



Canadian Red Cross Society



The Society's Stores Depot at Folkestone, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vernon; which has supplied some 72 hospitals in the Shorncliffe Area, with Canadian Red Cross Comforts. An account of the work of the Depot will be found in this issue of the Bulletin.

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Patrons :

H.E. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., *Governor-General of Canada*
 F.M., H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.C.

President :

HER EXCELLENCY THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

Chairman : LT.-COL. NOEL G. L. MARSHALL

Executive Committee :

MR. F. GORDON OSLER, <i>Hon. Treas.</i>		MR. K. J. DUNSTAN	
MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE	} <i>Hon. Secretaries</i>	LT.-COL. A. E. GOODERHAM	
MR. BEVERLEY MACINNES		BRIG.-GEN. HON. JAMES MASON	
MR. JOHN T. SMALL, <i>Hon. Solicitor</i>		LT.-COL. R. W. LEONARD	
BRIG.-GEN. SIR JOHN GIBSON	} <i>Past Presidents</i>	DR. J. W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G.	
K.C.M.G.		MR. W. R. MILLER	
SURG.-GEN. G. STERLING		HON. FEATHERSTON OSLER	} <i>Associate Members</i>
RYERSON, M.D.		MISS GERTRUDE BROCK	

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—56 Church Street, Toronto

Secretarial Staff : MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE

MR. BEVERLEY MACINNES

MISS HELEN MOWAT, *Assistant Secretary*

Mailing Department : MISS GERTRUDE BROCK, *Superintendent*

MISS ELSIE LOCKHART GORDON, *Assistant Superintendent*

Emergency Department : MISS FRANCES CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

MISS WRAGGE, *Assistant Superintendent*

*Packing Department Captains—*MRS. BASIL MORPHY, MRS. A. J. BROWNING,

MRS. CECIL C. KING, MISS MAUD E. GAGEN

Fruit Kitchen, Hamilton : DR. STORMS, MR. F. MACBETH, MRS. GAULD

Advisers to the Executive : Hospital Supplies—MISS JEAN I. GUNN

Textiles—MR. T. D. WARDLAW

Advertisements—MR. J. J. GIBBONS

Sphagnum Moss—DR. J. B. PORTER

OVERSEAS OFFICE—York Hotel, Berners Street, London, W.

Hon. President of War Committee : H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA

Chairman of War Committee : MR. G. C. CASSELS

War Committee : MR. G. C. CASSELS, MR. F. W. ASHE, MR. C. CAMBIE

Commissioner :

LT.-COL. HARRY BLAYLOCK

Information Bureau : LADY THURMONT

Inquiry : MISS ERICA BOVEY

Packets : MRS. DAVID FRASER

Newspapers : MR. GIBB CARSLEY

Drives and Entertainments : MISS SHILLINGTON AND MISS PERRY

Prisoners of War Department : MRS. RIVERS BULKELEY

Shorncliffe Depot : MR. AND MRS. HARCOURT VERNON

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Head Office: 56 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

No. 35

BULLETIN

APRIL, 1918

NOTES

SIXTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS AND SIX HUNDRED BEDS

Our Commissioner cabled as follows on March 28th :

"On Sunday morning, March 24th, one of our stationary hospitals, situated near battle area, rang up Boulogne Dépôt, saying they were doing casualty clearing station work ; that they had 1,600 patients with only 600 beds, and that they needed immediately 2,000 pairs pyjamas, 1,000 sheets, 500 pillows, 200 hot-water bottles, 8,000 utility bags, sterilized surgical dressings, roller, triangular and many-tailed bandages, 1,000 flannel night-shirts, 1,000 day shirts, 2,000 pairs socks, 1,000 bed socks, irrigating tins, and rubber tubing, besides many miscellaneous articles, such as biscuits, soup, lamps, scissors, malted milk, stoves, cigarettes, soap, feeding cups. Inside an hour five lorries loaded with these supplies had left Boulogne for the front, and everything delivered to hospital within eight hours of request for help, despite congested state of roads. In addition, Society's lorries were delivering supplies to every Canadian hospital in France. On Tuesday afternoon, March 26th, there was not a single unfilled request on the Society."

This was followed on April 4th by a cable from the Assistant Commissioner in France :

"Everything possible being done for sick and wounded. Demand very heavy, but supplies so far adequate. At moment not an unfilled request on Society from front line to base."

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

As the Headquarters Executive Offices of the Society are now permanently located until the end of the war at 56 Church Street, Toronto, all correspondence for the Head Office should in future be so addressed. The Shipping and Packing Departments remain at 77 King Street East, to which all parcels for Headquarters should be addressed.

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICES

The Society's Offices at 14 Cockspur St., London, having been taken over by the Imperial Office of Works, the London Offices have been transferred to

The York Hotel,
Berners St., London, W., England.

CHRISTMAS IN HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND

"Thanks for the real good time we have received this Christmas-tide. For my part I have just revelled in it, and all the boys say the same, so much so, that they asked me to write this."

Sentences like this speak very reassuringly of the happy result of our efforts, and those of the many other friends of our wounded, in trying to make their Christmas a jolly one.

The Society distributed money grants (a statement of which will be found elsewhere in this issue) to all Hospitals in England where there were Canadian wounded, and sent a Christmas stocking to every Canadian patient. With the money Christmas dinners were bought; or, if these were already provided for, little extras were got and the wards and dining rooms were decorated, and Christmas trees or entertainments given. At one hospital each patient was given a leather pocket book, and at another some of the surplus money was spent on books for the hospital library.

Excellent Christmas fare was to be had everywhere, a sample menu consisted of roast turkey, sausages, sprouts, green peas, bread, followed by Christmas pudding, mince pies, with coffee, fruit, nuts, chocolate and crackers *ad lib*.

