

P.A.M.

Winning Through

From
War
to
Peace

New Zealand

This illustrated book, edited by L. S. FANNING, shows the wide range of help given to discharged soldiers by the New Zealand Government in the re-establishment of the men in civilian life.

• 1919 •

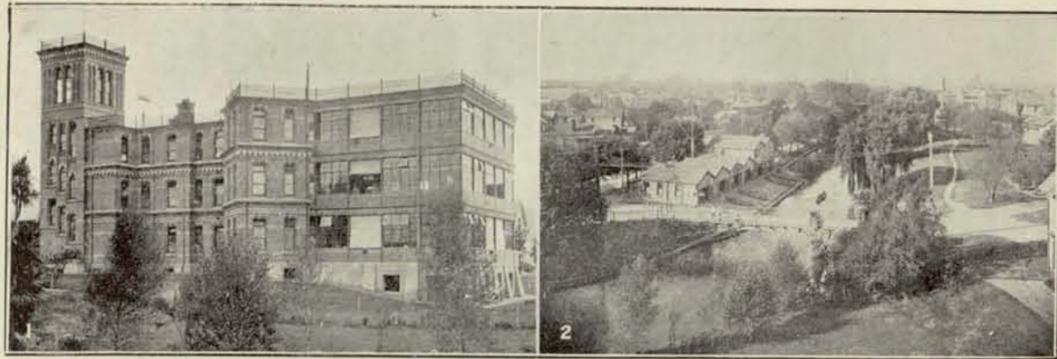
CANTERBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHRISTCHURCH

WINNING THROUGH
FROM
WAR TO PEACE.



TO-DAY a world saved from Germany's plot of brutal domination has to grapple with the stupendous tasks of reconstruction—material and moral—tasks which demand the best statesmanship in all continents. The first duty in this stage of recovery from the most far-reaching war havoc in history is a just and generous proof of gratitude to the brave men who broke the Prussian power. In the early days of the war it was said, and it was written, that the defended would act in a manner worthy of their defenders. An indication of the fulfilment of this promise in New Zealand is given in this illustrated book. It is a hurried survey of the field. The record does not include everything done here for returned soldiers and their dependants, but the pictures and the letterpress show clearly that much has been done—and more is being done—to prove New Zealand's gratitude to the men who helped well to win the war. The book gives evidence that the New Zealand authorities are taking pains to restore as far as possible the physical and mental strength of men broken by wounds or sickness, and to enable them to re-establish themselves efficiently and comfortably in civilian life. For many men the Repatriation Department, in co-operation with other Departments of State, is opening up new opportunities better than any that had come to them in the years before the war. Men of energy, with such a will to win in peace as they had in war, have now the encouragement and reasonable facilities to assure for themselves and their dependants a prosperous and happy future.

CANTERBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHRISTCHURCH
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
**THIS VOLUME MUST NOT
BE TAKEN AWAY FROM
THE LIBRARY**
Class No. 362.86 WIN
Acc. No. 3050
Location Z. CASE. P A M.
Presented by Repatriation Dept
Date DEC 23 1919
W. & T. LTD. C4905



CHALMERS ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Christchurch, adjoining the River Avon.



TRENTHAM ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL (an evolution from camp buildings).
These two pictures join in a panorama.

Help for Body and Mind.



Wonderful Work in Hospitals.

A HIGHLY specialized organization of hospitals and convalescent homes under the control of the Defence Department has been gradually evolved to a degree of efficiency which has been praised by many impartial observers. Soldiers disabled by wounds or sickness have the benefit of the best skill available to strengthen them for suitable tasks in civilian life. Even political opponents of the Minister of Defence have placed on record in Parliament their belief that Sir James Allen has exerted himself to assure the right treatment of soldiers.

Some men grievously smitten by the war may have to go through several hospitals for various treatments before they are strong enough to re-enter the workaday world. The final stage of recovery and restoration is in one of the well-equipped orthopaedic hospitals. The word "orthopaedic" is much misunderstood among the public. The Greek roots are *orthos* (right) and *pais* (a child), for orthopaedia was originally the art of curing or remedying the deformities of children (making them right). In time the scope of the word was extended to cover the treatment of any human body for the correction of defects. Thus a military orthopaedic hospital is one for the restoration of functional activities, with or without artificial appliances, of disabled soldiers. It is a human-repairing place.

The publication of some remarkable results—almost miraculous, in the popular view—in the treatment of some soldiers has led to an expectation of similar marvels in other cases. It is believed that scientific men can outwit Mother Nature—do things masterfully behind her back, and chuckle at the clever-

ness. Yet the plain truth is that Nature retains her pride of place in the medical profession. The physicians and surgeons coax Nature, they encourage her, but they do not try to beat her—if they knew their business, as they do in New Zealand's hospitals.

There is a simple explanation of some of the cures that have seemed so amazing to the lay mind. For example, Major A. F. Hearst, R.A.M.C., has quoted these cases in England:—

An officer was badly gassed. He could not open his eyes; he screwed the left side of the face when he made the attempt, and he regarded himself as permanently blind. He could only whisper a few unintelligible sounds. He had been blown up, as well as gassed, and could not walk or move his right arm. At the end of two months no improvement had occurred, and he believed his condition hopeless. He was then taken in an ambulance to a special hospital twenty miles away. He was cured in one afternoon. It was found that all his symptoms were functional; treatment by persuasion and re-education quickly restored his sight, his speech, and his muscular power, and the same evening he was able to telegraph to his parents, "I can see, I can talk, I can write, I can walk."

There have been numerous cases of total paralysis of both legs, after burial, in which complete recovery has resulted through psychotherapy, even after eighteen months, though all the typical signs of organic disease were present. This does not mean that the signs are after all of no significance, for structural changes are certainly present at first and cause the initial paralysis. But they gradually disappear to such an extent that little or no incapacity remains, the organic paralysis being replaced by functional paralysis, yet the signs are so delicate that the minute changes still present in the nervous system are sufficient to explain their persistence.

Similar results have been achieved in New Zealand in similar circumstances. When the medical examination shows that the soldier's trouble is due rather to a mental attitude than to real functional disability he is usually soon cured. It is seen that the saying of Paget applies: "He says 'I cannot'; it looks like 'I will not'; but it is 'I cannot will.'" The will-power is restored.

Another fact stated by Major Hearst is also well understood in New Zealand. Here it is:—

The war has taught the physician many things: taught him to realize as never before how enormous is the influence of the mind upon the body. He has learnt that the mind is not merely at work in those diseases which have always been regarded as functional and independent of structural change, but that many conditions which are undoubtedly organic and due to actual injury or disease of some part of the body may be profoundly influenced by the mind. A symptom caused by obvious injury or disease may in this way be unconsciously exaggerated, so that the resulting condition is partly organic and partly functional; or it may be perpetuated after the original organic condition has disappeared, so that it ends by being entirely functional, is curable by persuasion, re-education, and suggestion—the three chief methods of psychotherapy. In these cases the flesh is willing but the spirit is weak. For the weak in spirit, psychotherapy—mental treatment—is the only cure.

One simple sentence, stated by a New Zealand medical officer, crystallizes the purpose of every kind of military hospital. "The main object," he says, "is to increase the functional activity of an individual." That may look like a platitude to some critical readers; but the words "increase," "functional," "activity," and "individual" have a very wide range. It takes a large organization of physicians, surgeons, nurses, massage experts, and other skilled workers, and a great variety of equipment to achieve that "main object." The different injuries that a man can suffer in modern war would

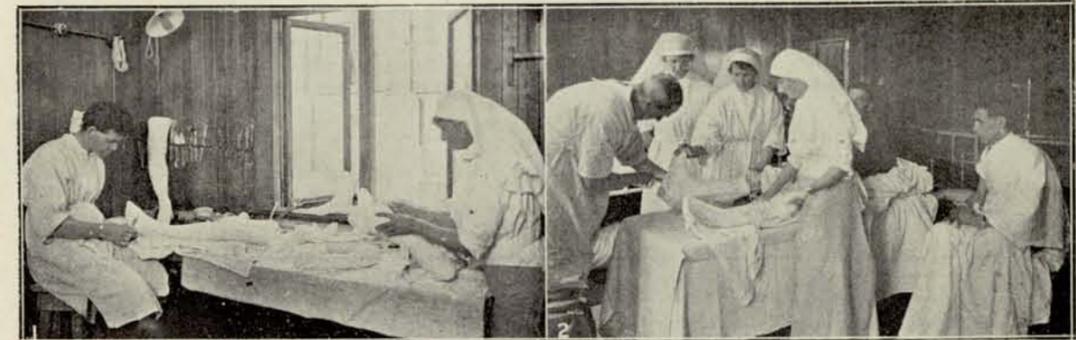
require a book of this size for adequate description, even for a summary. When the differences of individual temperament are taken with the injuries, and necessary consideration is given to the prospective occupation of the patient, it is plain that the hospital staffs have plenty to do in "increasing the functional activity of an individual."

A visit to the orthopaedic hospitals shows a pleasant absence of cold official formality. The aim is the "big family" feeling. It is recognized that every possible care has to be taken to keep the men in the best possible state of mind to help their bodies. They are encouraged to look outward brightly in hope, not inward darkly in despair. Always they are led to exercise of mind and body, but not worried about it. A co-operation of the patient with the staff in the curative process is established in an atmosphere of good-fellowship.

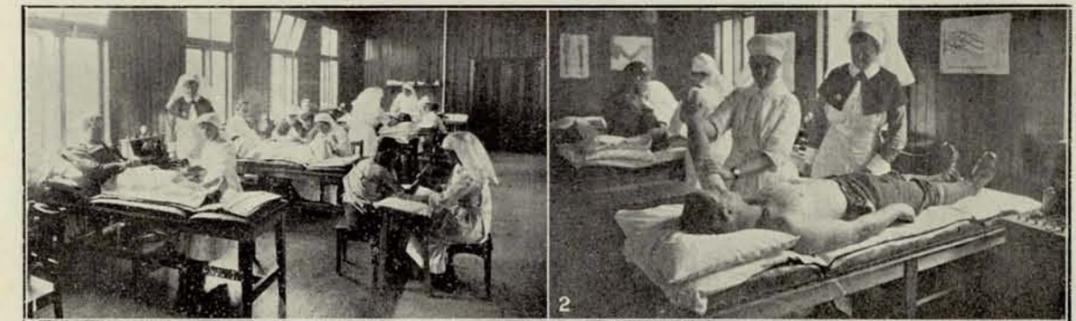
"We cut out the frills," was another terse remark in an orthopaedic hospital. The speaker said that there was no waste of time in vague experiments with equipment in the expectation that if one thing did not help another would. Every care was taken to obtain as quickly as possible a thorough knowledge of a patient's condition and to eliminate any treatment which was not likely to be beneficial. This was a valuable saving of time for staff and patients alike. In short, straight-out common-sense was the working-rule.

Again, common-sense is the guiding principle in the provision of artificial equipment for men who have lost limbs. In each case proper consideration is given to the past and prospective occupations. For example, a movable joint on a hand may be desirable for a man who intends to use it lightly as a clerk, and a much stronger, comparatively, stiff joint may be preferable for a farm worker.

Facilities for play as well as for work are ample at the hospitals and homes. They have rooms for reading and writing and popular indoor games, music, and other good cheer. There is also provision for field sports. Altogether the equipment is on a scale to meet the mood of any patient not hopelessly eccentric.



Making Plaster Casts at Chalmers Hospital.



The Massage-room at Chalmers Hospital.

(Electrical apparatus is used in the re-education of muscles. The current is a good stimulant.)

Hospitals and Homes.

THE following summary from the fourth edition of the "Soldier's Guide" shows the great variety of hospitals and convalescent homes for soldiers.

AUCKLAND MILITARY DISTRICT.

General and Orthopædic: The military annexe to Auckland Hospital has a very pleasant setting in the Domain. It has accommodation for about two hundred cases, and is provided with very complete orthopædic, massage, and electrical department.

General: The special military ward at Whangarei Hospital has a good massage and electrical department.

General: There is a military ward for general cases attached to Hamilton Hospital.

Kamo Springs: The well-known springs at Kamo, near Whangarei, are extremely efficacious in the cure of nervous and neurasthenic cases. Accommodation for about twenty soldiers is provided here.

Orthopædic: King George V Orthopædic Hospital, Rotorua, takes cases requiring special orthopædic treatment, and accommodates about 160. Extensions will enable a total of 300 beds to be provided. Patients at these Rotorua institutions are able to take full advantage of the facilities for baths, douches, air massage, electrical treatment, and X rays.

Convalescent Home, Epsom, near the City of Auckland, is controlled by the Auckland Hospital Board, and is under the St. John Ambulance Association. It is used for suitable cases transferred from Auckland Hospital only.

Convalescent Home for Nurses, near Fort Cautley, at Devonport, Auckland. This is in charge of a matron and is staffed by V.A.D.s. There is accommodation for about twenty-four convalescent cases.

WELLINGTON MILITARY DISTRICT.

General: There is a military annexe to Napier Hospital, almost in the grounds of that institution, capable of accommodating forty general cases.

General: A special ward for general military cases is being built at the Masterton Hospital.

Chest Cases, &c.: Featherston Military Hospital is being devoted to cases of chest trouble, and will also be utilized for suitable neurasthenic and heart cases. It has a separate department for infectious diseases. The wards accommodate 400 patients, but are capable of large extension by the use of hutments.

Orthopædic and General: Trentham Military Hospital is a large centre for orthopædic treatment and general, accommodating about five hundred patients.

Consumptive Sanatorium: Pukeora Sanatorium, near Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay, is a sanatorium for consumptives, with accommodation for 150 patients. It is on an elevated site, surrounded by 326 acres of land, which affords opportunities of useful open-air occupation under skilled instructors.

Convalescent Home, Gonville, Wanganui, adjoining the public hospital. This is controlled by the Patriotic Association, and has accommodation for about twenty. A matron is in charge.

Convalescent Home, Miramar, Wellington, formerly the Lahmann Home. This is being mainly used as a hostel for artificial-limb cases. The accommodation is for about forty. A matron is in charge. The home is managed by the Defence Department.

CANTERBURY MILITARY DISTRICT.

General: The St. Saviour's Orphanage, about a mile and a half from Timaru, has been converted into a general military hospital, where some classes of orthopædic cases may also be treated. It is staffed with Nursing Sisters, V.A.D.s, and orderlies, under the control of a military Medical Officer, and has accommodation for seventy cases. The building is up to date, and has an adequate area of land.

Orthopædic: Chalmers Orthopædic Hospital, Christchurch, comprises a block built as a home for incurables by Miss Chalmers, of Ashburton, and now made available for the treatment of soldiers, 120 of whom can be accommodated in three fine wards. An extension to take eighty patients is being built. This institution is conducted by a complete orthopædic unit trained in England. It provides electrical and massage treatment, physiotherapeutics, and undertakes the manufacture of splint and surgical appliances required for special cases. The Defence Department has arranged to pay for the board of fifty out-patients with the Y.M.C.A., who receive treatment at this hospital.

Consumptive Sanatorium, Cashmere Hills, an extension of the Canterbury Hospital Board's sanatorium (where consumptive soldiers are treated), provides additional accommodation for 100 patients.

Shell-shock, Gas, and Convalescent Cases: Queen Mary Hospital, situated at Hanmer Springs, is conducted by the Defence Department. The accommodation is for about 160 patients, who may obtain hot baths and massage treatment. This institution is particularly suitable for shell-shock cases and some classes of patients suffering from the effects of poisonous gas.

OTAGO MILITARY DISTRICT.

Orthopædic: Dunedin Public Hospital provides special orthopædic treatment for soldiers; a specialist in this branch is attached to the staff. There is an up-to-date massage and electrical department, physiotherapy department, and a gymnasium for medical gymnastics.

