READY TO REMAKE AMERICAN WOUNDED

Reconstruction Work Has Already Begun in a Number of Large and Well Equipped Hospitals

THE problem of putting the crippled or disabled soldier or sailor back into self-supporting civil life is one with which all the European belligerent nations have been struggling for nearly four years, with only partial success in its solution based upon the combined experience of the military and

civilian reconstruction experts, and supplemented by co-operative research under the direction of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, and the National Association of Manufacturers, a programme has been worked out by the surgeon general's office of the army which is calculated to insure to every soldier of the United States who returns from the war with the misfortune to lose a leg, blind, deaf, or otherwise badly crippled, a better chance of reinstatement as a useful member of society than was afforded to any of the soldiers of the allies in the first two or three years of the war.

Germany alone, the only nation that was prepared for this war, had included detailed plans for the reconstruction of maimed and mutilated soldiers in its war program from the beginning, and, under its autocratic system of government, was able to put them into effect at once. As a result that every crippled German soldier is able to work at some useful occupation with the slightest possible delay after his injury. The allies have had to evolve their general plans as well as particular methods, and at the beginning of the war, in this as in other phases of the great conflict, writes Frank Parker Stockbridge in New York Times.

It was not until after the United States entered the war—in May, 1917, to be exact—that the allies began to profit by the combined results of experience and principles evolved from them in respect to the war cripple. Out of the first international conference on reconstruction and restoration of the disabled combatant, held in Paris May 8 to 12, 1917, at which delegates from the United States surgeon general's office sat for the first time on representatives of their allies at war, came an international interchange of knowledge and experience which led to a second and final conference, held in London last November, a permanent interstitial committee was created which will have its headquarters in a new permanent institute for the disabled, endowed by the French government with 150,000 francs ($30,000) for building and equipment, and maintained by annual appropriations of 30,000 francs ($6,000) each by the different allied nations represented.

Already this clearing house of scientific and economic information for the benefit of the war cripples has done invaluable work in sending the warring nations to profit by each other's experience, and incidentally has been the means of many enthusiasms have come from American sources, our army surgeons having had opportunities for comparative observation of battlefield surgery in different countries denied to those whose nations had been actually at war for three years. The United States, therefore, will begin its work of reconstruction with the accumulated experience of nearly four years to build upon.

The first steps toward reinstatement to a self-supporting station, and by far the most important of all, are those which concern themselves with the soldier involves the compensations legally and carried on continuously and successfully throughout the period of his hospital treatment.

This is especially true in the case of the soldier who has lost a limb or who has been blinded. One of the most important lessons gained from the experience of the allies, if put into force at once, is that the problem of the restoration to civil life of the crippled soldier is not one of the hospital era, even more than of the surgical convalescence. The experience of the French soldier, who had to deal with a terrific proportion of amputees in the first two years of the war, was disheartening. Fewer than 10 per cent of disabled soldiers expressed a desire or even willingness to learn how to do useful work, and a large proportion had "lost their nerve" at the mere thought of facing the world with a mutilation. Most of these felt that they had done enough for their country—that the sacrifice was all that could be asked of them. Because facilities for the early employment of patients, even at trivial occupations, were lacking in the military hospitals they had acquired the habit of idleness which, when once fixed, is almost inevitable in the case.

The experience of France differed only in degree from that of the other allied nations. It proved a similar experience, and not only gave the disabled soldier the habit of idleness, but made him somewhat self-conscious, for it always kept the wrecks himself of the opportunity thus afforded, the psychological and moral rehabilitation of every American incapacitated by his injuries for further military service will begin with and go on parallel with his physical rehabilitation, which, in the case of many, presents new variety of "mechanical" problems, the actual development in their utmost usefulness of the limbs and organs remaining physical powers.

The first exercises of the man who has lost a limb is either danger or the "phantom foot" or even sensation. "Nobody has any use for a cripple," is the way in which nine out of ten express it. Unless he is a man whose former occupation was largely physical, and dependent upon the use of his physical energies, he sees no ray of hope for his own future. Even when mentally prepared, this state of mind quickly becomes fixed and all but irremediable. So the first step toward rehabilitation, which will begin almost as soon as the injured man comes out from under the anesthetic, is what they are learning to call in surgeons general's office "close-up work." By every means that can be devised the cripple is to be convinced that his case is not hopeless, that he will lose nothing of importance in the way of industrial ambition—perhaps a better chance than he has ever had before.