At the Canadian War Hospital at Walmer, all the patients were called down to the recreation room on Christmas morning, where, heralded by the Bugler, a "Jack Horner" appeared, who looked as if he had slipped out of the Nursery Rhyme, and following him came two bearers, carrying a huge pie filled with Christmas stockings, which were distributed.

After dinner each patient was given a toy that made a noise and "exuberance of spirit was worked off and pandemonium reigned." Afterwards there was a whist drive, to which the men asked their friends from outside, and then a dance and supper.

A letter from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bearwood contains the following :

"I have no hesitation in assuring you that the efforts of all concerned, both locally and more distant, were amply repaid by the genuine satisfaction, happiness and appreciation which radiated from the countenances of the Canadian patients here. We had a Witley Canadian Band here, and at 6 a.m. on Christmas morning, all officers, sisters, six N.C.O.'s and forty other ranks, with the band, started to distribute Canadian Red Cross Stockings to the patients in the dark. The men were so surprised and pleased to see us all, that some were even moved to tears with happiness. Dinner was at 5 p.m. and a minstrel show followed in the evening. I can assure you that everyone was most happy and really satisfied, to an extent that surprised us."

At the Glack Convalescent Hospital at Deal, the patients, "after a repast that will be long remembered by all of them," were given an entertainment which was "thoroughly enjoyed." The festivities extended to Boxing Day, when a party was given, to which the men invited their friends, and at the end of which "they all voted that this Christmas, spent in hospital, was one of the most enjoyable they had ever experienced."

From the Granville Hospital at Buxton we hear that "in the afternoon the Hippodrome was free to all patients in blue, and the show was excellent. In the evening a fine concert was given at both the Palace and the Hydro."

From these accounts, which are only a very few of those received, our wounded have enjoyed a really good time, and will not soon forget their Christmas in Hospital.

"ENORMOUS DEMAND" FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY BAGS

An extract from a letter from our Commissioner Overseas :

"As regards Personal Property Bags, we would say that we have conferred with the British Red Cross Society and find that there is an enormous demand for these articles.

"On the 1st of March there were 14,410 Canadian patients in Canadian Hospitals in England and 6,014 in British Hospitals. Nearly all of these require bags, and the figures just quoted do not vary much from time to time. You will see, therefore, that the 11,000 bags you shipped to us during the three months, December, January and February, is only sufficient to cover one half of the Canadian patients in hospital in England at a given time."

N.B.—The chintz for these bags need not be either new or unfaded ; providing it is clean, any old scraps will do. Be careful that the draw tape comes out of a properly finished hole in the side seams or an eyelet hole in front of the hem. The label should be one inch from the bottom. Full directions will be found in War Work.

FIRST NOTIFICATION FROM THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

Ontario, Oct. 12th, 1917.

"I wish to thank the Canadian Red Cross Society for their letters received about our brother. I might say this is the second time our brother has been wounded, and on each occasion the first notification which we received was through the Canadian Red Cross, which gives us some idea of the wonderful organization and tremendous amount of work which has been undertaken by the C.R.C.S., and I can assure you we shall feel very grateful for any future letters regarding our brother's condition."

DONATIONS FROM ACROSS THE BORDER

Among special donations received this month we would mention the very generous one of \$1,000 from the Canadian Division of the American Allied Bazaar in Buffalo. It was asked that the money be expended on Victrolas and music for the Canadian Hospitals in France and England.

The Society has also received \$40, addressed to the British Red Cross, from a lady in Cincinnati, which money had been forwarded to the parent Society.

"A YOUNG GROCERY STORE." A letter from one of our English Hospital Visitors

London, January, 1918.

"I should like to tell you about something which has happened to-day at the Tooting Military Hospital. They have just received four Canadian repatriated prisoners of war, boys who have been in Germany since October, 1916. You know, of course, what it means to them to get back here, and, in telling their adventures, the one thing they say, over and over again, is, 'We simply should have starved if it had not been for the parcels sent us by the Canadian Red Cross Society,' and they always add proudly, 'And it's the best Red Cross going.'

"They speak so continually of how the Canadian Red Cross saved them from starvation and it is with such depths of gratitude that I am sure it would have made you happy if you had heard them.

"One boy apparently did not get his parcels from February to April, 1917, because he was being continually moved from one camp to another, 'But,' he said, with a hearty laugh, 'when they did start coming again, I got 15 in one week. Gee, I had enough to start a young grocery store.'"

THANKS FROM A CANADIAN BLUEJACKET

A letter received from Petty Officer, Canadian Navy, Halifax, by the Society's Bureau in London :

"Just to let you know that I have now arrived safely in Canada after my first unsuccessful journey. I wish to thank you kindly for your kindness and help and advice during my recent stay in England. I also wish to say that you may publish this letter in Canada to show that Canadian Bluejackets have no difficulty whatever in obtaining help from the Canadian Red Cross Society."

This man went to our Bureau in London in the early autumn, having gone over to England on advice for a special operation. No Military or English Navy Military Hospital would admit him. On special representation from our Society, he was taken into the hospital at Orpington. When better, he went in to say "Good-bye" to the Bureau. A few days afterwards he turned up again, having been twice torpedoed a short way out, and finally brought back in a third boat. He said that his nerve had pretty well gone for the time being, and that his womenkind were taking care of him in the air raid of the previous night, when he should have been taking care of them.

He asked if it would be possible to get him an extension of leave and be returned to Canada by a hospital ship or other convoyed vessel. The Society arranged this with the Authorities.

ABLE TO EARN TWICE AS MUCH

In October, 1917, the American Red Cross Magazine printed an interesting article on the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission. The writer praised the methods of the Commission and in the course of his article quoted the following letter, written by a returned French-Canadian soldier, as evidence of the value of the Re-Education Department. The letter is dated Montreal, June 15, 1917, and is written to the officer of a Convalescent Hospital at which the soldier had been treated.

