make the re-education thoroughly practical. Many of the soldiers receive their training right in the factories or shops where they are to be employed.

Every returned soldier in a convalescent home is given the opportunity of taking some kind of vocational training to improve his general standard of knowledge. Workshops and class rooms are found at all institutions, usually in separate buildings designed for the purpose. Time need not hang heavily on the hands of any man in a military hospital, as all are encouraged to avail themselves of this opportunity of making themselves better fitted to obtain promotion in their own line of work.

### Now is the only time

Should the man requiring education in a new trade complete his convalescence before his training is finished he may be discharged and live at his home while the Commission continues to support him and his family by a special allowance. The idea is always kept before the disabled soldier that now is the time for him to equip himself to compete with his fit comrades who will return after the war is



Every man likes to know how to raise vegetables in his back yard. He can learn at almost any M. H. C. institution.

over. It is made clear to him that if he does not now accept the highest opportunities proffered for his improvement, there is no reason to believe that human nature has so changed

that five or ten years after this war is over the public will be any more considerate of veterans than it has been after other wars.

### Employment provided

While the soldier is in a convalescent hospital local committees under provincial management



Entertainment hall at Whitby seating 1200.

are keeping in touch with the industrial life all over the Dominion, and a choice of positions is usually open to him the minute he is discharged or his training is completed. Very often the re-educated men are taught an advanced branch of the line of work they formerly followed and in spite of their disabilities obtain better positions than they formerly held.

### WHAT OTHERS THINK

"The Military Hospitals Commission of Canada is doing everything possible to keep the troops from the Dominion in good health. Canada is doing her duty to her soldiers most thoroughly. In a word, Canada promises to do for her soldiers everything that could possibly be expected from the most democratic state in the world. The possession of this card (What Every Disabled Soldier Should Know) is a pledge to the Canadian soldier that the gratitude

of his country will be expressed in the most practical form." — The Yorkshire Observer, Sept. 5, 1917.

"This (article) can well close with a word of recognition of Canada's good fortune that this mustering of broken soldiers — this "civilization", if you will, to use a thought-challenging phrase to set off against the out-going "militarization" — is in the hands of a civilian body. The Military Hospitals Commission has shown breadth and social insight in conceiving its work for 13,000 convalescents, invalids and insane along lines of health, schooling and vocation. It has coordinated widely scattered institutional agencies into a working scheme for readjusting men to normal life and labor." — Paul U. Kellog in the Survey, New York.

Lt.-Col. Mayes, Director of the Canadian Army Gymnastic Staff, after inspecting the work of physical re-education as carried on by the Military Hospitals Commission said, in a newspaper interview. — "I have observed what is being done in England and Canada and I am convinced that the Commission is working on right lines. Many new ideas have been tried out and some exceedingly efficient apparatus has



Recreation room for Soldiers at Drummond.

been constructed. If the work continues the way it started and is expanded as it should be, one of the finest organizations of its kind in the British Empire will be created." Lt.-Col. Mayes also said he was greatly impressed with the competence and enthusiasm of the workers.



Two views of the group of buildings which are occupied by the Military Hospitals Commission at Whitby, Ont.