One of the most important moves of instilling this confidence has been shown to be through the utilization of "close-up work," themselves cripples, who have lost limbs and have had to learn to use artificial substitutes, made good. Plans are now in force for the employment of a large corps of "reconstruction workers," that are to be recruited through the aid of the Red Cross institute, the National Association of Manufacturers and the surgeon-companies dealing with industrial accidents, the Council of National Defense and Red Cross, which have rendered meritorious service in war and are ready to continue their activities in earlier termination than Washington is figuring on, and who will provide a supply of "workers to men" from the graduates of the reconstruction hospitals. These workers are to be placed in the wards of the hospitals, the hospital ships that will bring the disabled men home, and in the convalescent homes, and to be the general and special hospitals.

Supplementing the work of the "close-up men," whose function is to demonstrate both ends and means of what a cripple is for from useless, will be books, pictures, motion pictures, and other educational devices to inspire the will and encourage the ambition of the injured man. In the surgeon general's office a wonderful book is being compiled, under the direction of one of the most prominent illustrators in America, in which the stories of thousands of maimed and crippled men who have overcome their misfortunes, and are now leading successful lives, are told in word and picture. Profusely illustrated, copies of this book will be available for every hospital, to give the wounded man a fair run for his money.

Both the reconstruction hospitals and the general scheme of rehabilitation of the disabled will be open to civilian employees of the government who have been injured in the course of their duties, under certain restrictions the vocational rehabilitation provisions of which will apply to those not injured in any civil employment, but whose cases to be established by the rehabilitation board, and who are to be given the same benefits. Where they develop a permanent asset for peace, a long step toward solving the problem of providing industrial cripples as good as the war cripple back on the pay roll.

CHEERED HIM UP.

Caller—I sent you a poem about three weeks ago. What have you decided to do with it?

Editor—I'm holding it. Every little while lately I get to thinking that we are not getting as good a paper as we ought, and then I take that poem and read it over, and it cheers me up wonderfully, and I feel that makes me cheerful again. Say, how much credit can you get?—Boston Transcript.

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Hay and Grain.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $30.75@31.00; No. 2 timothy $29.00@30.00; No. 1 clover mixed $28.50@29.00; No. 1 clover $28.00@28.50; No. 1 timothy and clover $27.00@28.00.

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Hogs—Extra, $19.75@21.00; good to choice packers and butchers, $19.50@19.75; mixed, $19.50@19.75; common to fair, $19.00@19.50; light shippers, $19.50@19.75; pigs, $19.00@19.50; roughs, $17.00@17.50; stags, $14.00@15.00.

Sheep—Extra, $10.75@11.25; good to choice, $10.00@10.75; common to fair, $8.00@10.00; lambs, $14.00@14.75.

USE SANDBAGS ON WARSHIPS

Have Been Found to Form the Only Efficient Protection for the Guns and Gun Crews.

The use of sandbags or wicker basket filled with sand as a protection against hostile projectiles in warfare is by no means new, but the present war has developed some of the most extensive use ever known of this simple defensive form, says Popular Science Monthly. Against the enormous force of the modern explosive neither steel nor concrete offers adequate protection. It was found that sandbags, whether piled in a loose state or in bags, formed a more effective protection against shrapnel, shell shrapnel or the projectiles of small arms or machine guns than barricades of other material.

A picture taken on board of a British monitor preparing to go into action shows that sandbags as a means of protection are by no means confined to the warfare in the trenches. A cursory glance around the deck will show the use of the terms to give additional protection to the big guns and the crew, almost forty sandbags being piled on a bottle battleship or be attacked by a bottle airplane. Without these sandbags the roof of the turret would offer little protection against shells of the kind so often almost vertically. This roof is not armored, as the sides are, with a high angle of resistance and to bombs dropped from aircraft.

How They Jest With Death.

When one division moves up to a new headquarters it can along with it a surprise in the line. Dugouts have to be as comfortable as the exigencies of the situation will allow. Many of those "dash-boards and bed springs as story-a' nights," and straightway to the rear in look proper order. In fact, to have be found the village boarse, which by some overnight had not been entertained. And there he lies sightly.

Then comes the task of the cook, and tried to hook on the roof. But the cook is a man of resource, and knows that he can conjure all over the sergeant, and a fine fire soon blazes in the open and the officers sit down to eat. One is overheard on a one-man basis and ought to be ashamed of it.

"It's very comfortable," the sergeant major says. "And if they shell us out at least the reclusions of different trades may be mentioned; gardens can have been started work, and every possible facility for encouraging the men to take up their new occupations. Then, there, too, will be centered the work of the "reconstruction aids," a corps of instructors in physical training, specially trained for the work of drilling crippled men in the fullest use of their remaining muscles, so that they may learn to exercise their faculties to the utmost. The degree to which the stump of an arm or a leg may become mobile and useful has been carefully estimated, and it is found to be surprisingly great. It is surprising to a soldier observer how useful half a forearm, for instance, may become. The corps of reconstruction aids is being recruited from among men and women instructors in gymnastics, who undergo a course in fish hall twenty-seven months.