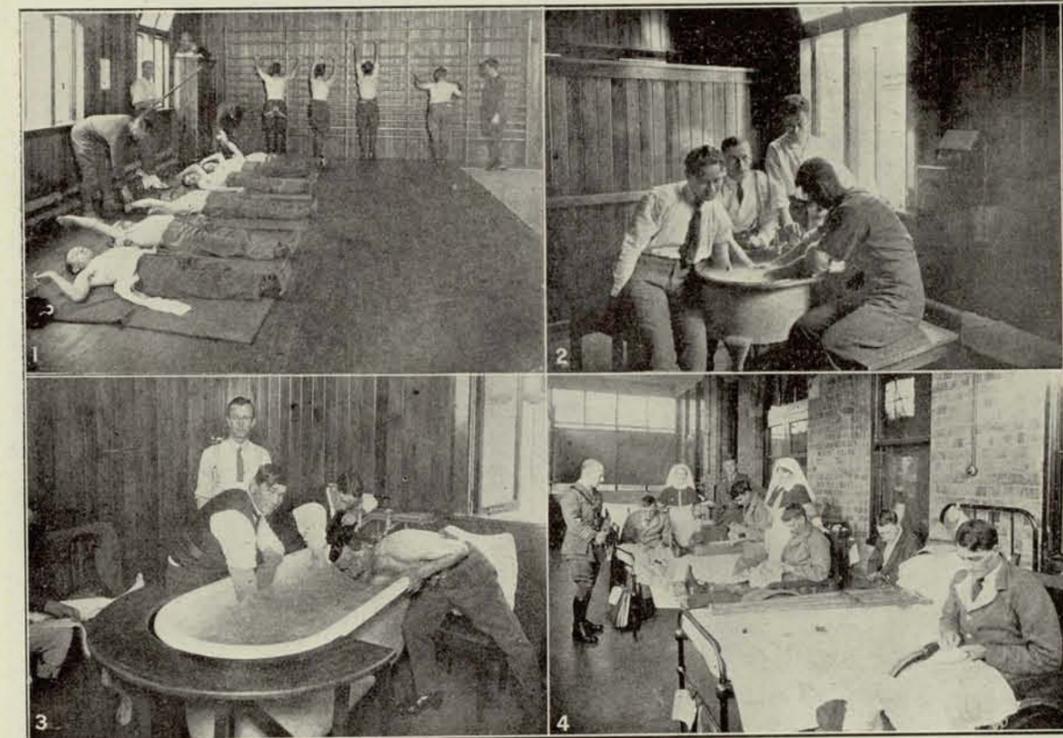
Jaw and Facial Injuries: A special hospital for the treatment of jaw and facial injuries has been established near the General Hospital, Dunedin. The staff has been trained at the New Zealand Jaw Hospital in England, and about forty patients can be accommodated.

Nervous Cases: Karitane, near Puketeraki, is designed to provide a pleasant open-air life for

soldiers who are suffering from nervous breakdown as a result of shell-shock. The patients live in boarded tents, and have a central dining and sitting room. A specialist in nervous diseases has charge of the medical arrangements.

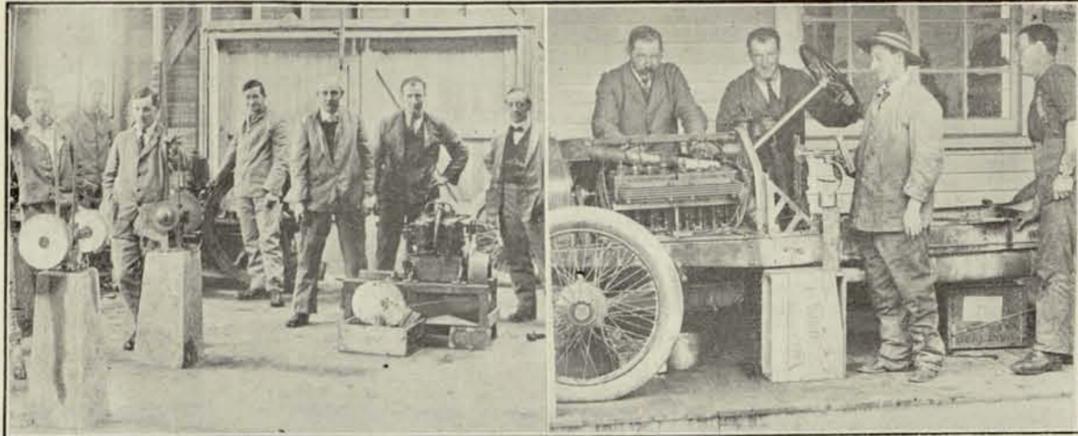
Convalescent Home, Montecillo, situated at Eglington Road, Dunedin, is conducted by the Red Cross Society with V.A.D. workers. There is accommodation for about twenty-four. A matron is in charge.

Convalescent Home: Invercargill Convalescent Home, at North Invercargill, is conducted by Patriotic and Red Cross Associations. There is accommodation for about twenty-five.



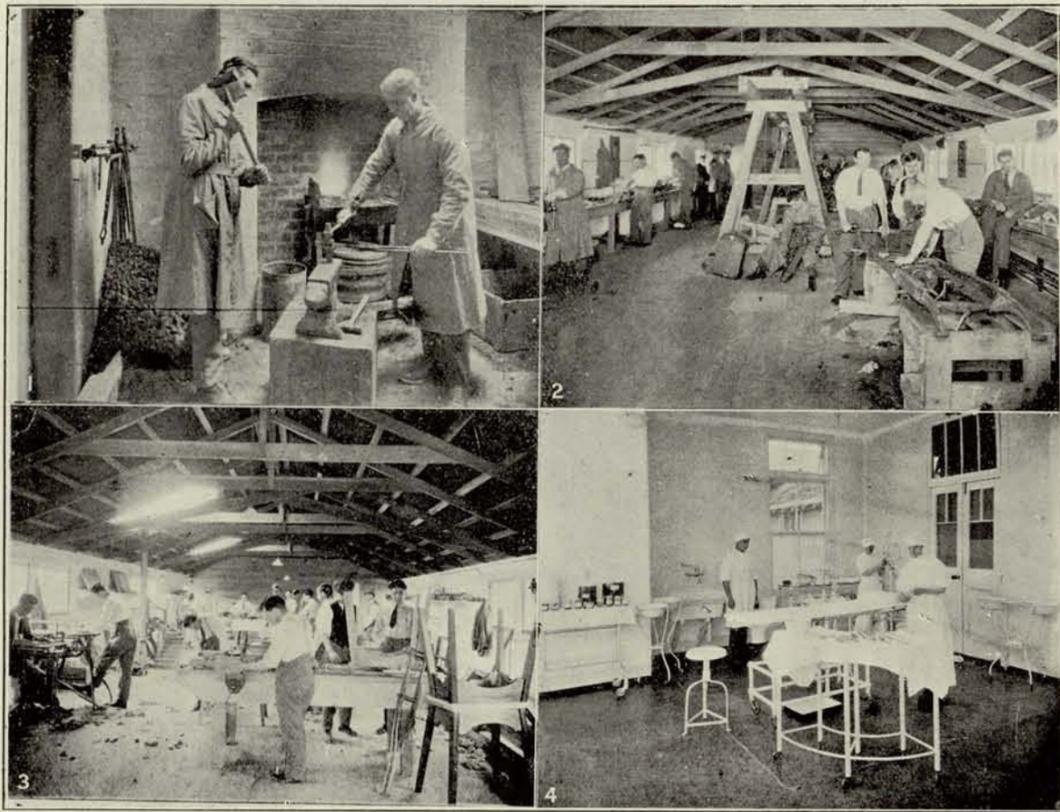
LIFE AT CHALMERS HOSPITAL.

1. Curative Exercises in a Corner of the Gymnasium. 2. The Whirlpool Bath, in which the water is stirred by an electrically driven fan at the bottom. This is a helpful preliminary to massage. 3. The Aerated Bath. 4. Patients doing Needlework in Bed. Similar things are being done in other hospitals.



Engineering at Rotorua.

Motor Mechanics at Rotorua.



VIEWS AT TRENTHAM.

1. The Forge (everybody likes to hit things here). 2. The Engineering Workshop (the undergear of a motor-car is in the foreground).
3. The Carpentering Shop. 4. The New Operating Theatre.

Curative and Vocational Work.



Training of Soldier Patients.

BY the aid of the New Zealand Red Cross many of the institutions for soldier patients have well-equipped workshops, in which the men have curative and vocational exercises. The main purpose is curative, but the soldiers have good encouragement and facilities to prepare well for new occupations in civilian life. The instructors state that they are well pleased with the men's intelligent interest in the work and their eagerness to become skilled.

Soldiers who pass through New Zealand's military hospitals promise to be handy-men about a house. Many of them will be able to take a turn at darning, or mending children's clothes, or repairing boots, or making cushion-covers for the drawing-room, as well as building the fowl-house, or anything else that calls for carpentry and joinery. The patients are encouraged to specialize, but numbers have necessarily a remarkable variety of training, for the curative exercises require attendance in different shops. For example, one man at Trentham divides his working-time among tailoring, type-writing, and leather arts. He intends to do tailoring in civilian life, but meanwhile he has become a proficient at typing.

The thoroughness of the instruction in these hospital workshops can be gauged from one typical syllabus (architecture and wood-work, at Trentham). Here it is:—

Building-construction.—Materials of construction; theory of building trades; sanitation; estimating quantities; specifications; elementary mathematics.

Architectural Drawing.—Plane and solid geometry; instrumental drawing; use of scales; orthographic projection; delineation of shadows; perspective drawing; contract drawings; details; tracings; blue-prints; uses of colour washes; lettering and dimensioning.

Theory of Carpentry.—Description of building-timbers; levels; foundations; setting out work; frame and roof construction; uses of braces; ascertaining lengths and bevels both by direct measurement and from drawings; trimmings for doors, windows, stairs, &c.

Theory of Joinery.—Seasoning of timber; setting out work; uses of template and setting out rods for doors, windows, sashes, stairs, &c.; description of joints; veneering and circular work; description of stairs, setting out of pitch-boards, strings, newels, winders, balustrading headroom; uses of glue; description of woodworking-machines.

Workshop Practice.—The use and care of tools, saw-sharpening; the making of mortised and tenoned, dowelled, scarfed, mitred, screwed, dove-tailed, and glued joints; preparation of glue; the setting-out, cutting, truing, preparation, fitting, assembling, gluing, and finishing off of all descriptions of joinery-work, including useful articles of furniture; practice in splayed work, veneers, and wood-bending; construction of stairs, roofs, &c.; application of ironmongery.

Class or individual instruction is given according to requirements.

The other workshops at Trentham are for boot-repairing, weaving, tailoring (pressing, cleaning, and repairs), motor-engineering,

basket-work, leather-work, the making of surgical boots, splint-making, welding (with oxy-acetone equipment).

Similar workshops have been established at Auckland Annexe; Epsom; Devonport; King George V, Rotorua; Rotorua Sanatorium; Napier; Chalmers Military Orthopaedic Hospital, Christchurch; Hanmer; Cashmere Hills Consumptive Hospital; Timaru; Dunedin Hospital; Invercargill. Others are in course of erection.

In addition farms have been established at Hanmer and Waipukurau.

In the "Home Industries" section of exhibits at the recent Palmerston North Show visitors saw good cause to admire the skill of military hospital patients, for their handicraft had a surprising excellence. Some of the best work, too, was done by men who proved that the breaking of the body could not spoil their spirit, that indomitable will to win against heavy odds.

The exhibits were in the following classes: Wood-carving, chip and relief; wooden toys; cane baskets, heavy and fancy; raffia baskets; trays, cane and raffia; poker-work; leather bags, purses, and pocketbooks; embroidery; net-work; floor-mats; paper-work; enamel-work; ornamental lettering; boot-repair; weaving; wood joints; photography.

The Vocational Branch of the Defence Department, under the directorship of Mr.

W. H. Montgomery, has vocational officers for the four military districts, with an extensive organization, to meet the needs of men awaiting discharge from the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

The range of instruction and training is shown in the following summary of classes:—

Occupational: Basket-work, raffia-work, leather-work, poker-work, embroidery, wood-work, gardening.

Educational: General education, history, economics, law, French, Latin, mathematics, physics, electricity and magnetism, chemistry, biology.

Vocational: Commercial courses, shorthand writing, typewriting, accountancy, drawing, architecture, building-construction, painting, sign and ticket writing, general engineering, electrical engineering, motor-engineering, engine-driving, metal-work, assaying, plumbing, blacksmithing, carpentry, cabinetmaking, splint-making, weaving, tailoring, boot-repairing, jewellery and enamelling, nautical instruction, photography, window-dressing, dentistry, wool-classing, general farming, agricultural farming, sheep-farming, dairy-farming, poultry-farming, bee-farming, horticultural farming.

The largest totals of attendance in August (Dominion figures) were in leather-work (179), motor-engineering (167), wool-classing (136), basket-work (123), carpentry (107), commercial courses (102), accountancy (88).



Splint-making at Rotorua Hospital.



Basket and Leather Work at Chalmers.

Trentham and other hospitals have also good equipment for these arts.

Repatriation Policy.

□

Helping Men to help Themselves.

THE Repatriation Department keeps an indexed register of all returned soldiers. At 20th October the total of individual cards was 74,118. Always the officers of the Department wish to do all in their power to help a man to re-establish himself in civilian life, either in his pre-war occupation or a new one in town or country. For this purpose the Department has a Dominion organization, continuously extending. The Department invites constructive helpful criticism.

A year after the signing of the Armistice with Germany the wounds of war are still raw. With the collapse of Germany a year ago people expected immediate miracles of reconstruction, an instantaneous co-operation of all classes in human good-will for the common weal. Alas! After the stress of war came the stress of industrial unrest and suspicion. Life continued to be much troubled, and in the varied vexation the mood of the public has been to "hit something," regardless of consequences. Happily, time is putting things in perspective, and "nervy" persons are recognizing that a vague and sweeping criticism of men in responsible positions is as unfair as it is useless or even mischievous.

The Repatriation Department has had its share of carping criticism, but gradually the record of achievement has answered the complaints, and the merit of the good work done is now generally admitted. At this point it is fitting to quote the experience of the British Ministry of Pensions, as stated by the Chief Inspector, Major Herbert Evans, thus:—

Admittedly there have been failures; but to those who know the obstacles with which the Ministry has been confronted the wonder is that any progress has been made at all. Few modern

enterprises have started under greater difficulties. Brought into existence at a time when, owing to the abnormal growth of work and the creation of fresh functions, the already depleted staffs of other Government Departments were able to render little help, the infant Ministry found itself severely handicapped in so preliminary an essential as the supply of the necessary personnel.

THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

Similar difficulties confronted the Repatriation Department here, as in other countries; but by a steady, cheerful, persistent tackling of the tasks very efficient machinery has been built up. Any impartial observer who takes the trouble to look into the working of this machinery cannot fail to notice that the purpose and the power are good. The officers are eager to do everything practicable to carry out the letter and spirit of the promises to soldiers. Therefore it is only reasonable to expect that persons who feel that they have a grievance will at least give proper heed to facts before they publish their complaints. Anybody with any experience of administrative work, particularly in a public position, knows how disheartening it is to have a persistence of nagging criticism despite the efforts made to assure a satisfactory treatment of every case.

One miracle expected by some critics from the Repatriation Department is a comprehensive "reconstruction" policy. This demand does not make allowance for the fact that such a policy would necessitate a complete overhaul of many basic principles of statesmanship. It would involve questions of immigration, tariff, the relation of the primary to the secondary industries, the relation of labour to capital in the field of national effort. A "reconstruction" of that magnitude has been complicated by the reversion to party politics at the time when the baffling problems of peace call for a co-operation of the best minds of the community for the national welfare.

PRACTICAL PROGRESS.

In the difficult circumstances the Repatriation Department has striven to make the best possible use of existing facilities for the right reabsorption of soldiers in civilian life. The administration is linked up with technical schools and University colleges, with

State and private offices and workshops, and with State and private farms. The Department has looked far and wide for existing ways and means of assuring success, and new avenues of employment are also being opened up as opportunity offers. Thus the policy is distinctly practical, with constructive imagination for the future.

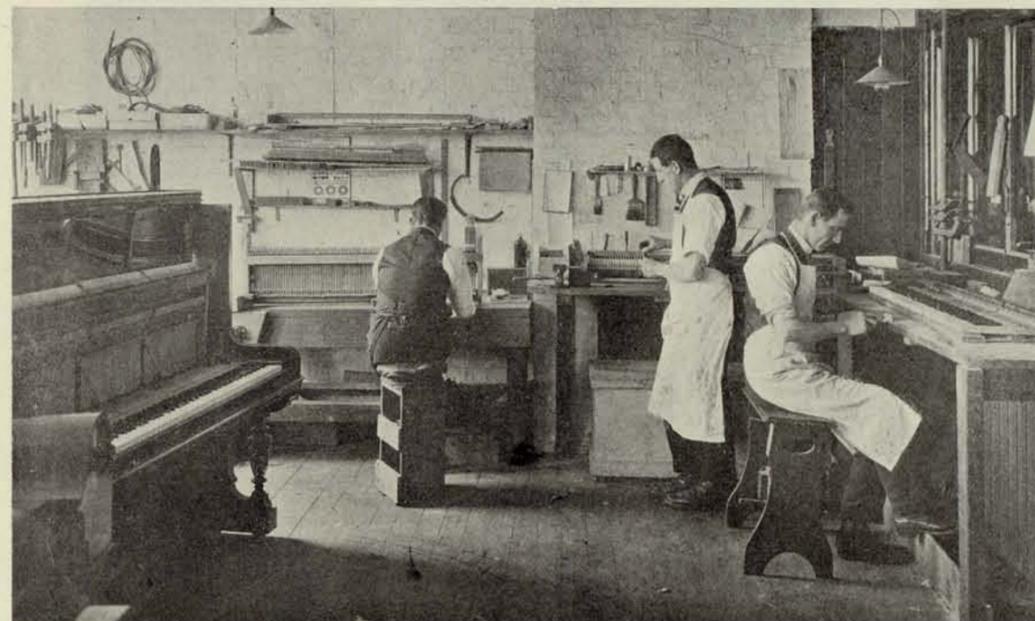
"Help the men to help themselves" is the working axiom. In the provision for education and training and for beginning in business the Department gives encouragement and assistance in accordance with the suitability of a man for a particular occupation and the prospect of profitable work in that occupation. Always the policy is against the casual drifting into "blind alleys" or "dead ends," where the spirit can sag so sadly. In equipping a man for civilian life the Department strives for value to the community as well as to the individual. The basis of the policy, briefly, is the kind of occupation that will be least likely to be burdensome to the public. The importance of skill, steady skill, is always stressed.