"As you know, for the past four weeks I have been at work in the tool room of the Dominion Bridge Company, and I just thought I would like to drop you a line to express my thanks to the Military Hospitals Commission.

"When I came back from the front in October, 1916, I was not able to read or write, and so I went into the school class at the Grey Nuns' Convalescent Home. As you will see from this letter, I can now make a pretty fair show of myself.

"When the M.H.C. opened the machine shop at McGill, I decided to take up the course, as I wanted to get a trade for myself.

I had never worked on machines before, so I had a lot to learn, but I stuck with it, and when I got my discharge, three months later, I was able to secure my job with the Dominion Bridge Company. I received \$21.10 per week since I started. The foreman told me this week that he was going to put me on a new machine and this would mean more money for me. I expect to get about \$30 per week.

"If it had not been for the school, I never would have been in the place I am to-day. Before the war I was driving a team at \$15 per week. I also worked on a pile-driver at \$18 per week, so you see I am now able to earn almost twice as much as I could before. I hope all the returned boys will see the chances they have in the school and make the most of them."

V.A.D.'s FROM CANADA

Lady Drummond cables as follows :

"Inundated by Canadian applications V.A.D. work, quoting press appeal in my name of which I knew nothing. Please contradict throughout Canada."

V.A.D.'s are sent forward from Canada only on request from the Joint Committee of St. John Ambulance, and the Red Cross in London, and are selected and sent on by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, 554a Yonge St., Toronto.

THE RECORD BEATEN AGAIN

The Domville Women's Institute had a knitting contest lately by which they collected 708 pairs of socks. The winner of the contest was a girl who knitted 83 pairs in 78 days, and the socks were all made according to the Society's directions.

A SCHEME FOR MEMBERSHIP

In December the American Red Cross had a campaign for ten million new members, one feature of which was the hanging of a Red Cross flag in the window of every house where a Red Cross member lived.

The first of our Branches to adopt this idea is the Thorold Branch in Ontario. A big Red Cross, seven by nine inches, is given to every householder who is a member of the Society, and for each additional member in the house a small cross is given.

Some idea of the success of the scheme may be had by the result of one week's campaigning, when 150 new members were added to the Branch.

A WELL ORGANIZED BRANCH

Since September, 1914, the Society has had a Branch in Sherbrooke, Quebec. This Branch has grown to be the centre for forty towns and villages in the Eastern Townships, and last year supplied 102 auxiliary circles with material and information for work. The surface result was the shipments last year of 232,219 Red Cross articles to the Provincial Headquarters, and some 1,000 socks a month, and other comforts to the War Contingent Association.

But just as important as the goods made and shipped is the work the Branch has done in training and organizing some forty or fifty little societies, that may some day grow to be chartered Branches of the Society.

SOCKS ON WOODEN, OR NO. 10, NEEDLES

The Society has been asked to issue directions for socks, knitted on wooden needles. The following are approved by the Society and may be used as an alternative to those which appeared in "War-work." In connection with sizes, we note in British Red Cross Knitting Instruction that "socks are issued to the army in the following proportions :

Per 1,000 pairs	683	181	136
issued.....	Size 11".	Size 10½".	Size 11½".

At the same time we would point out that a sock will stretch in width, but not in length. It is therefore safer to make a long foot even if it is narrow.

These directions contain a new type of heel which may be used, but no improvement has been made on the old "Kitchener" toe, which will be found in "War Work."

Material Required—4½ ozs. wool.

Four wooden knitting needles, No. 10 (Bell gauge).

Leg—Cast on 52 stitches, rib 3 inches, 2 plain, 2 purl. Knit plain 7 inches (10 inches in all).

Heel—Knit plain 24 stitches on to one needle, turn, purl back the 24 stitches ; turn, knit plain. Repeat these two rows, always slipping the first stitch 11 times (12 in all).

With the inside of the heel towards you, purl 15 stitches, purl two together. *Turn, knit 7 stitches, slip one, knit one, pull slipped stitch over. Turn, purl 7 stitches, purl two together. Repeat from * until only eight stitches are left on the heel.

Pick up and knit 12 stitches down the sides of the heel piece and take 2 stitches from the front needle. Knit 24 stitches of the front needles onto one needle, and knit the last two stitches of the front needles onto the side needle, on which pick up and knit 12 stitches on the other side of the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches onto the two side needles, and knit right round again to the centre heel.

First side needle—knit to within 3 stitches of the front end, knit 2 together, knit 1. Front needle—plain. Second side needle—knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of needle. This reducing to be done every third row until there are 48 stitches on the needles (i.e., front needles 24, side needles 12 each).

Knit plain until the foot (from the back of the heel) measures 8½ inches.

Directions for the old (Kitchener) toe, which is also correct for this sock, will be found in "War Work." In finishing off the toe with a darning needle, do not pull the stitches too tightly, as this makes a hard ridge inside. It has been found an improvement to have one fewer stitches on the back needle than on the front one.

N.B.—Avoid two needles joining on the sole of the foot after the ankle gusset is finished, as a loose line is formed where two needles join, which does not wear well.

TO FOOT A MACHINE MADE LEG OF 60 STITCHES

(The leg should be knitted with a loose tension, with measurements as above.)

Pick up 16 stitches on each of 2 needles, and 28 on remaining needle.

Heel.—Purl back the 28 stitches, turn, knit plain. Repeat these 2 rows 11 times (12 in all).

With inside of heel towards you, slip 1, purl 17, purl 2 together,* turn, slip 1, knit 8, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over. Turn, purl 8, purl 2 together. Repeat from * till 10 stitches are left on needle.