Cold-Storage Fish.

The business of breeding and stocking fish, and the commercial handling of when properly handled, received its first commendation of the United States fisheries service, which has been in operation for a number of years. It is pointed out that freezing and frozen storage will hold fish for many months in the condition in which they were received, but will not improve it. Experience has shown how much fine young lady who presented a check at a bank. The clerk glanced at the signature, it said:

"I'm sorry you can't pay this over the counter, Miss."

"Then," she said, "I'll come behind it."

Slow Progress.

"Say, young woman," roared pa from the head of the stairs, "how long are you going to keep company? Don't you think it's time you were getting married?"

"Yes, pa," replied the young woman, "but you mustn't be so impatient. You've got as far as the second floor."

Fast Brick One Cent.

Fast brick are now being installed in Dublin at a penny each, instead of the usual 2½d. for a cripple is for from useless, will be books, pictures, motion pictures, and other educational devices to inspire the will and encourage the ambition of the injured man. In the surgeon general's office a wonderful book is being compiled, under the direction of one of the most prominent illustrators in America, in which the stories of thousands of maimed and crippled men who have overcome their misfortunes, and are now leading successful lives, are told in word and picture. Profusely illustrated, copies of this book will be available for every hospital, to give the wounded man a fair run for his money.

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FORCE OF HABIT.

"Where you been, Rastus?" asked a friend of an old horseman who had kept up with the procession of automobiles for a considerable time.

"Oh, I'm just out to let the critter stretch her legs a bit and take the kinks out of the gasoline."

NOW THAT SEPTEMBER IS HERE

It is a mystery to the younger generation—they cannot understand why the weeks that make up July and August pass so much more quickly than any other weeks in the year. Only a few days ago they raised their faces blissfully to the "long vacation" and it seemed impossible here in the hottest time imaginable and with it remain the beginning of the school year again.

But the wholesome looking Sapper and the comfortable bowling and stumps fish, and the commercial handling of when properly handled, received its first commendation of the United States fisheries service, which has been in operation for a number of years. It is pointed out that freezing and frozen storage will hold fish for many months in the condition in which they were received, but will not improve it. Experience has shown how much fine young lady who presented a check at a bank. The clerk glanced at the signature, it said:

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ENTER THE AIRPLANE COAT

Here is the new airplane coat, made its bow and was introduced to admiring and appreciative world at the style show held recently at the Hotel Astor in New York. Those who think when up and work out the details of the airplane coat should be clothed, come together and present their ideas to the designer, who has done what he can to please judgment upon them.

There was a great gathering of handsome new coats at the style show, but this airplane coat was the most interesting of them all. Are you going to have to forego this wonderful new achievement in coats? We are not. It may be a long time before we can all have one, but the airplane coat will shortly be among those present in nearly every well dressed city.

This airplane coat was in taupe velvet and was cut on the lines of the navy-cooking clothes, something like a pea jacket. Buttons were used in connection with any manner of fascinating but forgotten manner. It is a straight

affair, with pockets placed at the hips and a fairly high collar that can be worn up in the back—even the buttons bespeaking the genius that designed it.

Its most distinguishing feature is the airplane cape, which is a delightful accessory. It is especially good.

Taupe and green peppers served on lettuce with mayonnaise is another delightful dish.

Walnuts and dates are delicious served with cream cheese and nothing rich is nicer than a salad of pineapple.

Brazilian Salad—Here is a dainty salad that is delicious with cream cheese. Take equal parts of sliced pineapple and strawberries, and cover them with a little sugar. Let this stand for an hour or two, and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

Pineapple cheese, a delightful dessert, is delicious with any meal. Cut a can of pineapple in small pieces, and to each cup add a cup of sugar and a tablespoonful of gelatine. Let this soak in a little cold water, and then dissolve it in a cup of boiling water. Add the pineapple and sugar, and put in a mold to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Cheese and celery in a dainty combination. Cut the celery in small pieces, and add to it a little grated cheese. Season well with salt and pepper, and serve on lettuce with French dressing.

French dressing is usually prepared by mixing one part of vinegar to three parts of oil, with salt and pepper to taste. Some cooks prefer to vary this dressing by adding a teaspoonful of chopped onion, parsley, green pepper or green pepper to any of these salads as an accompaniment or as seasoning. Served in this way the dressing will be especially good.

Parsley and green peppers served on lettuce with mayonnaise is another delightful salad