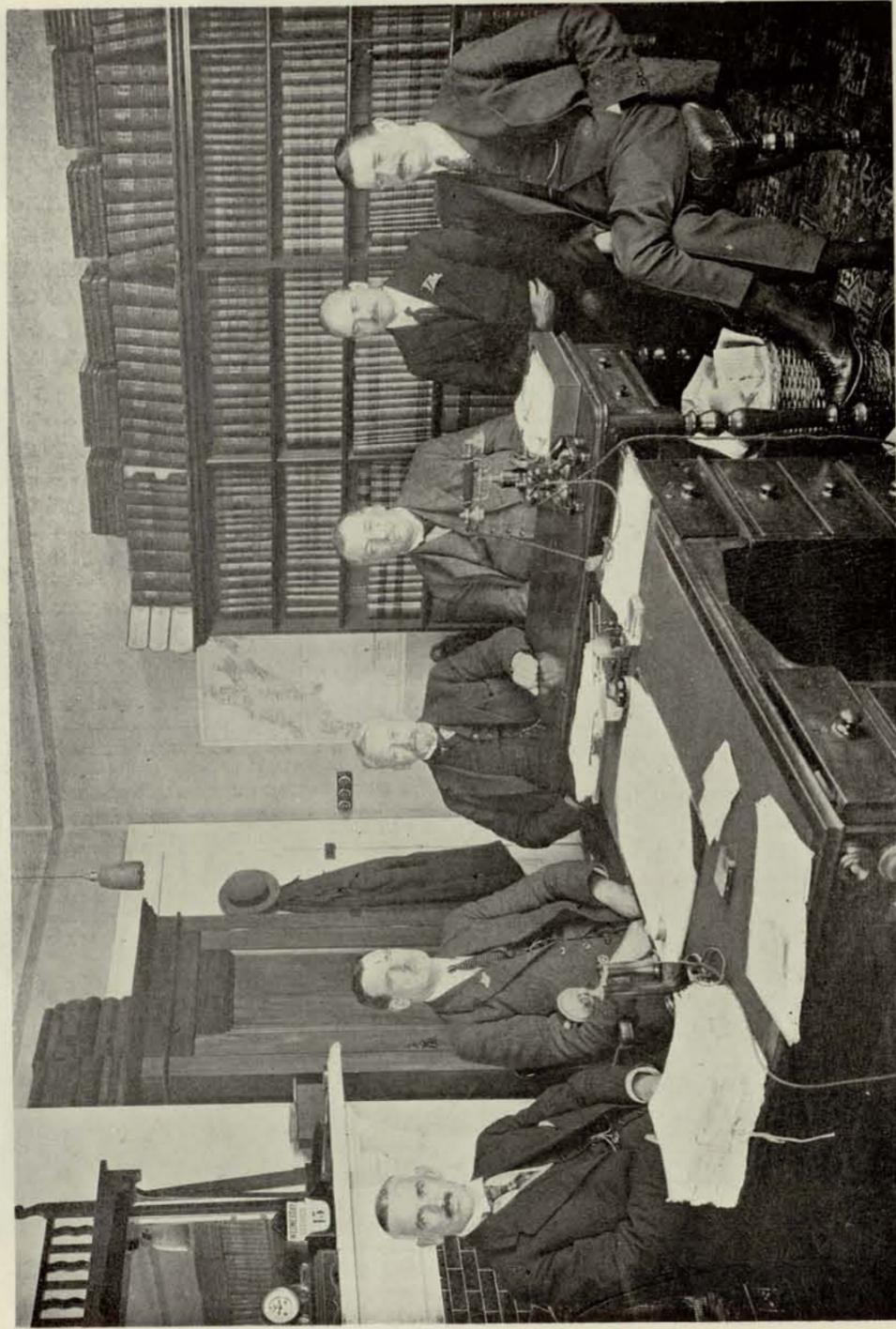
Instruction in Beekeeping.
(A class at Auckland Military Hospital.)



Returned Soldiers at Ruakura State Farm.
(A group of men who are learning well various kinds of light farming.)



Returned Soldiers (Subsidized Trainees) working at the Bristol Piano Company's
Repairing-shop at Christchurch.



Left to right—Mr. J. R. Samson (Director), Hon. J. B. Hine, Hon. D. H. Guthrie, Hon. W. H. Herries (Chairman), Mr. J. D. Gray (Secretary), Hon. J. G. Coates.

REPATRIATION BOARD AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Dominion Organization.

□

Satisfactory Decentralization.

THERE are no red-tape entanglements in the repatriation field. Good elasticity of administration is provided in the system of organization, which has a Board of four Ministers of the Crown at the centre, District Boards in the four principal cities, and Committees in a large number of other towns. Naturally the authorities have to aim at uniformity of policy in the treatment of soldiers, but local Boards and Committees are not hampered by rigidity of regulations. They have adequate discretionary power, according to circumstances. This system of decentralization is working well.

Many a yard of print has been written about methods of organization for repatriation. Many critics favoured the appointment of one Minister as supreme head of the new Department, but the supporters of the Board system have now a very strong argument on their side. Canada, which began with one Minister as chief, found this experiment unsatisfactory after a thorough try-out during two years. Therefore Canada has followed New Zealand's example by the establishment of a Repatriation Committee composed of six Ministers.

New Zealand's Department of Repatriation is a natural evolution from the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department which did much helpful pioneering under the Hon. A. L. Herdman. The present Ministerial Board comprises the Hon. W. H. Herries (Chairman), the Hon. D. H. Guthrie, the Hon. J. G. Coates, and the Hon. J. B. Hine. The Hon. W. D. S. MacDonald and the Hon. J. A. Hanan were members of the first Board, appointed during the term of the National Government. When these two Ministers resigned their portfolios their places on the Board were filled by two returned soldiers, Messrs. Coates and Hine.

The chief executive officer is Mr. J. R. Samson, as Director of Repatriation. His organizing and administrative ability and

tireless energy assured efficiency in the original Discharged Soldiers' Information Department, and this vigorous management has continued with the extension of the Department's operations. The Secretary of the Board is Mr. J. D. Gray, another capable administrator and organizer. His ability in this respect was well proved when he was general secretary of the Recruiting Board, which had contact with a very large number of people.

In the composition of the District Boards and Committees precautions have been taken to assure a representative personnel of useful men. The right of nomination of suitable members was given to the Returned Soldiers' Association, the National Efficiency Board, and labour, industrial, commercial, and patriotic bodies. Departmental offices have been established and staffed with discharged soldiers under the control of District Repatriation Officers at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Repatriation Committees on a similar basis have been formed in the chief provincial towns, with offices and paid staffs in the following towns: Hamilton, Rotorua, Gisborne, Napier, Hastings, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Masterton, Nelson, Blenheim, Greymouth, Timaru, Oamaru, Invercargill.

In addition honorary committees have been set up in many towns throughout the Dominion. At 20th October, the total of these committees was sixty-one, distributed thus:—

Auckland.—Cambridge, Dargaville, Kaitaia, Opotiki, Paeroa, Taumarunui, Taunanga, Te Aroha, Te Awamutu, Thames, Waihi, Whangarei, Ohura, Morrinsville, Coromandel, Helensville, Otorohanga, Pukekohe, Whakatane, Kawakawa, Matakoho, Rawene, Te Kuiti.

Wellington.—Dannevirke, Eltham, Hawera, Levin, Marton, Motueka, Ohakune, Pahiatua, Patea, Stratford, Taihape, Waipukurau, Woodville, Feilding, Waipawa, Wairoa, Bull's, Hunterville, Waitara, Opunake, Takapuna, Tokomaru Bay, Picton.

Christchurch.—Ashburton, Fairlie, Hokitika, Kaikoura, Reefton, Rangiora, Temuka, Waimata, Westport, Geraldine.

Dunedin.—Clyde, Gore, Roxburgh, Balclutha, Lawrence.

THE RESULTS.

The results of this system were shown in a report, tabled in Parliament, which re-



Group of Returned Soldiers at Training Farm, Tauherenikau.

viewed the operations of the Repatriation Department to 20th August. Here is the summary signed by the four Ministers (two Reform and two Liberal) of the original Board (Messrs. Herries, MacDonald, Hanan, and Guthrie):—

Briefly reviewing the report, it will be seen from the figures that the unemployment question is well in hand; a great measure of success is attending the Department's educational and vocational re-training schemes, and large numbers of soldiers are availing themselves of the liberal financial assistance provided for them, and are meeting their obligations promptly. The Department is honestly doing its best in the interests of the discharged soldiers—there is no "camouflage"—and each applicant for assistance is sympathetically dealt with.

Bearing in mind the fact that the invalided men are already to a great extent repatriated, or are being trained and are well on the way towards that goal, and that the majority of those now returning are fit men, the Department believes it is justified in taking an optimistic view of the future, and confidently anticipates that the very satisfactory conditions at present prevailing will continue until the whole of our boys have been resettled in the Dominion that they have so worthily represented at the front.

We have acknowledged the great work that has been accomplished by the patriotic workers on the various Boards and Committees, and would thank also the members of the staff in the different branches for their loyal support and hearty co-operation.

General Employment.

□

A Very Effective Agency.

THE majority of returned soldiers feel that they have no need to train themselves for new occupations. They prefer to return to pre-war positions, or to take other employment which does not require a term of special training. Of course, many can place themselves without Government assistance. For those who desire help in obtaining suitable work the Repatriation Department's organization has been proved satisfactory. Up to 20th October, 1919, the Department had placed 11,208 men.

The Department's officers and numerous Committees keep contact with all kinds of employers in town and country. In addition many reminders are given constantly to employers that if they have a position the Department has a man. Anybody who uses a telephone directory or receives letters through the post cannot miss these striking slogans. Usually the employers have shown the right spirit, of which the need in these difficult days has been indicated by Major Evans, in the *British War Pensions Gazette*, thus:—

In the overcrowded labour-market of pre-war days "Get on or go under," "The weaker go to the wall," "The survival of the fittest" were the mottoes which governed the working-world. It is up to all whom fortune has allowed to remain in safe civil life to see that the men who fought for them are not, on their return, subjected to such a test. Especially must we protect those who have suffered impairment. These men have passed through the horrors of an inferno such as even Dante could never have dreamed—but not, alas! unscathed—and the least return we can make is to ensure them preferential treatment for the rest of their lives. This does not mean that we should treat them as pampered paupers—they would greatly resent that.

To emphasize the need of a complete fulfilment of obligations by employers to returned soldiers the Auckland Repatriation Board issues an Honour Certificate to those who do their duty thoroughly, and the document gives a right to fly a Flag of Honour (a blue

pennant bearing the word "Honour" in red letters on a white centre).

Up to 20th October the Department had placed 11,208 soldiers in employment. At this date there were only 307 names on the "Employment Wanted" Register, and this number included some newly registered and some in temporary work. The details of the placings are:—

Group.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Total.
Wood, furniture, timber, &c. . .	171	231	154	114	670
Engineers, metal-workers . . .	211	336	155	147	849
Food, tobacco, &c. . .	104	164	94	57	419
Clothing, boots, &c. . .	95	146	100	81	422
Books, printing, &c. . .	62	70	63	36	231
Other manufacturing . . .	118	72	101	47	338
Building . . .	96	97	122	46	361
Mining, quarrying, &c. . .	47	84	117	48	296
Rail and tram services . . .	73	158	108	61	400
Other land transport . . .	88	167	122	51	428
Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	53	78	86	36	253
Pastoral agriculture, &c. . .	316	610	283	180	1,389
Domestic hotels, &c. . .	97	299	111	66	483
General labour and miscellaneous . . .	525	1112	567	366	2,570
Clerical . . .	179	343	199	136	848
Government . . .	249	574	214	214	1,251
Totals . . .	2,484	4,451	2,587	1,686	11,208

UNEMPLOYMENT SUSTENANCE.

Unemployment sustenance (inclusive of pension) is paid on the following basis: Soldier, £2 2s. a week; wife, 10s. a week;



The Honour Certificate issued by the Auckland Repatriation Board to the right kind of Employers.

children (not exceeding four), each 3s. 6d. a week. A widower with children is entitled to sustenance allowance as though his wife were living. Experience has proved that in New Zealand very few men apply for this kind of help. For example, at 20th August, only seventeen men out of a total of 66,309 were on this list for the whole of the Dominion. In this respect, New Zealand is evidently far more fortunate than Australia. In the Commonwealth Journal *Repatriation*, of 25th May this year, an official review of the unemployment position by Senator Millen, Minister of Repatriation, stated that out of a total of 114,600 men returned up to 28th February, 5,000 (4.36 per cent.) were receiving sustenance while awaiting employment. The Minister remarked that he was particularly gratified at this state of affairs, and he confidently stated that no other country could show such a result in connection with its repatriation scheme. However, New Zealand's percentage on sustenance is so small as to be fairly regarded as a vanishing decimal point.

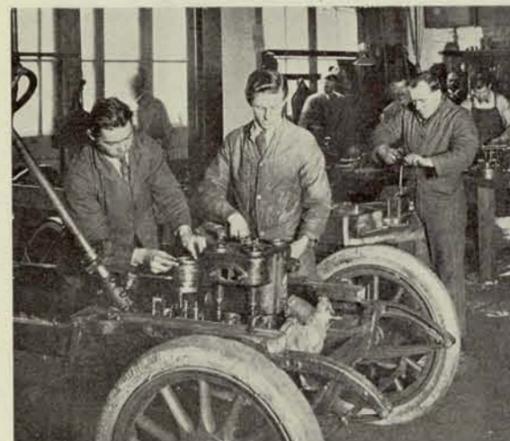
FREE LOANS FOR TOOLS.

Loans not exceeding £50 (free of interest) may be granted for the purchase of tools of trade, professional instruments, or other articles of personal equipment required in an occupation.

The Department also pays transportation of men going to employment and the medical fees of those who are examined for appointment to the Public Service.

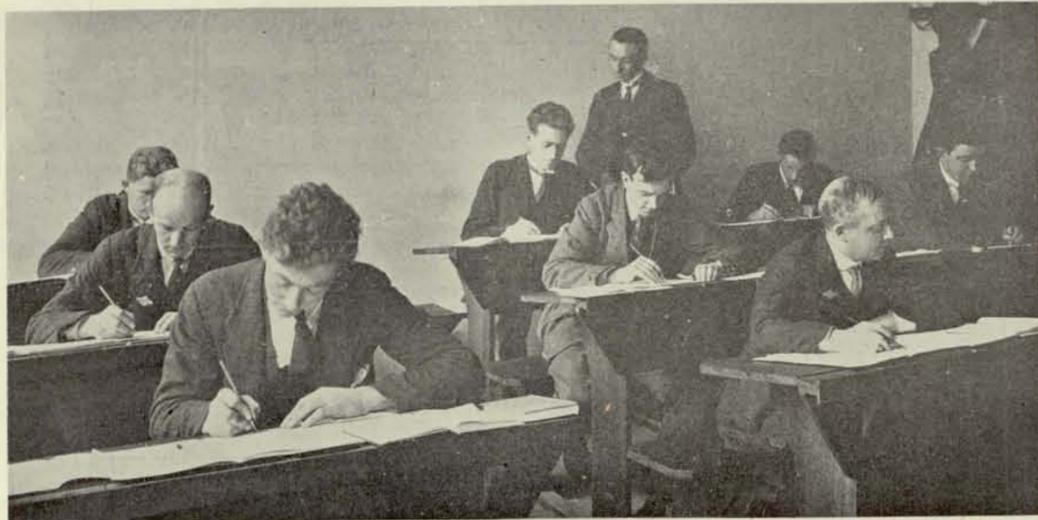
Transportation assistance, in approved cases, up to £50 is given by the Repatriation Department to enable an incapacitated soldier or soldier's widow to go to friends beyond New Zealand, if such a change of location is regarded as desirable or necessary. Very few applications have been received for this kind of help.

Soldiers' widows (without children) have facilities for training in useful occupations. During the term of training the Repatriation Department grants sustenance at a rate which will bring the income of a widow up to £1 15s. a week (including pension).



Training in Engineering and Motor Mechanics at the Special Classes, Wellington.

The trainees learn how to overhaul a car completely, and how to do repairs, including operations at the forge. [These separate classes are administered for the Repatriation Department by the Wellington Technical College.]



A Section of the Repatriation Commercial Day Class, Wellington.



Training for the Public Service.

Flashlight photograph of the night class (four nights a week) at Clyde Quay School, Wellington, for discharged soldiers qualifying for permanent positions in the Public Service. Up to the middle of October, 1919, about 100 men were receiving this special instruction, which includes English, dictation and handwriting, history, geography, arithmetic, shorthand, book-keeping, and commercial correspondence.

Vocational Training.



Opportunities for the Disabled.