Continue as in above directions except that (1) after picking up stitches on side of heel piece there should be 3 stitches from the front needles on each of the side needles, and 26 stitches on the front needle.

(2) 52 stitches should be left for the foot instead of 48.

CANADA

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE MEETINGS Nos. 147-148.

Held on February 19th and March 11th, 1918, respectively.

Present—Lieut.-Col. Noel Marshall, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Leonard, Mr. Featherstone Osler, K.C., Mr. K. J. Dunstan, Gen. Hon. James Mason, Mr. F. Gordon Osler, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, and Mr. B. S. MacInnes. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of the Manitoba Branch, was present at the 148th meeting, by invitation of the Committee.

It was proposed by Gen. Mason, seconded by Mr. Osler, and carried unanimously, that Lieut.-Col. Noel Marshall be re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A letter of thanks from Mrs. Sweny for the resolution with reference to the death of Col. G. A. Sweny, passed by the Central Council and the Executive Committee, was read.

The following cables from the Overseas Commissioner were read :

KIT STORE, VICTORIA STATION

London, Feb. 7th.

“Committee recommend erection kit store, Victoria Station, London, cost two hundred thirty pounds. Please approve.—HODGETTS.”

(This expenditure was approved.)

CIGARETTES

London, Feb. 7th.

“Impossible purchase sufficient cigarettes to meet urgent requirements, owing to trade restrictions. Could you arrange ship one million monthly.—HODGETTS.”

It being understood that this would, if arranged, reduce by the cost of shipments from Canada, the present grant of \$6,250.00 per month, the matter was left to the Chairman, with power to purchase as required.

PORTABLE FUMIGATOR

London, Feb. 7th.

"Committee recommend expenditure approximately two hundred fifty pounds portable fumigator for corps rest station, France. Please approve.—HODGETTS."

(This expenditure was approved.)

BERESFORD NAVAL PRISONERS FUND

"Committee suggest initial donation one thousand pounds Beresford Fund. Six hundred assisted, costing guinea each weekly.—HODGETTS."

(This grant was approved.)

NURSES' REST HOME, BOULOGNE

The Commissioner and the War Committee, having been consulted, the establishment of the Nurses' Rest Home at Boulogne, was approved by the Executive.

MONEY AND SUPPLIES

The following cable to the Commissioner was read :

Toronto, Feb. 8th.

"Executive impressed with probability of enormous demands due to possible activities. Consult British Red Cross and advise fully at once to what extent you can use money and supplies. If good can be done, will make liberal grants to Allies and also purchase supplies in England and here. Will co-operate in every way to meet expected demands. Executive prepared to spend whatever amount necessary. People of Canada will support generously.—MARSHALL."

SPHAGNUM MOSS

Mrs. Plumptre reported that Dr. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Sphagnum Moss, had stated that \$5,000 would be required in connection with this work. It was resolved that Dr. Porter be authorized to expend up to \$5,000 for survey work and moss collection expenses.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

A grant of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to the St. John Ambulance Association was authorized in connection with their work under the arrangement made at the meeting held at Government House, Ottawa, at the commencement of the war ; and the Chairman was authorized to remit.

MONTREAL WAREHOUSE

A letter from Mr. H. Milburne, dated Feb. 14th, stating that he had secured a suitable warehouse in Montreal at 446 and 448 St. James St., was read. The Chairman explained that owing to the increasing difficulties in connection with transportation it had been arranged to make Montreal the head shipping point of the Society, where shipments would be collected before forwarding to ocean port. The warehouse had been secured at a rental of \$200 per month, water rates additional. His action was approved and confirmed.

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER

In connection with the decision of the Central Council at their meeting of Feb. 5th that the Charter of the Society be amended to

enable the Red Cross to widen the scope of its work and in other respects, it was decided that the following be appointed a Committee to consider the subject and report : Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C. (convener), Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., Mr. K. J. Dunstan, Mrs. Plumptre, Mr. J. T. Small, K.C., and Mr. B. S. MacInnes.

GIFT OF APPLES FROM ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

Letters from the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario dated Feb. 7th and 13th, with reference to the gift of 24,000 boxes of apples for distribution among the men in hospitals overseas were submitted.

GRANTS

Three grants recommended by the War Committee, viz., £2,200 for Fractured Femur Ward No. 1, General Hospital ; £5,000 for Recreation Huts for British Wounded in Italy and £5,000 for six lorries for Italian work were authorized and approved.

The following cable from the Commissioner was read :

London, Feb. 26th.

“London Committee approve extension tenancy Moor Court Sidmouth, further six months from May 1st. Estimated total expenditure three hundred pounds monthly.—HODGETTS.”

(Which expenditure was approved.)

ONTARIO SOCK FUND

Mrs. Plumptre reported the resignation of Mrs. McPhedran from the management of the Ontario Sock Fund owing to ill health. The Committee resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. McPhedran for her work in this connection.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1918, AT HEADQUARTERS, C.R.C.S.

	<i>January.</i>	<i>February.</i>
*British Columbia.....	\$ 7,140.91	\$ 3,691.78
Alberta.....	5,237.45	14,835.55
Saskatchewan.....	86,320.45	39,024.55
Manitoba.....	10,913.85	10,008.00
Ontario.....*	89,502.09	24,219.03
Quebec.....	17,319.96	20.00
New Brunswick.....	860.00	482.00
Nova Scotia.....	35.00	980.35
Prince Edward Island ..	500.00	500.00
Yukon Territory.....	788.25	882.86
United States of America	183.38	3,355.68
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$218,801.34	\$97,999.80
Including Fees.....	\$861.00	

*The Vancouver Branch C.R.C.S. forwarded in January, \$7,750, and in February \$4,800 direct to London Office for Prisoners of War. These sums are not included in the above statement for British Columbia.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
JANUARY 1ST TO MARCH 31ST, 1918

