"BACK TO THE LAND" IN WAR SWEPT FRANCE

PHOTOS FROM FIELD GROUP

AT WORK IN FIELD THROUGH ARMLESS

By BARTON BLAKE.

With all known wrecking-chemical and pigment and money at his hand. And it is the wreckage of those who ran the war at close range. Homes can be rebuilt. The farms of the east and the Alsace can be counted. The factories at Clapton can be restored, or else razed and erected on new sites and modern plans. But what about wrecked men?

In France I have seen them.

"Yes, he was a hero for ten days and now he is a decorated ruin; a cripple for life."

Yet even "heroes" can be patched up. They can be provided with a "jambe Americaine" and an arm fitted with all sorts of joints and springs that make it practical. Last week, in the train to Rouen, I met next to one such mended hero; he showed me his arm with real pride, and explained how it had been made by the skilled mechanicians of Paris; but that he hoped to get trained to something more suitable; he would prefer to be a wood engraver—a pastime entirely

"See, Monsieur, I can hold a fork like thisone I can grasp a glass; but there is exaggeratedly long; I have to get a special glass.

Therefore mere surface limbs are needed then something like a human mechanism, which can be fitted with a hand that will do a little handy work. It is not enough to be able to hold, for a time, an object for a lifetime, look into it then. He must be restored to some kind of a path in the world of industry. That is for the sake of Belgium, or France, or Britain, or whatever country left; but it is also for the man's own sake.

I had just been at the Ecole de Reeducation Hopital, which has been under the co-operation of nurses of the American Red Cross headquarters in Paris. Mlle Alice Gerard, the co-director, told me that many men there are 21 successful cases to their experience in France, but Miss Harper was the friend to whom she turned for information and help, and with the impression they created.

"No doubt," she said, "but you must remember that, though the number of cases is small, the effort put in, the forethought and ingenuity against the difficulties, the time and the money spent on each man were such that the results are astonishing at the end result that Germany, with a free and plentiful supply of material, and of men for the war, have expended a fortune in agricultural science, and have not produced a single Physiotherapeutique." An Alsatian woman, a good treatment, of physiotherapy, or both, please Miss Harper, who is a graduate nurse herself, and Miss Harper, who is a graduate nurse herself, and Miss Harper has serious also an artificial limb, and his industrial training has put him in a good place in the social organism.

"The French have found that fifty-three per cent of the men who have lost an arm or leg can be restored to a position where they can earn their own living and support, perhaps, besides the physiotherapeutique.

"I was not thinking of the man who has lost a finger, or both a leg, or both a leg, and because our problem is not a big one, and because our organization is not a big one, and because our problem we are all up against, and the subject that must be gone into thoroughly and well, that we are under to be of much help to France or to the men who have been wrecked in the war. Therefore we have decided to specialize on the men who have had a head of red nose to France just to study it.

"I found on the spot that the French are splendid and have evolved practically every major error of treatment, and they have the men to do it, but they small men, not all, by any means, for necessity has not driven them to it. They have the organization to study the new developments, the new demands that will arise when the men return to civil life. They have the money to do it. They have the men to do it. Only, where find help is to back up that army, that will not only provide for the wrecked men, but will see and provide for the men who have been incapacitated by the modern phenomena. It is not a question of a few hundred men, but of thousands. It is a question of one hundred thousand men, and for France a day when they are themselves incapacitated.

"A scientific organization of our kind shows that it is not only the men who have lost limbs who are going to be in need of help. Many men who have gone through the war are strangely, bewildered, school teaching, street-cleaning work. And yet it is a fact that from 65 to 90 per cent of the French nurseries nowadays were before the war in a condition of nervous instability. Many of them were destined to become permanently and have been found to be defective, immoral or very poor, and the nervous instability of the men who have been under great pressure will be the challenge of a new and unprecedented problem to the medical profession. Already, America's humanitarian-most