BY the educational and vocational provisions of the Repatriation Department men injured in the war have the right opportunities to be equipped for suitable professions or trades. Fit men also are able to benefit by the system. Subsidies and sustenance allowances help the students and trainees through the period of preparation. Thus, anxiety as to maintenance is relieved. At 20th October, 1919, the Department had arranged training for 2,664 men, and at that date 2,236 were still in training.

Under Mr. W. Stevens, Chief Vocational Officer, the vocational side of the Repatriation Department is well organized in all districts. Results are proving that the practical training policy has brought brightness of outlook to many a man whose prospects had seemed gloomy and cheerless in the time of disablement by wounds or sickness. The records show that the truth of the proverb "While there is life there is hope" has been impressed on many a soldier whose loss of a limb or other disability had once made him feel sadly that he might be a burden on the community. Instead he finds that he can support himself in a manner beneficial to the country.

Briefly, the scope of the educational and vocational training includes the following groups: (a) Partially disabled soldiers unable to resume their pre-war occupations; (b) young men who enlisted before they had learned a trade or profession; (c) men who wish to take up work in essential industries; (d) apprentices and students whose training was interrupted by war service; (e) soldiers' widows and nurses.

The Department takes advantage of the facilities available at technical schools, university colleges, and other institutions. In addition special classes in a number of subjects have been established for soldiers in the main centres. The controlling author-

ities and staffs of the various technical schools are doing everything possible to assist the Department, which is grateful for this splendid spirit of co-operation. Another very important activity is the training of men by the help of subsidized wages in various workshops.

The men in training at 20th October are shown in the following table:—

Group.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Total.
Wood ..	124	59	71	97	351
Leather ..	43	34	35	28	140
Metal ..	233	183	143	140	699
Clothing..	14	22	17	21	74
Commercial	71	89	79	75	314
Farming	84	119	12	17	232
Professional	55	40	18	84	197
Other groups	98	46	61	24	229
Totals ..	722	592	436	486	2,236

LIVING ASSURED.

During the period of training sustenance is paid on the following scale, which does not affect the pension: Single man, £2 10s. a week; married men, £3 a week, with an extra weekly allowance of 3s. 6d. for each child up to four. The same sustenance is

payable to men attending ordinary technical classes if their hours are thirty or more per week.

Similar sustenance is granted to University students. Applications for the professional courses are considered on their merits. Preference is given to men whose study was interrupted by the call to the colours and to those who show special aptitude and ability, particularly if they are disabled. Fees also are paid by the Department.

"Thoroughness" is the principle for all classes. The main subjects are engineering (electrical, motor, mechanical), woodwork (carpentry, cabinetmaking, &c.), commercial (book-keeping, correspondence, general office practice), and wool-classing. The workshops have all equipment necessary to put theory into practice.

As an example of special enterprise a class for sheet-metal working has been established in Auckland at the suggestion of the trades-union concerned. There is a shortage of hands in this trade, which is considered a very suitable one for partially disabled soldiers. After six months' training the men are able to earn the award wage.

Another special class at Auckland is for motor driving and running repairs. The men have their training (six weeks) under expert motor mechanics in the garage of a returned soldier. All the factors are favourable for efficiency, which assures employment for the men when they have been through a course that is directly connected with the actual working-conditions of various motor-vehicles. This class has enabled a number of discharged soldiers to qualify for positions as farm-tractor experts—a kind of service



Repatriation Commercial Class, Auckland.

particularly valuable in these days to New Zealand. Shortage of hands compels the country to make a maximum use of labour-saving machinery on the land to increase the production on which the welfare of the whole community depends.

An instructional boot-factory has also been established in Auckland at a cost of about £1,500. In this trade men can acquire quickly the skill to make them self-supporting.

When a man has been through four or five months of practical training in a special class the Department endeavours to find a suitable opening for him with a private firm. In such a case the wages are subsidized (on a basis explained in the next chapter) until the new worker acquires full earning-power. Experience has proved emphatically that even a short period of instruction in a special class such as engineering or motor mechanics can be very beneficial. The student's knowledge of theory and practice assures comparatively rapid progress when he moves from the class into regular employment.

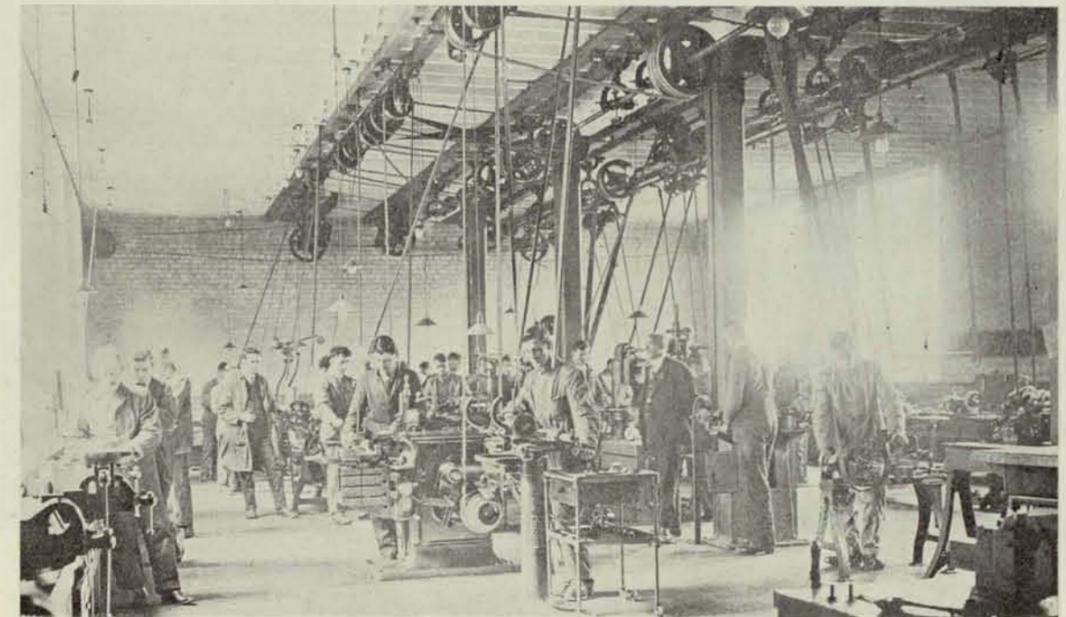
Many discharged soldiers, who are employed in the daytime, wish to better their education and increase their earning-power in their regular occupation. To help these men, who have the right spirit of progress, free courses have been provided at all the technical schools in almost every trade or other calling. Fees are also paid for men attending other approved colleges or training institutions. More than two thousand discharged soldiers are being assisted in this manner to improve their positions in their spare time.



Repatriation Class for Motor Driving and Running Repairs, Auckland.

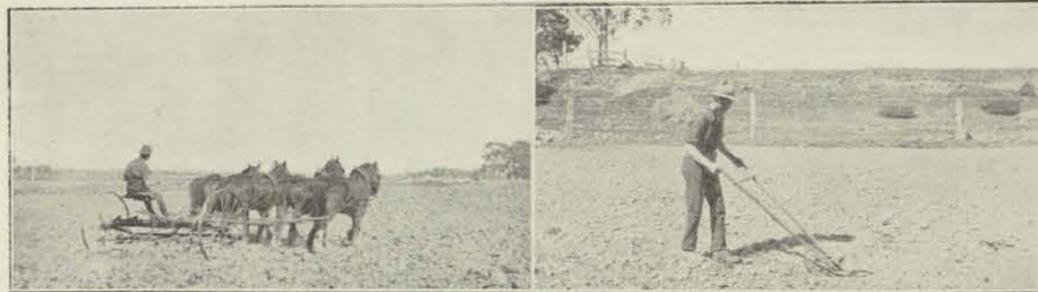


Some of the Returned Soldier Students (assisted by Repatriation Department) at Knox College, Dunedin. The courses comprise medicine, mining, dentistry, and divinity.

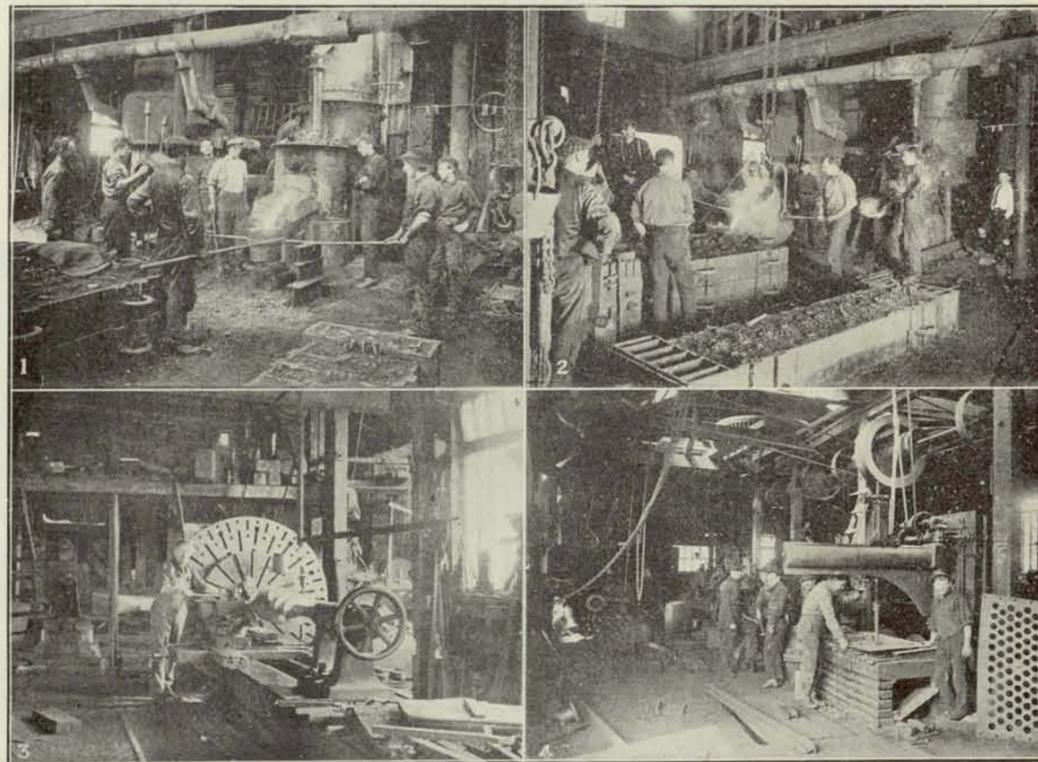


A View of the Engineering Day Classes conducted at the King Edward Technical College, Dunedin. The workshop is well equipped and lighted.

The men work under ideal conditions. The standard of the students' work is evidence of the thorough training they receive and the interest taken in engineering.



Subsidized Trainees at Tauherenikau Farm.



Subsidized Apprentices in Fraser Bros' Foundry and Engineering-works, Auckland.

1. Drawing molten Metal from the Furnace. 2. Pouring into the Moulds.
3. Using the huge Lathe. 4. Working the big Drill.

Subsidized Workers.

▽
Help while Learning Trades in Factories, &c.

MEN trained, under the sustenance system, in special classes move on to offices, workshops, or factories in which they may have their wages subsidized till they are fully qualified workers. Others may go direct into such positions, with similar help, without any preliminary course in classes. This direct method—"straight to the job"—has been found suitable for a large number of discharged soldiers who usually take additional free instruction at technical schools, &c., in their spare time.

"School of experience" is a fair term for this kind of training in actual workshop practice, according to the known requirements of the particular trade. The rate of pay which a trainee may be worth is fixed by a wages committee composed of the employer, a representative of the trades-union concerned, and a representative of the Repatriation Department. The employer undertakes to train the new worker thoroughly, and the Department assures a wage of £3 a week by paying the difference between this sum and the rate fixed by the committee. This subsidy does not affect any trainee's pension allowance. The rate paid by the employer is reviewed quarterly by the committee, and if an increase is granted it goes wholly to the trainee, for no deduction is made from the Government's grant. Naturally this encourages the trainee to become efficient as quickly as possible. A proportion of this subsidy (5s. a week) is retained by the Department for payment to the trainee on satisfactory completion of the training. Single apprentices have their wages made up to £3 a week (exclusive of pension), and married apprentices up to £3 5s., while they are completing indentures interrupted by war service.

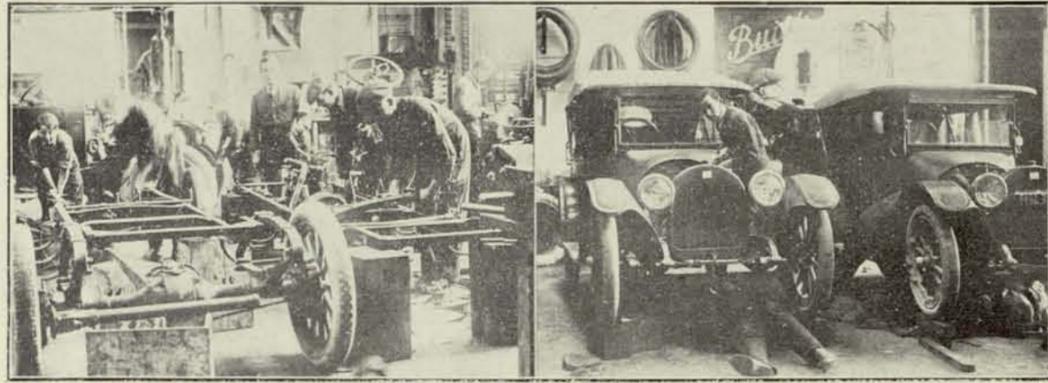
At the first use of the term "underrate permit," in regard to certain returned soldiers, questions were raised by representatives of trades-unions. They expressed a fear that some employers might abuse the system. However, the safeguards, including representation of trades-unions on the wages

committees, have proved satisfactory. By the creditable co-operation of the unions the subsidy plan is working well.

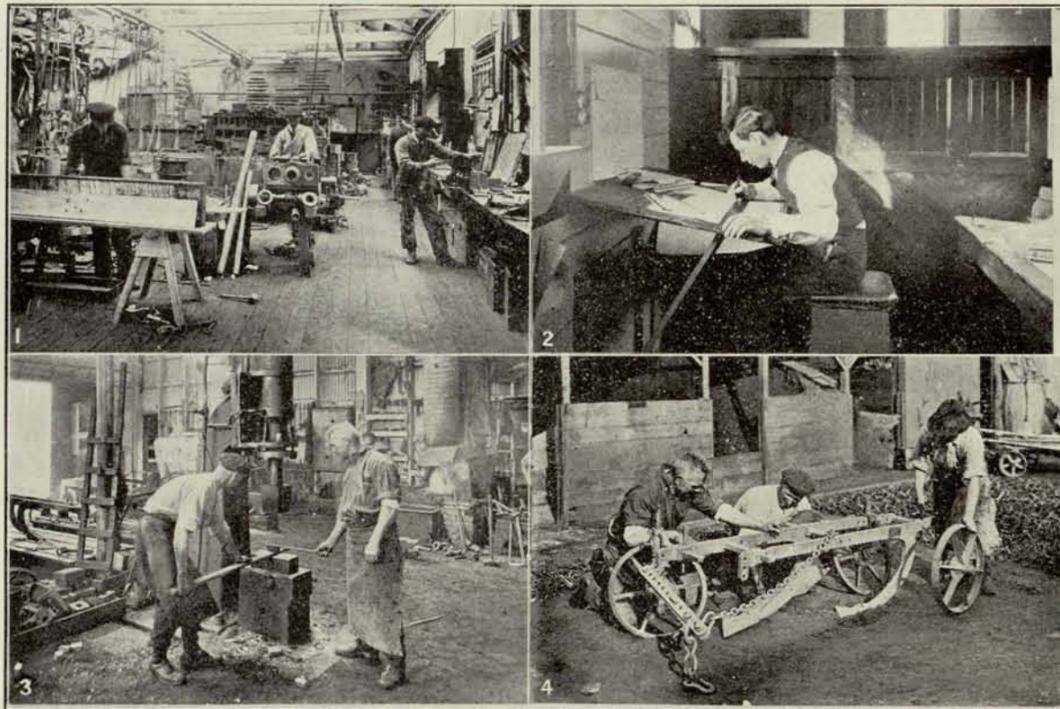
REAL RECONSTRUCTION.

A visit to workshops where these returned soldiers are winning good positions in industry gives pleasant evidence that this enterprise is living proof of real national reconstruction. The war took toll of many trades, and caused much anxiety as to the filling of the sad gaps in the ranks of skilled workers. In the ordinary course, by the present apprenticeship system, this replacement would be a very slow process. A speeding-up, so urgently needed for the benefit of all classes of the community, has been facilitated by the provision of subsidies on wages, both for new learners and for apprentices returned from the war. Those apprentices have been saved from drifting into uncertain avenues of casual work. The Repatriation Department's method of intensive instruction has enabled men to make themselves proficient in new trades in a remarkably short time. "The short-cut to skill" is the working axiom.