Cases shipped through Headquarters' Warehouse at Toronto, including shipments from Toronto Branch, Weston, Galt, Windsor, Walkerton, Fernie, Paris, Haileybury, Paisley, Stouffville, Newmarket, Cobourg, Norwich, Huntsville, Southampton, Pt. Elgin, Welland, St. Catharines, Niagara, Caledon, Alvinston, etc., etc. 3,523

Cases sent direct to Shipping Port and handled there without repacking :

London.....	908	Rothsay.....	23
Ottawa.....	350	N.S. Province.....	266
Hamilton Red Cross..	258	Quebec Province....	1972
Hamilton I.O.D.E....	80	Quebec City.....	67
St. John Prov.....	126	Alta., Prov.....	802
St. John, Local.....	202	Cobalt.....	226
Hamilton War Relief .	27	Fredericton I.O.D.E.	23
Edmonton.....	340	Victoria City & Dist.	534
Winnipeg, Man., Prov.	570	Peterborough.....	72
Moncton.....	19	Regina, Sask. Prov .	220
Ashburnham.....	14	Wolfville, N.S.....	46
Amherst.....	13	Miscellaneous.....	452
Total.....			7,610
			11,133

Food and other supplies, purchased and shipped :

Apples.....	2,394	Candies.....	14
Maple Sugar.....	121	Canned Soups.....	724
Hosp. Gauze.....	193	Underwear and	
Tobacco.....	277	clothing.....	43
			3,766
Total.....			14,899

Field Comforts shipped by C.W.C.A. for the use of the men in the trenches (including Toronto Local Branch and outside ports in Ontario) 854

Cases sent direct to shipping warehouse, Montreal, and handled without repacking :

London.....	430	Queen's Can. Hospital.	5
Hamilton Red Cross....	4	I.O.D.E. in B.C.....	75
St. John Prov.....	5	I.O.D.E. Cornwall ...	3
Ottawa.....	30	St. John, Local.....	13
Alta. Prov.....	15	Hamilton F.C. Asso...	93
Fredericton I.O.D.E....	23	Peterborough.....	4
Belleville C.W.C.A....	31	Guelph.....	25
Belleville, Mrs. McFee..	44	Miscellaneous.....	10
Belleville, Mrs. McColl..	15	N.S. Prov.....	64
Belleville Cheese Board	34	Tobacco.....	48
Belleville, Mrs. Lazier...	7	Maple Sugar.....	150
			514

Total shipments..... 16,881

Supplies have continued to come in in good quantities during the past three months of this year, and not only have the quantities kept up, but we are glad to see that the quality of the work being done throughout the country shows a decided improvement. We would still impress upon our workers the necessity of following out instructions as to parcels, especially as regards to the tying up of garments in sixes and twelves. Also when regulation cases are used, one class of goods only should be placed in each case. Mixed cases entail re-opening and re-packing before shipment.

GOODS SHIPPED FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH, JAN., 1918

Socks, 729 pairs; pyjamas, 97 suits; shirts (surgical), 65; gloves, knitted, 24 pairs; wristlets, 24 pairs; Balaclava caps, 22; hot water bottle covers, 91; housewives, 5.

OVERSEAS (ENGLAND)

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS DEPOT FOR SHORNCLIFFE AREA

(Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vernon)

Our Depôt was opened in October, 1915, when we had a hut lent us for the purpose, near Moore Barracks.

We began with 72 hospitals on our list for supplies. We have fewer now, but since those hospitals up Margate and Ramsgate way were closed, the bed capacity of the remaining hospitals has been greatly increased, so it is a case of "as you were." We have Canadian hospitals, with a bed capacity varying from 1100 to 200 beds, and Imperial hospitals caring for Canadian patients scattered through Kent and Sussex. In the summer of 1916 the first Brigade hospital was opened, and there are now half a dozen of them. These have been our special care, as they, though of immense use, have no very definite position, and do not get much from Ordnance. They are an immediate refuge for the sick in the Training Camps. There is no waste of time, and no red tape. A man has a bad cold,—well, into bed he goes, and if he is not all right in a day or two he is packed off to a regular hospital for treatment; but as often as not he is back at work in a day or two, with perhaps pneumonia warded off, and no time lost, which must be the case if he is to have a medical board and be regularly admitted to hospital. These Brigade Hospitals are the saving of the good sort, who would rather do anything than "go sick." We have always helped these outside of Red Cross supplies—with curtains and flowers and so on, because where there are no sisters, men need that kind of help,—and *frills* make for cleanliness. There is a wholesome rivalry among these little hospitals, and really they are a credit to the Medical Officers and Sergeants who look after them. But for the Red Cross, these sick men would have no sheets, pillow cases, pyjamas,—none of the comforts which medical officers indent for weekly and get from the Depôt.

Last year we moved into Folkestone, near the Shorncliffe Station. We found a large private house, which had been used for Tommies, and which no private person would occupy without its being

redecorated, so that we got it at a low rent. It is excellent for our purpose. Big rooms to store our supplies from Canada,—cases piled to the ceiling, but never remaining long. The kitchen and cellar are used to store jam,—that home-made jam which is such a boon to the hospitals. There is also office room for us, and office and packing room for the orderlies, and a large garden surrounding the house, in which one of the orderlies, single-handed and after hours, has grown a splendid supply of vegetables for the hospitals.

Nothing comes direct to us from Canada. We requisition the Head Office of the Society for everything we want, and as time goes on I marvel more and more at the work the women of Canada are doing. Such excellent work. We have had a few bad socks, but *no* ill-made garments,—nothing that we are not proud to send into the Imperial Hospitals for our men there, and the men themselves seem very proud of the work their country is doing.