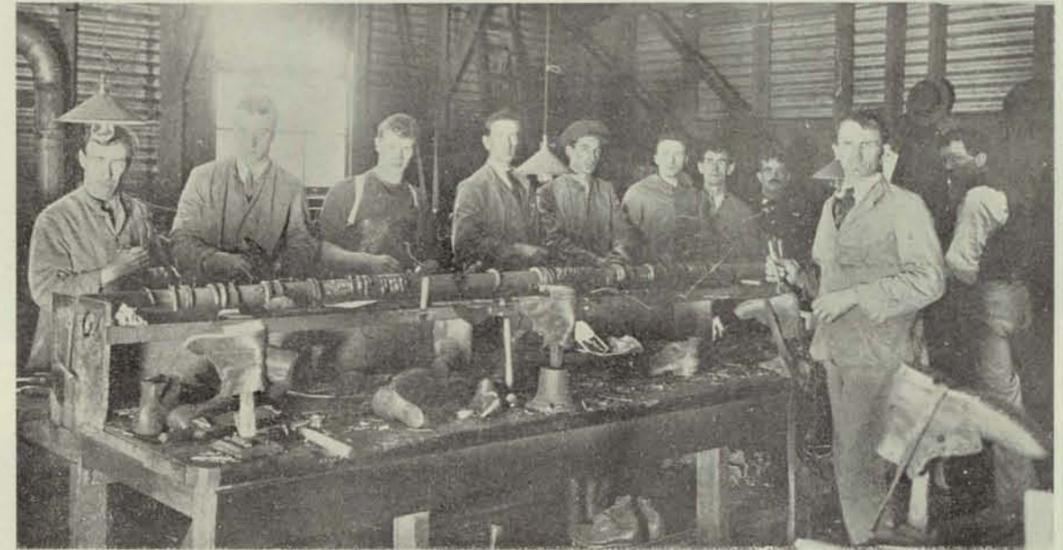
In the early days of this experiment some of the other workers had a feeling that returned soldiers were getting favours—"some thing for nothing"—but, happily, time put things in right perspective, and good will prevails, the good-will which is the right, the well-won right, of the defenders from all classes of the defended. Thus in a spirit of good-fellowship the wheels of industry will turn for the welfare of New Zealand.



Trainees busy in the Garage of H. H. Shaw and Co., Hamilton.



Returned Soldiers in Booth, Macdonald, and Co.'s Foundry and Engineering-works, Christchurch
 1. Fitting (a man who was wounded in the leg is in the foreground). 2. A Draughtsman.
 3. Using the Steam-hammer. 4. Fitting a Plough.



Subsidized Trainees in Boot-repairing, Wellington.



Fancy Leather Bags made by two of the Subsidized Workers in Weston Bros.' Factory, Christchurch.



Learning to make Fancy Leather Bags, &c., at Weston Bros.' Factory, Christchurch.



Training in manufacturing Jewellery at Kohn's Factory, Auckland.



Learning Bootmaking at Duckworth, Turner, and Co.'s Factory, Christchurch.

Three disabled soldiers are being trained here in an industry specially suitable for such men. Others are similarly placed in Cole's factory, Auckland.



Making Horse-collars at the New Zealand Saddlery Company's Factory, Auckland.



Trainees in Thompson Bros.' Wickerwork Factory, Auckland.

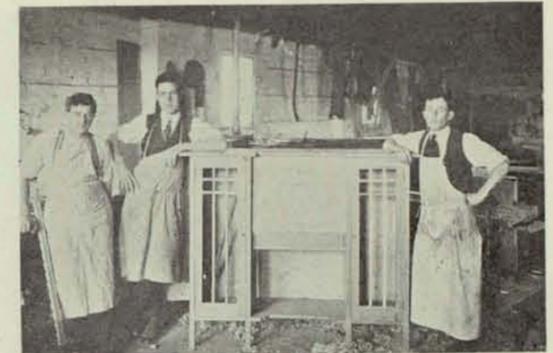


Trainees in the New Zealand Saddlery Company's Factory, Auckland.

The majority of the trainees were severely disabled in the war.



House built by returned soldier on Erina Settlement, Marlborough, with *Pinus insignis* cut from a plantation a few miles distant.



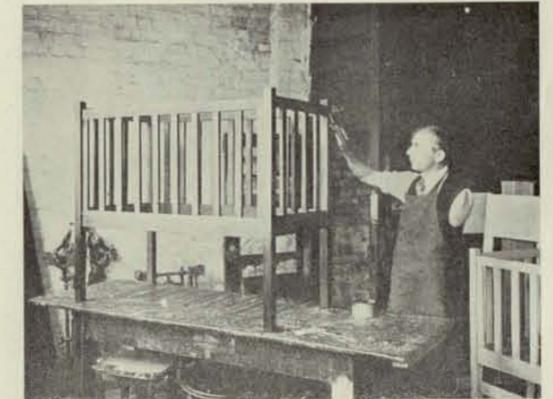
Trainees in Cabinet-making, with some of their Handiwork, at Bird and Co.'s Factory, Wellington.

One of these men is receiving the full award rate of wages after only twelve months' training.



Subsidized Apprentices and Trainees in the Furniture-factory of Henderson and Pollard, Auckland.

The man on the left, holding a hammer in his right hand, had a partially disabled right arm, but he is making very good progress.



Becoming an Expert French-polisher at Bird and Co.'s Factory, Wellington.

Another one-armed returned soldier is similarly employed at Christchurch.



Trainees in Pepler's Furniture-factory, Christchurch.

In the picture on the right one man lost his right eye in the war, and the other was wounded in a leg.





Trainees in National Electric Company's Works, Auckland.



Trainees in Eadie and Co.'s Piano-factory, Auckland.



Trainees with Jagger and Harvey, Sailmakers, Auckland.



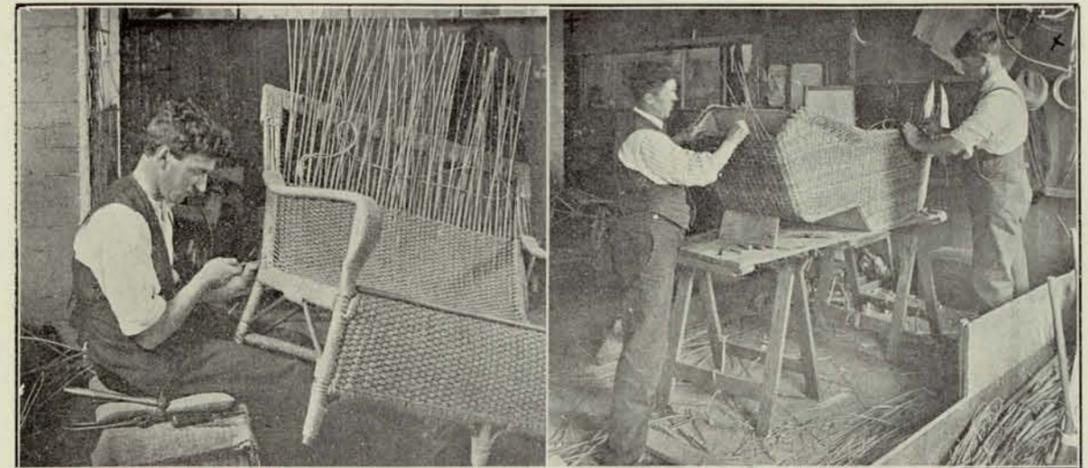
Trainee in Upholstery at Bird and Co.'s Factory, Wellington.



Trainee in Carriage-hood Making, Wellington.



Trainee in Tailoring with Wellings and Co., Hamilton.



Wickerwork, &c., at Fewing and Co.'s Factory, Christchurch.
The returned soldier on the left is making good progress with a chair, after only three months' training. The other two are making a side-car for a motor-cycle.



Business Loan.—Fruit-shop, Christchurch.



Business Loan.—General Store, Christchurch.



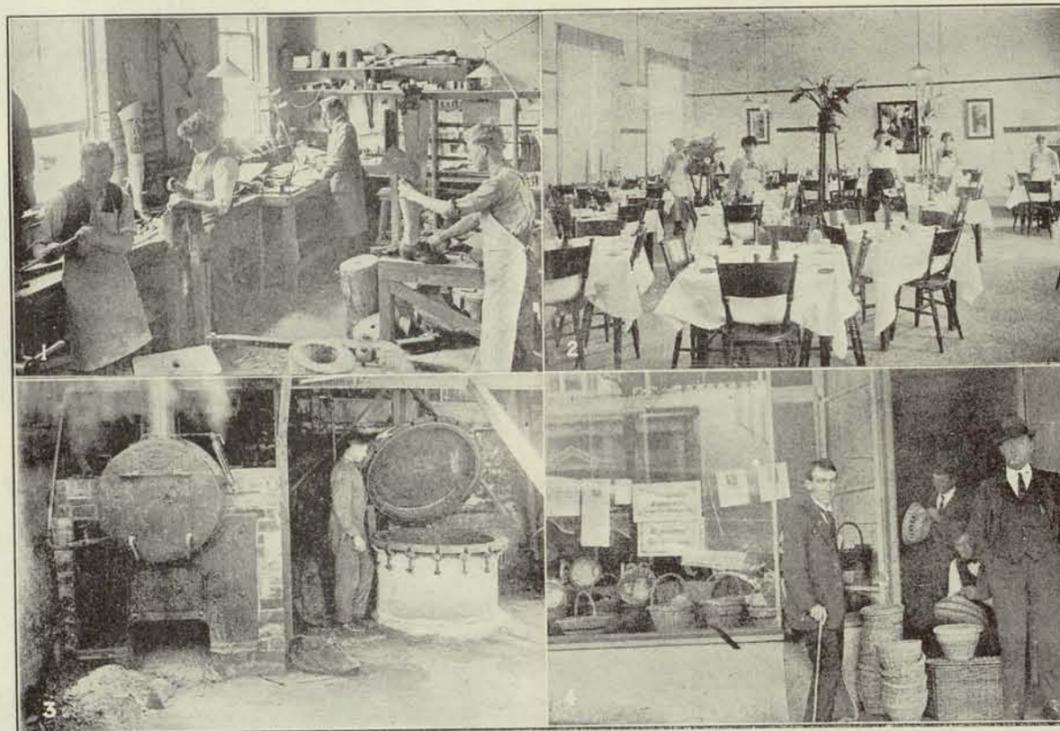
Business Loan.—Dyeing Plant, Auckland.

BUSINESS LOANS, AUCKLAND.



Shirt and Blouse Factory.

Chemist's Shop.



1. Zenith Artificial-limb Factory. All these men lost limbs in the war. The man on the left has two artificial legs.
 2 A Restaurant. 3. A Vulcanizing Plant. 4. A Disabled Man's Basket-shop, with stock made by himself.

Loans for Business.



Many Men helped solidly.

IT is recognized that returned soldiers better fitted for business in a city or town than for land-settlement have a right to help by loan. Therefore provision has been made for loans, not exceeding £300, to enable a man to establish a business or to purchase one. A sum of £50 is lent free of interest, and the remainder is at 5 per cent. per annum. Already men have been set up in about 110 different kinds of business, and at 20th October, 1919, 2,216 loans had been approved, involving an expenditure of £353,257. The payment of interest and repayment of loans are proving satisfactory.

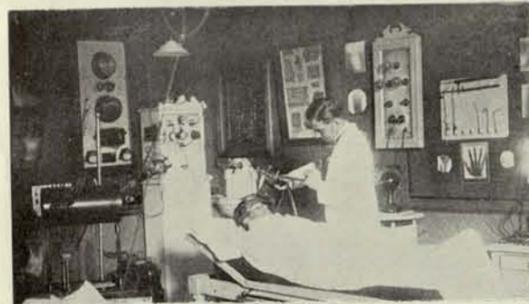
Of course, some returned soldiers, with a wealth of optimism and a dearth of experience, have high hopes of an early road to fortune by the paving of £300, and they may feel disposed to resentment when they are encouraged to take the sure way of an occupation (on wages or salary) in which they are skilled, rather than the perilous path of a business in which they lack knowledge. Necessarily some men have to be saved against their own impetuous self-confidence in such a difficult matter. When the signs point to probable failure the applicant cannot be advised to risk disappointment, which would compel him to resume a former occupation, or begin a new one, with a burden of debt.

As a general principle the Department, in the interests of the individual and the community alike, has to make sure that an applicant has not only the necessary experience in a business, but has also a fair prospect of profit in regard to the competition that he may meet. Precautions have to be taken against loading a locality with an extra business not needed by the population. The range of help is shown in the following table of loans granted to 20th October :—

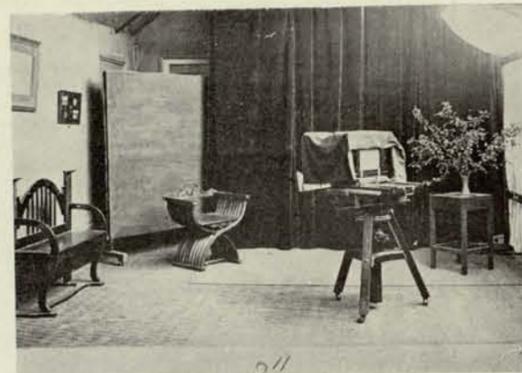
Accountants	2
Agencies	5
Architect	1
Artificial-limb appliances manufacturers	2
Auctioneers	9
Bakers	23
Barristers and solicitors	15
Basketmakers	3
Bee-farming	20
Boardinghouse and private-hotel keepers	13
Booksellers and stationers	23
Boot-importers	15
Boot-manufacturers	15
Boot-repairers	11
Billiard-saloon keepers	6
Blacksmiths	38
Brick and tile making	3
Builders	22
Butchers	30
Buyer for island trades and merchants	1
Cabinetmaking	36
Carriers—Horse	83
Carriers—Motor	165
Chaff-cutting	20
Chairmaking	2
Chemists	17
Chimney-sweeps	2
Coachbuilding	5
Coach-painters	2
Coal-merchants	27
Commercial journal	1
Concrete-construction	2
Confectionery-manufacturers	2
Contractors	26
Cool storage	1
Customhouse agents	3



Business Loan.—Motor-repairing, Christchurch.
In one picture the men are using the oxy-acetone-welding flame.



Business Loan.—Radiologist, Christchurch.



Business Loan.—Photographic Studio, Dunedin.



Business Loan.—Mercery, Christchurch.



Business Loan.—Motor-garage, Christchurch.

Cycle business	3	Picture-framing	1
Dairy business and milk-vendors	25	Picture-theatres	5
Dentists	17	Pig-farmers	4
Doctors	3	Plastering business	1
Droving	1	Plumbers	17
Duck-farmer	1	Pork-butchers	2
Dwelling (Harbour Board)	1	Poultry-farmers	22
Dwellings	4	Printing	2
Dyers and cleaners	3	Restaurants	17
Engineering business	8	Road-contracting	9
Engineering, electrical	9	Saddlers	6
Engineering, motor	13	Sauce-manufacturer	1
Fancy-goods business	1	Sawmillers	9
Farming*	197	School (private boys')	1
Farming machinery for contracts	27	Scow (loan for)	1
Fishing business	114	Sheet-metal-work business	1
Forwarding agents	12	Signwriters	4
Fruit and confectionery business	57	Shirtmakers	2
Fruitgrowing	4	Skating-rink	1
Furniture-dealers	11	Skin-dealing business	1
Furniture-manufacturing	2	Soft-goods manufacturer	1
Grain-merchants	5	"Supreme" lighting business	1
Greengrocers	4	Surveyors	8
Gristing-mill	1	Tailors	26
Grocery-, general-store keeping	142	Taxi business	104
Hardware	3	Tea-merchants	2
Hat-manufacturer	1	Tea-rooms	6
Hauling business	3	Threshing-business	5
Hawking business	1	Timber-merchants	1
Heat-appliances agent	1	Tobacconists and hairdressers	45
Horse-trainers	3	Towing business (on river)	1
Hospital (private)	1	Umbrella-manufacturers' business	1
Importers	4	Undertakers	2
Indent agents	13	Vacuum-cleaning business	1
Insurances	7	Vehicle and implement importers	2
Interpreter (Native)	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Ironfounder	1	Vulcanizing business	3
Ironmongers	3	Watchmakers and jewellers	10
Land agents	18	Well-boring business	1
Leather-merchant business	1	Whaling business	1
Lignite colliery	2	Wood-dealer	1
Livery and bait stables	5	Wool-press manufacturing	1
Mail-order business	5	Wool-weaver	1
Masseur	1		
Manufacturers' agents	16	Total	1,890
Mercery and soft-goods business	26		
Mineral-water business	5		
Miners	2		
Motor agents	3		
Motor-bus service	17		
Motor-cycle garage	13		
Motor-garage and repairs	41		
Motor-launch service	7		
Music-teachers	4		
Newspaper-proprietors	5		
Nursery gardeners	6		
Optician	1		
Paperhangers and painters	9		
Perambulator business	1		
Photographers	9		
Piano-importers	3		

* In the case of the 197 farmers assisted the applications were outside the scope of the Lands Department. In such cases the Repatriation Department considers applications for assistance up to £300 for the purchase of stock, &c.

An important fact of some of these kinds of business is that they are specially suitable for partially disabled men. It is common knowledge that some branches of shop-keeping do not call for the strength of an able-bodied man.