This is only a very small corner of that work, when you think of the Canadian Red Cross Society's vast activities in all parts of England and France, besides the help rendered to the Allies, but I will give you some details. This year we have sent out the following supplies :

	<i>Articles.</i>
Bandages and medical accessories.....	5,173
Bedding and linen.....	8,257
Clothing.....	29,396
Games, etc.....	4,254
Groceries, etc.....	8,432
Toilet articles and towels.....	40,187
Sundries.....	21,988
Tobacco.....	3,189 lbs.
Cigarettes.....	2,376,807
Pipes.....	5,506
Rest Room Supplies : Tea.....	430 lbs.
Coffee.....	408 lbs.
Biscuits.....	175 tins.

We were able to send to one of the Brigade Hospitals lately, thick green curtains, all ready to hang, which will enable them to use their electric light at night, to their enormous comfort.

During January we helped to fit up a writing-room for the patients at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, The Beach, Walmer, an Imperial Hospital, but which takes only Canadian patients.

In the early spring the Commissioner told us we might write to all the Hospitals—the Canadian Hospitals, and a lot of Imperial Hospitals that take practically no one but Canadians, and find out what games were most suitable for the outdoor recreation of their patients, and when the season opened we had croquet, tennis, baseball, and quoits to distribute ; and through the summer, when we visited all the hospitals, we had the satisfaction of seeing these things in use.

A Rest Hut at Shorncliffe Military Hospital has been built for the men who come for their medical board from all parts of the area. They are in doubt as to whether they are to move on to another Hospital, undergo another operation, be pronounced fit, or permanently unfit and sent back to Canada. Some fifty thousand

patients received free refreshments at the hut this year, and were cared for and kept happy during the long hours of waiting their turn to go before the Board. We give them biscuits, bread and butter, tea, coffee, cocoa, milk and malted milk. Games and writing materials, magazines and smokes are provided. Miss Carleton is in charge, and we have had over forty Canadian ladies working with her for longer or shorter periods. The shifts are from 9 till 2, and from 2 till 6. Three people are needed to help at the counter and in the kitchenette, and any extra people we can get for the piano. Last winter we were very fortunate in having people to sing and lead choruses, and the piano was never silent. We had really excellent music sometimes, and a great deal of mere happy shouting. This hut is of great value to us personally in our work, as it is possible to talk to many hundreds of patients from all the hospitals under our care.

In 1917 patients leaving for Canada from Hospitals in this area have received little comforts for their journey, packed in hold-alls that have all sorts of delightful pockets into which we put a handkerchief, gloves, muffler, socks, writing material, cigarettes, playing cards, chewing gum, a pipe, chocolate, and a card from the Canadian Red Cross wishing them God-speed.

We have another form of Comfort Bag, which is given to every sick or wounded man on his arrival from France. We have a store of them in every Hospital that takes convoys from overseas. The Commandants or Matrons send us the names of the patients receiving these bags on post-cards, which we supply ready addressed for the purpose. These bags contain toilet soap, face-cloth, brush, comb, tooth brush, tooth powder, razor, shaving brush, shaving soap, writing pad and pencil, handkerchief, cigarettes, and a card wishing them a speedy recovery. The men like the feeling of being welcomed, and the feeling that Canada is thinking of them, quite as much as the things themselves.

We have our own lorry by which we can take our shipments to the Shorncliffe Station without being dependent on the C.A.S.C. transport, who have in the past lent us willing assistance. Also as we keep all the tea, coffee, etc., for the Rest Hut at the Dépôt, that makes quite a carrier business in itself.

Probably the greatest help we have had in trying to make this Dépôt of service to the area is the way we have been allowed to come and go at all hours in the Hospitals, and the wonderful way people who are doing the real work have put their time at our disposal.

REPORT OF THE INFORMATION BUREAU (Lady Drummond)

FOR THE MONTH ENDING FEB. 15th, 1918

Our Bureau has completed its third year. On February 11th, 1915, it was opened with a staff of three, Lady Drummond and two assistants, Miss Erika Bovey and Miss Ermine Taylor, Mrs. Franklin Jones giving part of her time. From one room the Bureau has spread into twenty-five, and instead of two workers we now number 235. This organization is always a hive of activity, and a constant

stream of people passing in and out, and, following any action on the western front, many of the workers are here until a late hour each night.

Just here may I suggest that all those in Canada interested in the C.R.C. Bureau should make special allowance for the irregularity in mails. Take, for instance, a letter received in one of our Departments last week, the difference between the Canadian and London post marks being just eight weeks and a day.

Occasionally also a mail is lost, as we all know, and we would suggest that people in Canada should give their boys the benefit of the doubt and await a second mail before writing to make enquiries. In some cases a letter may have been written from hospital with great effort, then when an enquiry comes from home, the feelings of the writer may be a bit hurt.

1. ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT :

During the week of Feb. 5th we had the pleasure of taking an American Red Cross representative over our Bureau. The work was explained in detail, as this inspection was with a view to modelling certain Departments of the American Red Cross on the same lines.

The Department has been able to extend its quarters into what were formerly the newspaper rooms, which is a great benefit from the standpoint of hygiene and gives special relief to those engaged in writing the weekly reports.

(a) *Recording General Casualties (Miss Eva Kingman).*

Many enquiries for the missing have followed on the battle at Passchendaele. We have received as many as a hundred enquiries from home in one day.

We are glad to report among our general casualties a number of repatriated prisoners, practically all of whom have to go to hospital, many of them suffering from nerve strain, and all of them in need of supervision, care and general toning up. On their arrival in England these men are met by a Reception Committee and looked after in every possible way until their movements have been decided upon.

(b) *Visiting Section (Miss Rickards).*

This section is extremely busy owing to the revision of all the hospital files, which has to be done from time to time. This entails much extra correspondence, as the C.O. or Commandant of the 3,000 odd hospitals in the British Isles has to be communicated with. He is asked if there are any Canadians in that particular hospital, or if there are likely to be. Special cards already addressed to us are enclosed, and on the arrival of any Canadians, these cards are filled out and despatched to us immediately.