VIEWS OF RUAKURA TRAINING-FARM.



A Glimpse from the Railway-line.

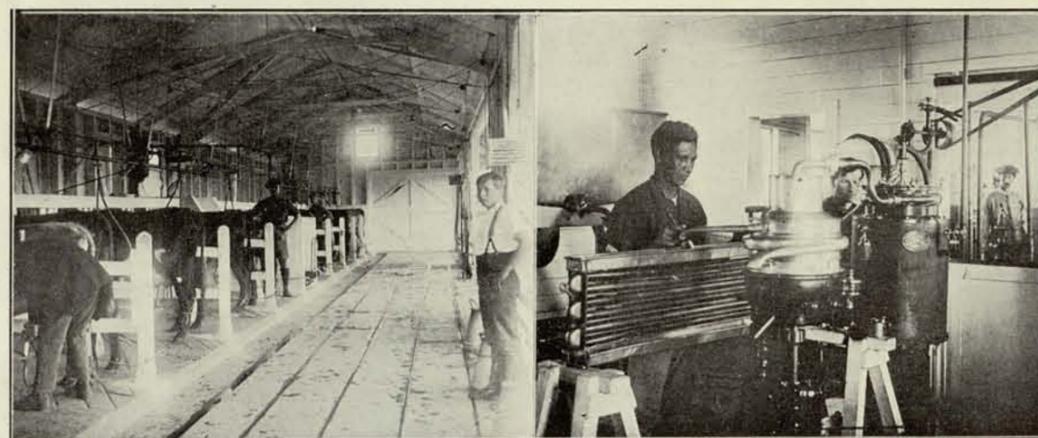


Trainees' Quarters.



A Section of the Trainees' Dining-room.

A Cosy Ingle-nook of the Trainees' Reading-room.



The Machine Milking shed

Milk-separating Room.

Training for Farm Life.

State's Resources at Call for Men Fit or Disabled.

PROBABLY no other country in the world offers better facilities than New Zealand for the training of suitable men for a profitable life in farming. A very efficient system of practical instruction has been evolved, with the establishment of State farms, experimental stations, and other aids. Discharged soldiers have every encouragement, including sustenance during the period of training, to take full advantage of the State's equipment. A visit to the State farms shows that the men have a splendid opportunity to qualify themselves for successful settlement on the land.

Many New-Zealanders wish to see an extension of the Dominion's secondary industries, but meanwhile the country's prosperity is vitally dependent on the primary industries. Even with the right development of certain manufactures for which the conditions are favourable, it is recognized that New Zealand will be always an important producer of wool, meat, butter, cheese, and other wealth of the land. Therefore farming will always offer a good prospect of profit for intelligent steady enterprise.

In the case of returned soldiers the land is commonly regarded as one of the best means of repatriation. Of course, many with adequate farming experience are ready to settle straight away on suitable sections, but many others, with more zeal than skill, need a term of training. For those the Government has a remarkable range of facilities; a man can choose the kind of farming suitable for his physique and temperament, and he can have the right instruction in the right place. Usually a term of four to six months is sufficient, according to the range of instruction desired. With a limited course—poultry-keeping, for example—a man can go through in much less time than six months, but in other cases it may be desirable to extend the time of training.

Sustenance is on the same scale for farming trainees as for others—£2 10s. a week for a single man, £3 for a married man (with an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each child up to four). All these rates are in addition to pensions. An amount of £1 per week is deducted for board and lodging—a cheap rate in these days, especially for the quality and quantity of the food at the State farms.

BEAUTIFUL RUAKURA.

No man of reason could hope for a training-place more beautiful and comfortable than the State Experimental Farm at Ruakura, near Hamilton. The smooth gentle slopes of green, the broad meadows, the trees, the paths which wind among flowers and shrubs, the sheep and cattle that are aristocrats of their kind, happy in pleasant pasture, the bees that have rich forage, and many other features of an ideal farm make an Arcadia that lives in the memory. As a panorama of peace, a vision of the beauty of landscape that can come from good farming, Ruakura is an inspiration.

Of course Ruakura is well known as a "show place," but the show is solid. Any person who suspects "stage tricks" can go anywhere and everywhere about the farm, and the result will be a feeling of hearty

admiration for the management which keeps the ground, buildings, and general equipment in such good order. Any happy-go-lucky, higgledy-piggledy farmer should be able to benefit by a visit to Ruakura.

By arrangement with the Department of Agriculture the resources of Ruakura are available for the training of partially disabled men—those for whom an open-air life is desirable—in a suitable kind of light farming. They can learn beekeeping, fruitgrowing, horticulture, and poultry-raising, and they have also opportunities to obtain as much knowledge as they need about dairy-farming and general farming, for Ruakura includes everything.

Proper care has been given to the housing comfort of the men. A new residential block, with accommodation for thirty men, has been built at a cost of over £3,000. Each trainee has his own room, with electric light which he can switch on and off from his bed. A good dining-room, a well-stocked reading-room, and other accessories make Ruakura a well-liked home.

Of course the excellence of the opportunities at Ruakura has created a great demand for the training; therefore more housing-accommodation (to cost about £3,000) is to be provided. When this building (which was about to begin when this book went to press) is complete, the number of trainees on the farm will be doubled.

FIT MEN AT WERAROA.

Another well-equipped State farm is at Weraroa, which has accommodation for about twenty-five returned soldiers at present—men who have come through the war in full strength. The purpose at Weraroa is to train fit men for the heavier kinds of farming as a preparation for home-making in the country. The courses cover dairy-farming (with milking-machinery), pigs, sheep, and general agriculture. The men take turns in the various duties about the farm, and thus acquire that all-round skill known as "handiness." Interest in the tasks is stimulated by competitions, in which the trainees have the right friendly spirit of emulation. In a recent ploughing match twenty-four men took the field and stirred up much ground, under expert supervision. The sturdy soldiers and stalwart horses gave the spectators something worth seeing.

The instructors state that these trainees are doing very good work; their progress is unmistakably satisfactory. They are putting in the right groundwork for prosperous farming.

Weraroa is similar to Ruakura in the provision of comfortable housing, good food, and other aids to healthful living.

TAUHERENIKAU.

A farm at Tauherenikau has been taken over by the Repatriation Department, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, from the Defence Department, which formerly used this land in connection with Featherston Camp. Here chest cases have the best possible chance to gain strength in clean open air, with light farming duties. The lines of training include pig-breeding, bee-keeping, poultry, fruitgrowing, gardening, general horticulture, and light agriculture. The work here may be either to restore a man's strength to enable him to resume a former occupation or to enable him to support himself on the land. Results have proved that Tauherenikau has been very beneficial to men whose chests have been affected by gas or other troubles of the war.

AVONHEAD SETTLEMENT.

At Avonhead, close to the City of Christchurch, the Repatriation Department has undertaken an experiment from which good results are expected. The Government has bought a large block of beautiful fertile land, part of which is being used for settlement by discharged soldiers and part as an instructional training-farm. Experts of the Department of Agriculture give courses in dairy-farming, pig-raising, poultry-farming, beekeeping, fruitgrowing, and general agriculture. Some men may train here for large-scale farming on suitable sections in Canterbury or other provinces, and others may set themselves up solidly on good sections at Avonhead for the production of vegetables, eggs, honey, and other food for the big neighbouring market. Many a writer and speaker has stressed the need of encouraging this kind of settlement near the towns. Avonhead is the right place for a thorough "try-out" of this venture in home-making.

MOA SEED-RAISING FARM.

Another promising experiment of the Repatriation Department is a seed-raising farm on the Westcott Settlement of Central Otago. This land is in a locality of which the fertility has been well proved during many years. The scope for this kind of enterprise is seen in the fact that until the war checked the trade New Zealand imported seeds to the value of nearly £330,000 a year. Thus seed-raising, which affords light, pleasant, healthful work for some returned soldiers whose physique has been injured by the war, should be a very beneficial industry for the whole of New Zealand. This enterprise is in accordance with the policy of maximum self-reliance, of which the need has been emphasized by the war.

During the first three months the men work as trainees (with the usual sustenance), and afterwards they are absorbed into the staff of the farm. It is reasonable to expect that many will take opportunities to establish themselves on suitable land as seed-raisers.

TRAINING ON PRIVATE FARMS.

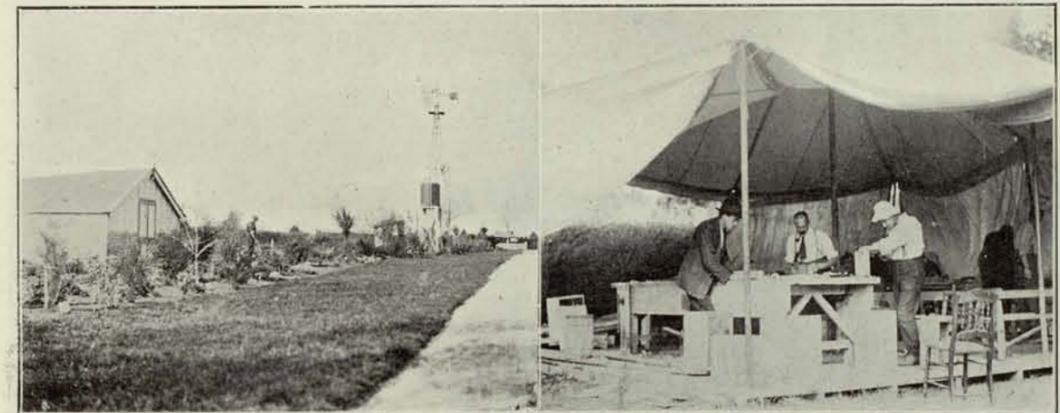
Some soldiers, without experience in farming, who may desire to settle on the land may be well suited by a term of practical training on a private farm. Such men have the benefit of the subsidized-wages scheme which applies to workshops. The wage paid

by the farmer is subsidized by the Repatriation Department to assure the trainee an income of £2 a week and his keep, in addition to pension allowance. Any increase in wages granted by the employer during the period of training does not affect the subsidy. As the advantages of this kind of training become impressed on returned soldiers the numbers taking this subsidized apprenticeship are likely to increase largely.

In the early days of repatriation many men, with rose-hued hope of rapid rise to high estate, were eager for a short-cut to fortune on the land. They were loth to take a term of training, but happily the value of sound advice given by well-wishers, in and out of the State service, is now being appreciated. The men see the truth of the old proverb that knowledge is power on the land as elsewhere.

AFFORESTATION.

Afforestation offers a good living to a certain proportion of discharged soldiers. It is admitted that New Zealand has to give much more attention to afforestation than it has done in the past. Therefore men who find suitable employment in the raising and planting of trees are very helpful workers for New Zealand. Accommodation has been provided for a number of returned soldiers on the State plantations at Waireka (near Rotorua) and Tapanui (Otago).



Horticultural Section, Ruakura.

Making Beehives, Ruakura.

VIEWS OF WERAROA TRAINING-FARM.



Trainees' Dining-room.



Trainees' Ploughing Competition.



Special Shearing Class at Technical School.



Some Pedigree Cattle.



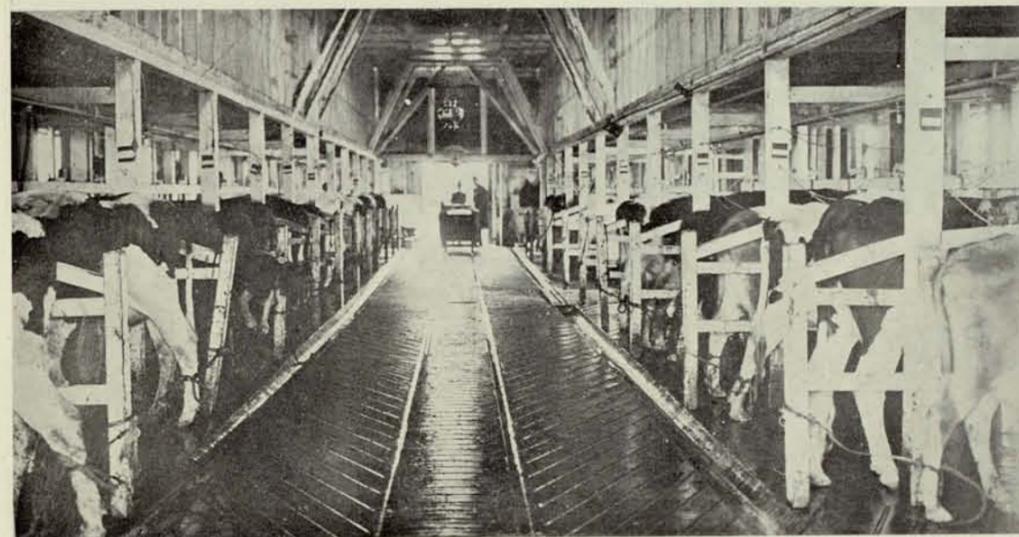
Pedigree Sheep in Good Pasture.



A TAUHERENIKAU CURE.

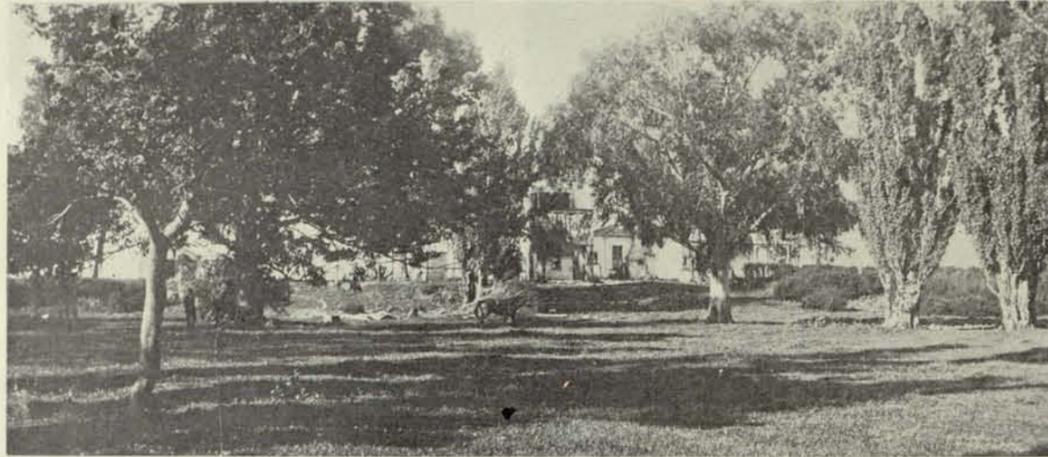
THIS trainee at the Tauherenikau Farm has smashed a few gloomy predictions on the anvil. It was feared by some of his friends that he would not be fit again for any toil more strenuous than basket-making, but he has hammered out that notion long ago. Up and down New Zealand one may see many similar cases of a swing-back to health and strength by the right treatment. Many of the brave men who smote the enemy overseas will never have again their former power of body, but many others are proving, in town and country, that they can master the hardest tasks of peace.

A Trainee at Tauherenikau. The smithing is part of the farm training, which includes work in wood and iron.



Milking-machinery Shed at Weraroa.

VIEWS OF TAUHERENIKAU TRAINING-FARM.



Working in Young Orchard.



Busy at the Beehives.



Lessons in Horticulture.



Pigs that like a Bath.



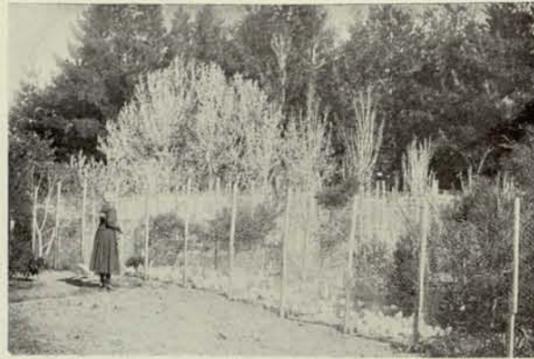
View of Moa Seed-raising Farm, Westcott, Central Otago.
A motor-tractor is busy in the foreground.



An Apple Orchard near the Moa Seed-farm.
This picture typifies the peace and prosperity which New Zealand people desire for all discharged soldiers.



A Corner of a Southland Soldier-settler's Farm.



A Discharged Soldier's Poultry-farm near Christchurch.



The Homestead at Avonhead Training-farm, Christchurch.



Working a Motor-tractor on the Moa Seed-raising Farm.



A Returned Soldier ploughing at Avonhead.

Men on the Land.



Summary of Settlement by State Assistance.

DISCHARGED soldiers have the option of various means of settlement on the land by the help of the State. This assistance is available for the obtaining of sections, for stocking, buildings, and other incidentals.

A discharged soldier may obtain land from the State on a basis of cash, occupation with right of purchase (at a rental of 5 per cent. on the capital value of the land), perpetual lease under the Land Act (at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value of the land), renewable lease under the Land for Settlements Act, with perpetual right of renewal and right of purchase (at a rental of 4½ per cent. on the capital value of the land). A basis of deferred payment can be arranged under special tenures.

Financial assistance for the acquisition of land may be granted to discharged soldiers for the following purposes: (a) The purchase of private or native land; (b) the acquisition by assignment or transfer of the lease of any land administered by a Land Board; and (c) the discharge of any mortgage affecting any land owned by a discharged soldier or held by him under license or lease from a Land Board. The maximum amount for any of these purposes that may be advanced to any one person is £2,500. Repayment of advances may be secured by flat mortgage for ten years, with interest at 5 per cent., or by instalment mortgage extending over a period of thirty-six years and a half, with an annual charge of 6 per cent., which includes interest and sinking fund.

In addition land-settlers may receive advances up to £500 for clearing, fencing, draining, and general improvement of sections (including buildings) and the purchase of plant, stock, implements, seeds, trees, &c. In special circumstances, when the amount of £500 is deemed to be inadequate, the Minister may authorize an additional advance not exceeding £250. In the

settlement of bush lands advances up to £1,000 may be made in ordinary cases or £1,250 in cases where special circumstances warrant the increase.

In the case of land selected by ballot (except lands proclaimed under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act) discharged soldiers are now entitled to the same preference as landless applicants who have children dependent upon them, or duly qualified applicants who have applied at least twice unsuccessfully. This preference applies to all ballots, whether under the Land Act or the Land for Settlements Act.

At 1st October, 1919, a sum of £3,152,749 had been expended on the purchase of 199 properties, comprising 291,217 acres, for soldier settlement. A sum of £5,629,825 had been authorized for assistance in the purchase of dwellings, private or Native land, stock, and improvements, and for discharge of mortgages. Thus the total of expenditure, undertaken and authorized, was £8,782,574 at 1st October.

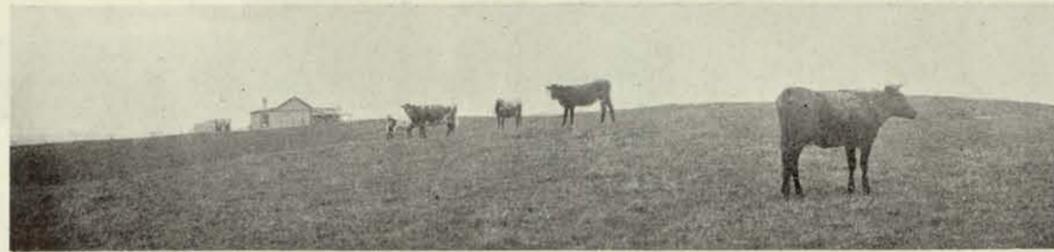
A total of 3,290 soldiers had been settled on 1,162,267 acres of rural land up to 1st October, 1919. The details are,—

749 men on 140,000 acres of settlement land.

676 men on 589,275 acres of Crown and national-endowment land.

1,865 men assisted to acquire 432,992 acres of privately owned land.

Land available for settlement at 1st October had a total area of 651,613 acres, comprising 109,028 acres ready for immediate selection, and 542,585 acres available for settlement but not quite ready for offering.



General View of Mangateparu Settlement, Auckland, for Discharged Soldiers.

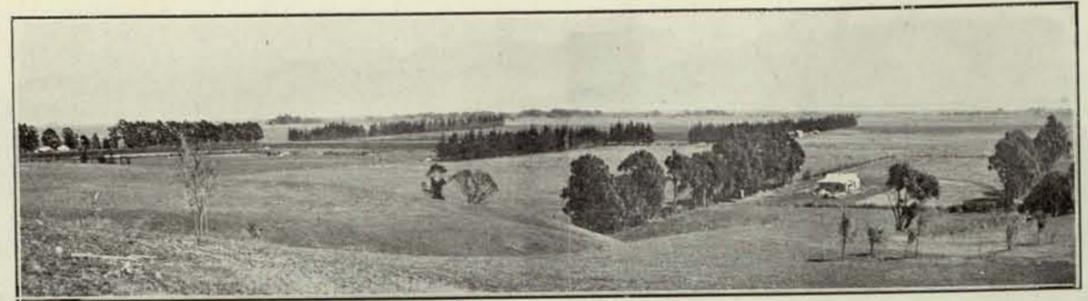


Chain-harrowing at Mangateparu.

A Settler's Four-bail Cow-shed at Mangateparu.



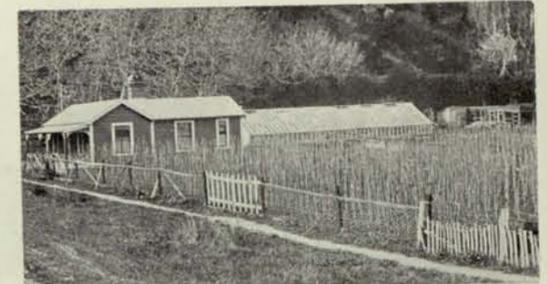
A Portion of the Kokatahi Settlement, Westland, for Discharged Soldiers.



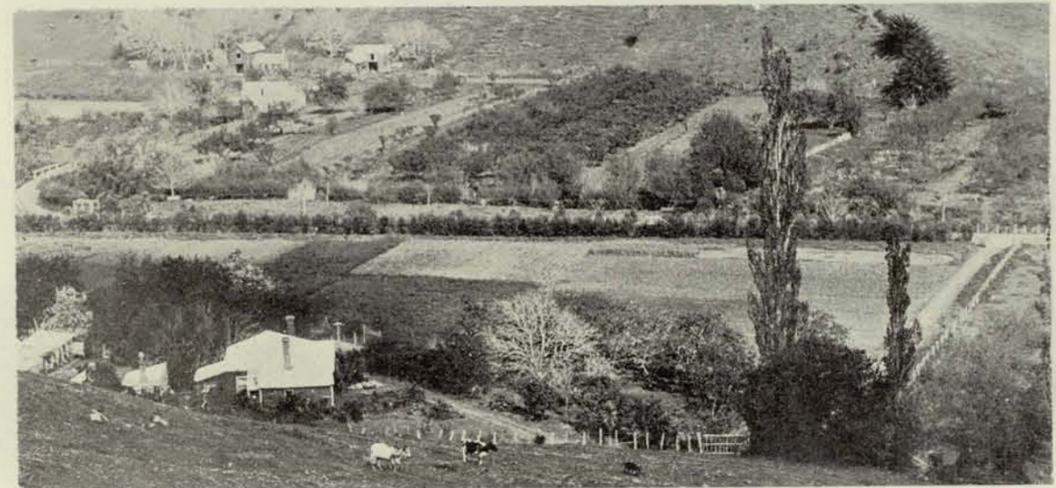
General View of Erina Settlement, Marlborough, for Discharged Soldiers.



A Discharged Soldier's Orchard at Stoke.



A Discharged Soldier's Market Garden near Nelson.



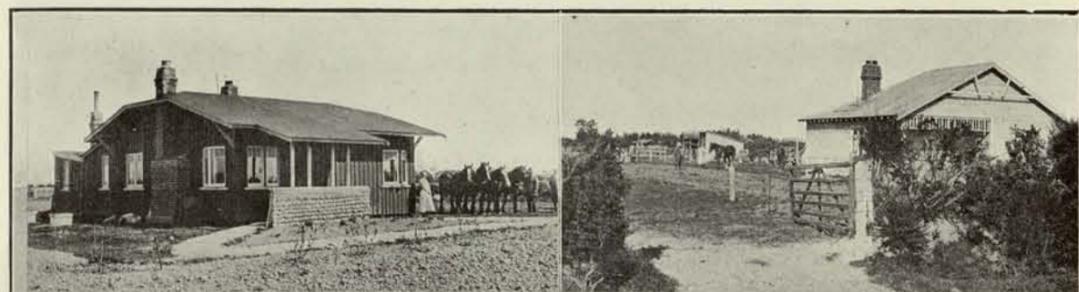
Discharged Soldiers' Cropping and Dairying Land near Nelson.



Portions of Beattie Settlement Hawke's Bay, for Discharged Soldiers.



Portion of Leeston Settlement, Canterbury, for Discharged Soldiers.



Soldier-settlers' Houses on Leeston Settlement. The house on the left was built by the soldier himself.

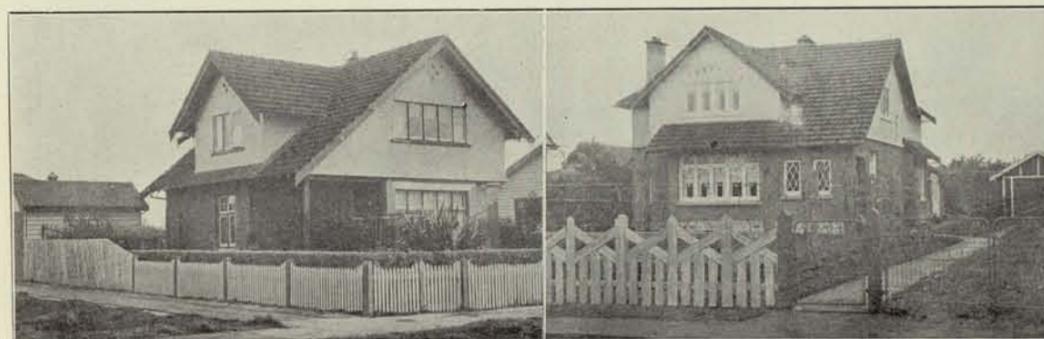
GANTERBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHRISTCHURCH



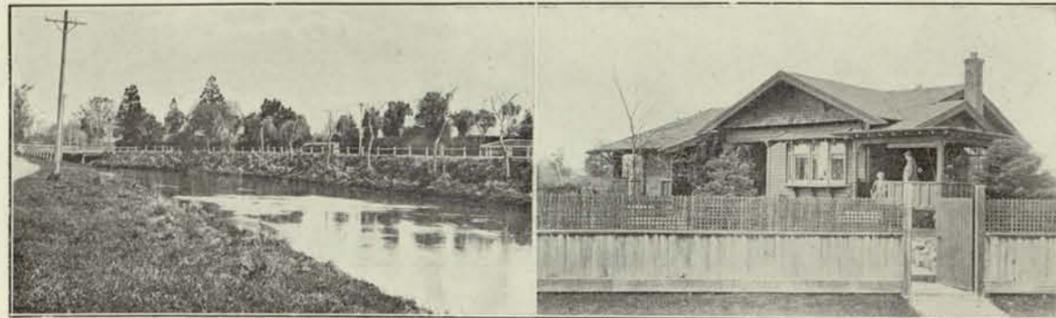
Portion of Kokatahi Settlement, Westland, for Discharged Soldiers.



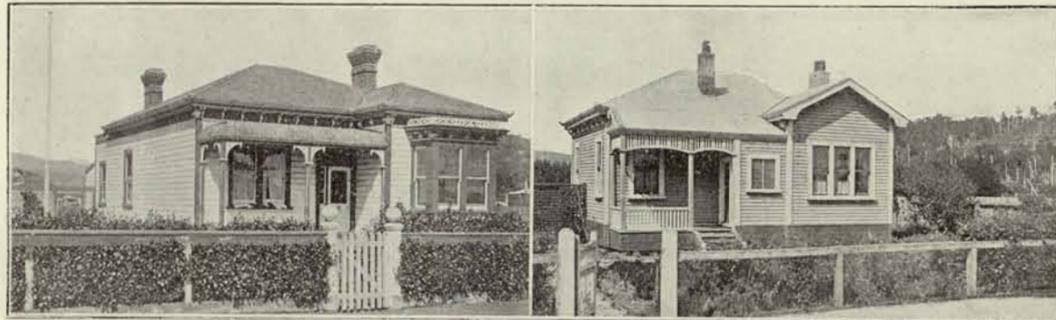
A Discharged Soldier's New Home at Blenheim.



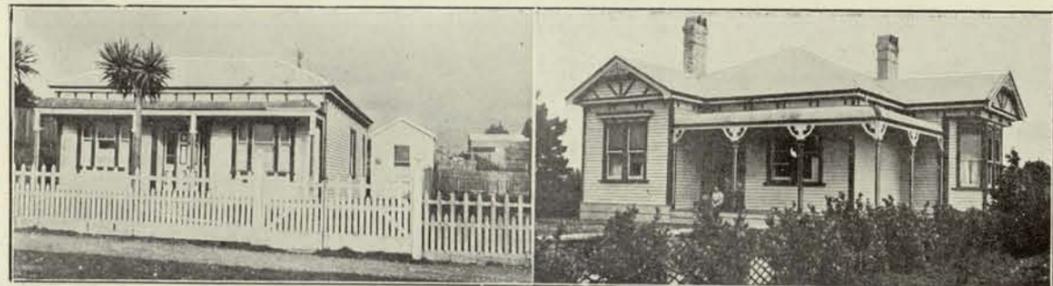
Discharged Soldiers' New Homes at Invercargill.



A Discharged Soldier's New Home at Christchurch.



Discharged Soldiers' New Homes at Greymouth.



Discharged Soldiers' New Homes at Hokitika.

Homes for Soldiers.



Easy Way to Ownership Appeals to Many.

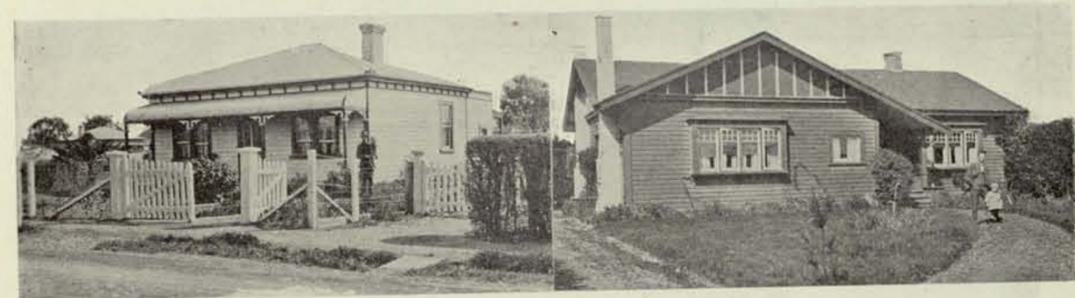
SEVERAL courses are open to the soldier for obtaining a house, by help of the State, in urban or suburban localities. The Minister of Lands may set apart land for the building of dwellings on the system pioneered by the Labour Department with workers' houses. In those cases the principal, with interest, is repayable over a period of 25½ years.

If the soldier prefers to buy an existing house and site he may receive an advance not exceeding £1,000. If the applicant owns a site he may receive an advance, not exceeding £750, towards the cost of building

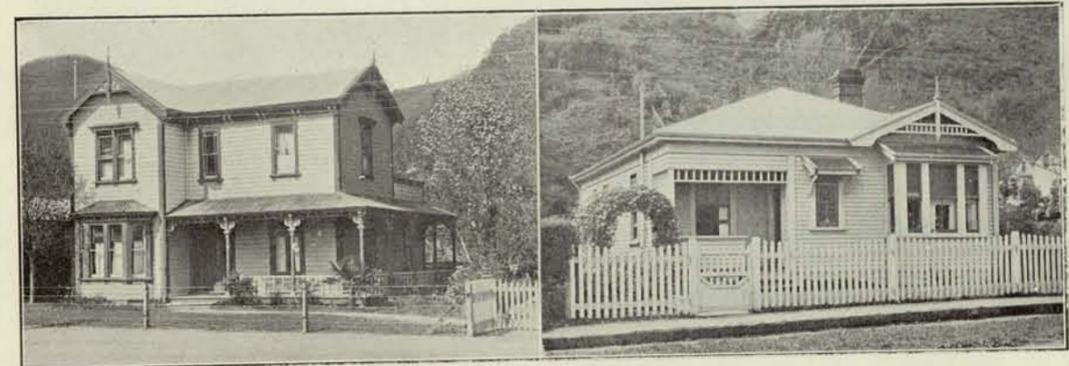
a house. In each case repayment of loans may be arranged by flat mortgage for ten years, with interest at 5 per cent., or by instalment mortgage over a period of 25½ years, at an annual charge of 7 per cent., which includes interest and sinking fund.

At 1st October, 1919, the total of these houses was 2,416.

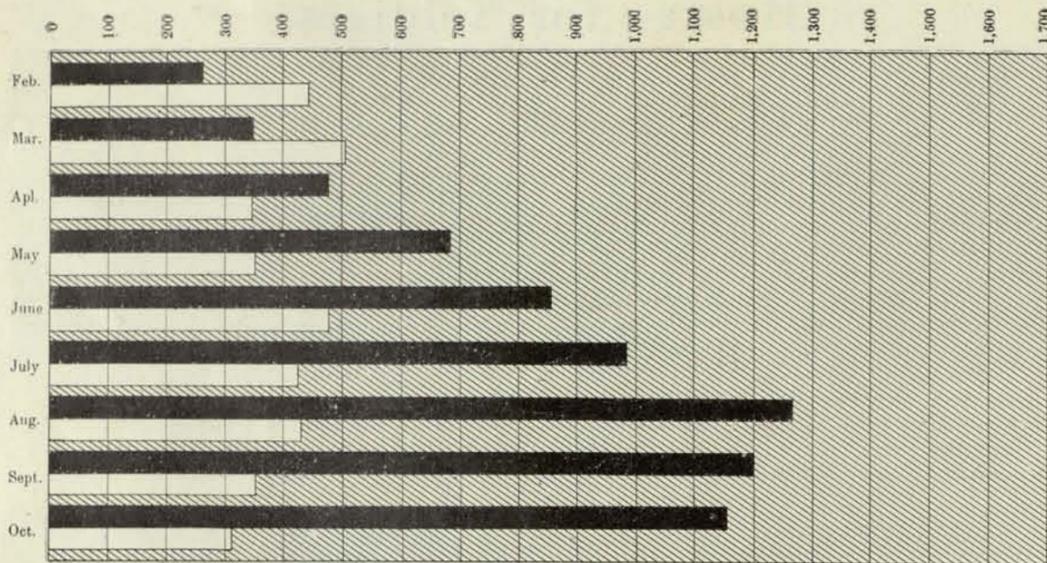
The Repatriation Department advances up to £50, free of interest, to discharged soldiers for the purchase of furniture. Up to 20th October, 2,293 loans (a total of £99,066) had been approved for this purpose.