We quote a letter, from a member of the Red Cross in Moose Jaw : "It is nice to feel that, although I am working away without seeing the result, yet one of the members is cheering up an hour or two for my husband over in England—it makes me want to work harder out here."

In addition to the regular visiting, many visits have been paid to Canadians in the Navy, also those serving in the Imperial forces.

Miss Choate, niece of the late Mr. Joseph Choate of New York, has kindly promised to visit all Americans in the Reading District serving in our army.

(c) *Sending of Regular Reports to Relatives of Sick and Wounded (Miss Waring).*

During the month 3,732 letters have been sent out to relatives of the sick and wounded, reporting on their weekly progress. We try to make these letters as full of detail as possible, sometimes sending a message from the patient himself, telling of parcels received from the Red Cross and from home, and making any observations possible.

The following sentences from a letter of appreciation encourage us in our work : "It is an assured fact that the boys make very light of their misfortunes, but it is best in the end for their loved ones to know the truth. Every detail is precious, as you know. Your Society is a noble institution and far nobler are its adherents."

(d) *Recording of Officers' Casualties (Mrs. Leonard Outerbridge).*

Not as many casualties as usual have been reported, but this Department has been very busy, as many officers are suffering from bronchitis, pneumonia and trench fever. Several Nursing Sisters are also ill and come under this Department.

Let me quote from a letter received by Lady Drummond from a returned officer in Ontario : "At intervals we read in the paper of lonesome officers in England, but surely someone must be uninformed ; for if those officers who have had the good fortune of partaking of the privileges offered by the Canadian Red Cross could only speak, so that they could be heard by all, a different impression would be left on the minds of the people. In my own case I contradict these statements and try to tell of the good work you are doing."

(e) *Hospitality Section (Miss Elise Kingman).*

This Department has grown so rapidly that it would be difficult now to do without the Rest Home for Officers, opened in December by the Canadian Red Cross at Moor Court, Sidmouth, Devonshire. Ever since this was opened it has been filled to overflowing. Eighteen officers can be accommodated at a time, who keenly enjoy the golf and out-of-door life, while the soft air and excellent food they receive help to restore them to health. Mrs. Yates, who has done such splendid work for almost a year, was in charge of this Rest Home. We regret to report that she has been forced to resign on account of a breakdown, and Lady Allen has very kindly consented to be commandant, and is doing excellent work.

A branch of this work, of which little mention has been made before, but which has been running for some time, is the visiting of officers in hospital. Many of them are very lonely, having neither relatives nor friends on this side and in many cases do not receive the same attention as the Tommies.

One of our visitors to the Prince of Wales Hospital has on her list two officers, each of whom has been lying on his back for several months, with a prospect of many months to come. Under such circumstances the days would seem to be interminable and home

very far away. The visitor was able, through our Parcels Department, to purchase at the Lord Robert's Memorial Workshop for Soldiers and Sailors at Kensington, a wicker bed table for each of the officers, sufficiently light for them to use. Now they enjoy making picture puzzles, which we also supply, and are enabled to do many things that help to pass the time. Fruit is sent to the gas cases, which are so numerous, and of course newspapers from their home town are always more than welcome.

When these officers are discharged from hospital, their sick leave is arranged for by us on a large scale, the workings of which have already been described. This part of the work is most important, for as a rule these men are not fit to undertake duties and in many cases cannot afford to stay at a hotel in London. Since our last report we have sent nearly a hundred officers in this way to private houses in the country, some of them in Devonshire, others in the Isle of Wight and others in the south of Ireland, where the soft air is most beneficial at this time of year.

Owing to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich being closed for a month during an epidemic of mumps, many of our R.N.A.S. boys, recently arrived from Canada, came to us to know how and where they could put in their time. We were able to arrange hospitality for them.

We have been asked by the Hospital for Facial Injury Cases at Orpington if we can place cases for them pending further treatment. These men often have several weeks to fill in and should be somewhere in the country in order to profit by the change of air and scene, at the same time being where they may receive a certain amount of care. This is now being arranged for. Until the method of rationing is in full working order there is a little doubt in the minds of some of our hosts as to the possibility of getting food for so many guests, but we believe that arrangements will be made to enable us to continue this branch of our work.

(f) *Written Enquiries for Sick and Wounded (Miss E. Taylor).*

This Department is often able to put relatives in touch with one another. In one case great trouble had arisen between husband and wife on account of letters going astray. We were able to straighten out this family affair, which otherwise would probably have had a serious ending.

In another case a son had not been heard from for several months and the worst was feared. We were able, however, to locate him with his unit in France, where he was "too busy to write home." He has now promised to be more regular in writing to his parents.

The other day a man who had written his wife, telling her he was coming home to Canada, asked us to do likewise. "She'll think it's too good to be true, if she only hears it from me, but she'll believe anything the Canadian Red Cross tells her."

We received a letter from a soldier's mother, as follows: "I would just like to know if you would find out what kind of girl my son is going out with. They are to be married in the spring and he is not of age. I would like to know without him knowing that I have asked you. I would like to know if she has a father or mother and if she is a good girl. Hoping to get a good answer."

We are looking into this case and hope to be able to send good news.

Another enquiry was : "Can you trace a man named So-and-So. All we know is that he joined an Imperial regiment in February, 1915. He has left his family over here unprovided for. English detectives worked on the case but were unsuccessful. We think he had an uncle living in England—a minister." We followed the "uncle" clue, but he knew nothing beyond the fact that he had "heard" he had been in hospital at a certain place. We have tried all the hospitals in that district and followed up each clue. It took some time, but we succeeded in getting his full regimental details and present whereabouts and sent the news to the enquirers.