Discharged Soldiers' New Homes at Blenheim.

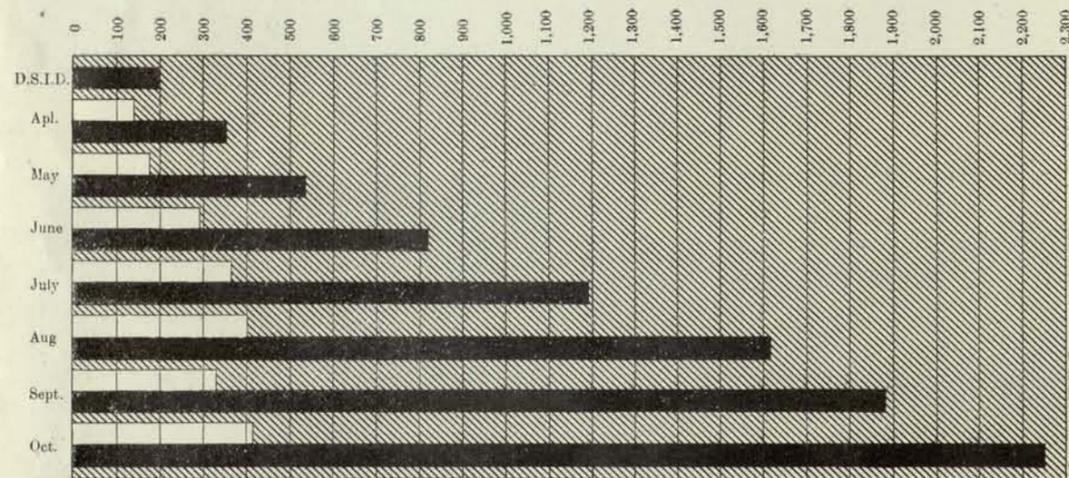


Discharged Soldiers' New Homes at Nelson.



EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

In this graph the black bars show the numbers of men placed in employment each month by the Repatriation Department. The white bars show the numbers remaining on the register.



TRAINING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

In this graph the white bars show the numbers of men for whom training has been arranged each month. The black bars show the total numbers actually in training at the 20th of each month.

Repatriation Summary.

IN an official report covering the month from 20th September to 20th October, 1919, the Director of Repatriation, Mr. J. R. Samson, gives also a summary of the eight months' operations of the Department (from the time when the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department evolved smoothly into the new Repatriation Department). The clear, terse statement of facts and figures is well worth careful reading by the general public.

The Department's register now (20th October) comprises the names of 74,118 men, and of this number 47,453 have returned to the Dominion since the beginning of the year (states the Director).

Demobilization cards are distributed thus:—

Auckland	..	..	15,679
Wellington	..	..	19,636
Canterbury	..	..	9,308
Otago	..	..	8,666
Head Office	..	..	20,829

74,118

Financial Assistance.—During the eight months 1,890 loans for the purpose of establishing discharged soldiers in business (involving an expenditure of £427,824) have been approved by the Ministerial Board, and during the month under review £113,793 was paid out on behalf of soldiers for furniture, tools, business, sustenance, training fees, subsidized wages, assistance to apprentices, &c. The total amount expended to date under these headings is over half a million pounds (£504,215).

Employment.—Notwithstanding the large number of men who are being discharged daily, the employment figures disclose an excellent position. During the month 1,141 men were placed in situations, and it is pleasing to note that the number remaining on the Employment Wanted Register for the whole of the Dominion at the date of this report is the lowest on record—307—about a week's "placings." During the month 46 men were granted unemployment sustenance allowances for a week or more, and 12 were actually in receipt of same at the date of this report.

Training.—The vocational-training figures show a further increase; 406 men began training in new trades or occupations during the month. The total number for whom training has been arranged to 20th October is 2,664. Of this number 428 have finished their course, and 2,236 are still being trained.

Repayments.—During the month £5,079 was repaid by instalments, making a total of £13,521 received to date in reduction of loans granted.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. APPLICATIONS FROM 20TH SEPTEMBER TO 20TH OCTOBER.

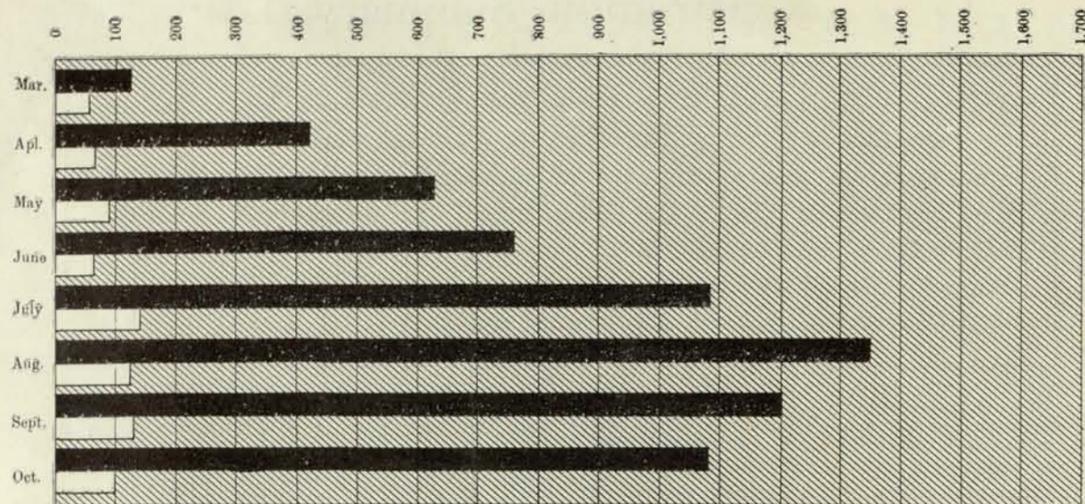
Kind of Assistance.	Auckland		Wellington		Canterbury		Otago.		Total.	
	Received.	Approved.	Received.	Approved.	Received.	Approved.	Received.	Approved.	Received.	Approved.
Pending from last return	133	..	165	..	73	..	62	..	433	..
Furniture	187	179	215	183	95	71	81	69	578	502
Tools	20	25	46	36	15	8	13	97	82	82
Plant (horse vehicle)	9	7	23	16	10	8	8	5	50	36
Plant (motor vehicle)	21	17	37	26	18	10	7	3	83	56
Plant	34	38	10	7	27	21	3	1	74	67
Business (new)	18	31	69	48	16	13	25	23	128	115
Business (established)	50	43	94	65	22	16	25	23	191	147
Assisted passages from N.Z.	..	1	5	3	2	2	2	1	9	7
Transportation in N.Z.	..	..	45	45	29	29	10	9	84	83
Total cases	472	341	709	429	307	178	239	147	1727	1095

APPLICATIONS IN EIGHT MONTHS.

Furniture	1090	1016	1101	945	626	491	481	430	3298	2882
Tools	185	177	298	220	93	60	76	62	652	510
Plant (horse vehicle)	41	37	86	57	61	39	32	22	220	155
Plant (motor vehicle)	196	132	113	60	98	58	42	21	449	271
Plant	165	139	62	34	125	76	30	24	382	273
Business (new)	388	308	435	236	156	107	152	106	1131	757
Business (established)	282	229	419	285	200	137	152	109	1053	760
Assisted passages from N.Z.	31	21	39	20	6	5	8	5	84	51
Transportation in N.Z.	351	351	448	443	136	136	60	58	995	988
Total to 20th October	2729	2410	3001	2300	1501	1109	1033	837	8264	6656

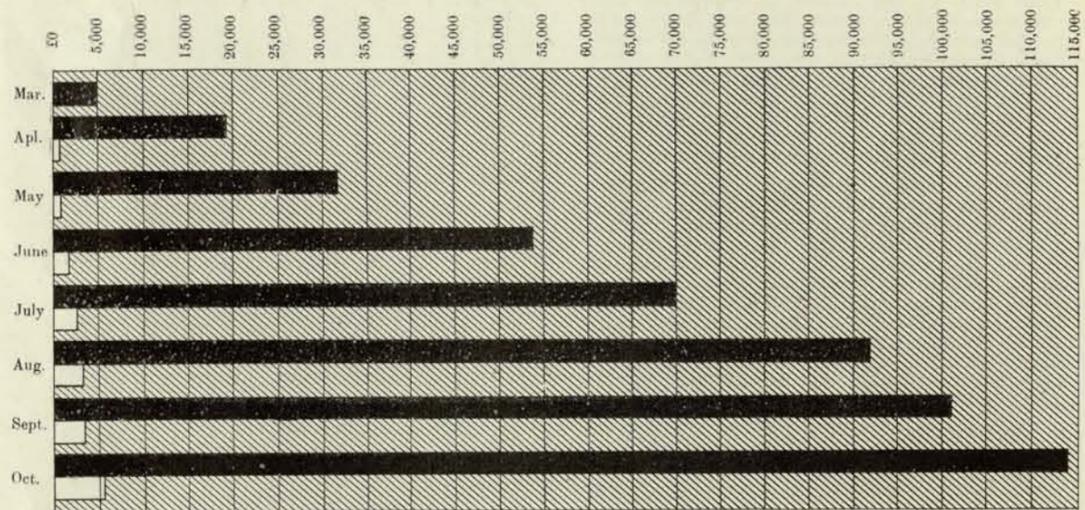
SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS.

Received	..	2729	..	3001	..	1501	..	1033	..	8264	..
Granted	..	2410	..	2300	..	1109	..	837	..	6656	..
Pending	..	81	..	180	..	92	..	77	..	430	..
Refused	..	177	..	278	..	200	..	68	..	723	..
Withdrawn	..	61	..	243	..	100	..	51	..	455	..
Total	..	2729	..	3001	..	1501	..	1033	..	8264	..



FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

In this graph the black bars show the number of applications for financial assistance approved by the Repatriation Department each month. The white bars show the number declined.



EXPENDITURE ON DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

In this graph the black bars show the Repatriation Department's expenditure on discharged soldiers each month. The white bars show the amounts repaid by soldiers each month.

EMPLOYMENT.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF MEN PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT FROM 20TH SEPTEMBER TO 20TH OCTOBER.

Group.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Total.
	Wood, furniture, timber, &c. . .	27	14	13	15	69
Engineers, metal-workers . . .	29	45	12	29	115
Food, tobacco, &c. . .	20	11	8	5	44
Clothing, boots, &c. . .	7	8	14	5	36
Books, printing, &c. . .	7	6	3	5	21
Other manufacturing . . .	24	2	14	10	50
Building . . .	7	22	20	6	55
Mining, quarrying, &c. . .	3	1	19	7	30
Rail and tram services . . .	3	1	8	9	18
Other land transport . . .	5	13	10	3	31
Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	1	8	10	1	19
Pastoral, agriculture, &c. . .	46	85	30	21	182
Domestic, hotels, &c. . .	9	19	4	1	33
General labour and miscellaneous . . .	47	69	71	30	217
Clerical . . .	19	31	15	7	72
Government . . .	44	50	23	3	149
Monthly total . . .	296	385	274	186	1,141
Aggregate to date . . .	2,484	4,451	2,587	1,686	11,208
Remaining on "Employment Wanted" Register . . .	104	76	76	51	307
Granted unemployment sustenance to date . . .	253	125	305	36	719
Receiving unemployment sustenance at 20th October . . .	2	3	6	1	12

TRAINING.

RETURN SHOWING MEN UNDER DEPARTMENT'S SUBSIDIZED-WAGES SCHEME OR RECEIVING SUSTENANCE WHILST ATTENDING TECHNICAL CLASSES.

Group.	Auckland		Wellington.		Canterbury.		Otago.		Total.	
	Schools, &c.	Subsidized Workers.	Schools, &c.	Subsidized Workers.	Schools, &c.	Subsidized Workers.	Schools, &c.	Subsidized Workers.	Schools, &c.	Subsidized Workers.
Wood . . .	2	122	1	58	..	71	..	97	3	348
Leather . . .	..	43	..	34	5	30	..	28	5	135
Metal . . .	61	172	34	149	53	90	9	131	157	542
Clothing . . .	..	14	11	11	..	17	..	21	11	63
Commercial . . .	49	22	28	11	68	11	60	15	255	59
Farming . . .	39	45	38	81	..	10	10	7	89	143
Professional . . .	32	23	31	9	18	..	79	5	160	37
Other groups . . .	6	92	18	28	14	47	..	22	40	189
Total . . .	189	533	211	381	160	276	160	326	720	1,516

Began training in month under review—

Technical schools, . . .	86	..	..	..	406
Subsidized workers, . . .	320	..	..	..	428
At present in training . . .	..	..	..	..	2,236
Finished training . . .	..	..	..	..	428
Total for whom training has been arranged . . .	..	..	..	..	2,664

LOANS AND GRANTS.—£504,215 IN EIGHT MONTHS.

The following table shows the financial assistance granted to discharged soldiers during the eight months to 20th October. Shillings and pence are omitted to facilitate the setting.

Kind of Assistance.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Canterbury.		Otago.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
<i>Loans for—</i>		£		£		£		£		£
Business . . .	726	125,816	586	128,656	412	51,484	228	37,299	1,952	353,257
Furniture . . .	689	30,931	813	35,859	457	16,917	334	15,357	2,293	99,066
Tools, &c. . .	150	2,441	237	4,737	60	982	66	1,000	513	9,162
<i>Grants for—</i>										
Unemployment sustenance . . .	253	1,566	125	717	305	1,343	36	92	719	3,719
Training sustenance, &c. . .	860	15,716	712	8,303	516	6,167	576	6,956	2,664	37,205
Transportation . . .	..	570	..	866	..	214	..	153	..	1,805
Grand total to date . . .	..	187,044	..	179,201	..	77,110	..	60,860	..	504,215

BUSINESS LOANS OVER £50 APPROVED TO 20TH OCTOBER.

District.	Number of Applications.	Amount.	
		£	s. d.
Auckland . . .	732	169,892	19 10
Wellington . . .	624	144,858	15 8
Canterbury . . .	330	68,094	18 10
Otago . . .	204	44,977	12 0
Total . . .	1,890	427,824	6 4

REPAYMENT OF LOANS. AMOUNTS TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

Auckland.		Wellington.		Canterbury.		Otago.		Total.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4,392	17 8	4,989	0 3	1,555	15	6,258	1 11	13,521	15 4

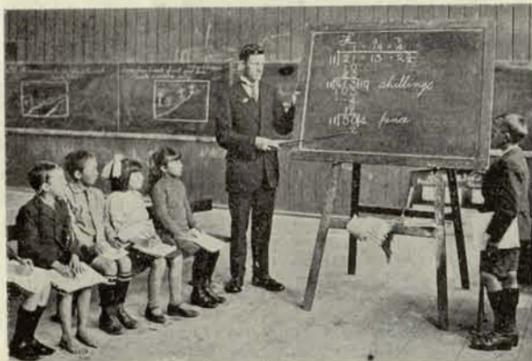
The End Crowns the Work.

▽
Where there's a Will there's a Way.

ONE Sunday morning, at Trentham Camp, in the summer of 1915, the writer witnessed a farewell open-air service for men about to take ship for fields of war far overseas, and heard these words which the Apostle Paul once gave to the Ephesians:—

Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand.

The soldiers of civilization did all in the fateful days when the desperate legions of Germany made their final onset in 1918. New Zealand's sons stood firm with others—and won.



Disabled Carpenter becomes a School-teacher.
This soldier has his right hand and arm severely disabled.

Some suffered wounds enough to make even a stout spirit sigh for rest perpetual, but they stand to their work here, unconquerable at the desk or bench, as they were in the field or trench. Injuries of the war have brought an end to the work in which some men were skilled, but they have cheerfully turned their minds and hands to

new occupations, and they have forged ahead at a pace which has pleasantly surprised themselves and their friends.



This man returned at the end of 1917 suffering from a gunshot wound in the right foot, and was unable to go back to the pre-war occupation of a bushman. He was placed in May, 1918, to learn the trade of a boot-repairer. He made such progress with his work that at the end of fifteen months he was able to start in business on his own account with his retained subsidy of £45 and with a small loan added by the Department. His business promises to make him an employer soon.