Once a soldier wrote to ask us if we would "try and find out a soldier named ——. I was at a Clearing Station France last autumn and consented to the transfusion of my blood to a soldier. I tried to get his name but could not. All I know is that he was a Canadian. I do not know the name of the Clearing Station, but think it was in such and such a district. I would so much like to know if he recovered." We have just found the man, after enquiring for five weeks.

We also found means to fulfil the following request : "Can you find a home for my daughter—one week old. My wife has died. I am on leave from France and have to return next week."

(g) *Killed and Missing Section (Mrs. Ellissen).*

During six days 204 letters were sent out to relatives in Canada. This correspondence, however, is not in proportion to the work it entails, as usually for one letter sent home, three or four have had to be sent to France or different parts of England, in order to make sure that the sad news we have to report is true.

In many cases we have been able to send photographs of the graves, which have meant so much to those at home. Many letters of thanks have been received.

(h) *Verbal Enquiries (Mrs. O'Reilly).*

This Section is always busy, people having to wait their turn. Most of the enquiries are with regard to casualties of men and officers—when they were wounded, in which hospital they have been placed, and how they are progressing. In addition to this, however, all manner of general information is asked—where a man may go for his holiday, what hotel to stop at in London ; or, again, where a man may place his family when he goes to France, what school he may send his boy to, where he may store his trunks, or where may Canadian sweets and tobacco be purchased.

In some cases men have received their discharge on this side and come to us seeking employment. We are able to refer them to the Y.M.C.A., who work in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour Exchange. We are supposed to know everything, and I think that in each case we are able to give the help and advice that is solicited.

2. PARCELS DEPARTMENT—*Mrs. Fraser.*

This Department is never idle, even in periods of lesser activity on the Western Front. Since our last report (Feb. 5th) 542 special requests have been sent out, 370 kit bags, 95 parcels of fruit, and 12 parcels to our men in the Navy, most of whom are discharged soldiers.

From our Special Fund, to which is put contributions from friends who wish their donation to go towards some specific thing, we have sent a self-propelling chair to No. 4 London General Hospital, Denmark Hill; also a Kingston tricycle to No. 5 Canadian General Hospital, Kirkdale. This latter was rather an expensive affair—\$130—but we thought it money well invested, as it will be used by many in the months to come.

Two mandolins were also purchased, one of which was sent to the Glee Club of the Kitchener Hospital, and the other to our Canadian boys on a patrol boat in the North Sea.

3. DRIVES AND ENTERTAINMENTS DEPARTMENT—*Miss Shillington and Miss Perry.*

Since our last report, both officers and men have enjoyed many motor drives in addition to the regular weekly afternoon teas in private houses. "After eight months in bed a fellow knows how to enjoy a good motor drive." Fifty-four men greatly enjoyed a music hall concert given by — at her home. Also on two succeeding days Miss Adeline Levy kindly sent 20 tickets for men and 4 for officers for the London Pavilion, 20 men being brought from the Canadian Hospital at Orpington for this entertainment.

Ten of our officers attended a dance given by — and 10 officers of the Royal Flying Corps greatly enjoyed the weekly concert at Albert Hall, a box having been kindly placed at their disposal.

4. NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

The necessity for further room for the Wounded and Missing Department has compelled us to find accommodation outside the building for the Newspaper work, the most easily detachable of our Departments. Fortunately, a large and well-lighted basement has been found in Pall Mall.

Newspapers continue to come in generous measure and give enormous pleasure to their recipients.

This Department has grown by leaps and bounds, as many as 278 bags of newspapers and magazines being received from Canada from January 1st to 15th. These are distributed among 500 different hospitals by mail and by our various visitors, each of whom has a list of special requests. One of our visitors found a gas patient who had been forbidden to use his eyes, sitting up in bed, reading. She remonstrated with him, receiving the reply, "Gee, when 'Jack Canuck' comes along, I've got to read that myself."

We wish to thank all kind friends in Canada who have sent papers and magazines to us; whenever their names are given they are thanked personally, but many contributions come anonymously and we trust they may continue.

REPORT OF CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND

JANUARY 13TH TO FEBRUARY 17TH

showing average number of patients in hospital :

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Patients</i>
Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow	760
King's Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Bushey Park	378
Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton	261

REPORT OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR DEPARTMENT

FEBRUARY 21ST, 1918

EXCHANGE

In cases of definite illness or disablement of Prisoners full details should be sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society in order that steps may be taken with regard to the prisoner's exchange or repatriation. Under the terms of the Hague Conference any officers, N.C.O.'s or men suffering (a) mentally or physically from long confinement, (b) from certain disabilities, (c) from total disablement, are entitled to be sent to a neutral country or repatriated. All officers and N.C.O.'s who have been in captivity over 18 months are eligible for exchange to Holland.

LIMBURG

Limburg is not only a Prisoners of War Camp ; it is also a "clearing station" for correspondence from the occupied territory of France and Belgium. Letters from behind the German lines, therefore, bear the post mark of that place which does not signify that the writer is there. Limburg, a-Lahn, with no further details, is not considered a sufficient address for parcels, and their despatch to this address has been definitely prohibited. As soon as any details such as Stammulager (Head Camp), Filiallager (Branch Camp), or Prison Number are given, parcels are despatched immediately. Relatives should at once communicate any such details to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Several Canadian prisoners have been repatriated. I visited them at the King George Hospital soon after their arrival and found most of them very cheerful, no one more so than a young fellow, looking not more than eighteen, who is totally blind. For many months we have been trying to get him and another man who is also blind, sent home. I am thankful to say they are both here now, and Sir Arthur Pearson is taking great interest in them and has offered them the hospitality of St. Dunstan's in order to have them trained there.

A monthly conference, attended by the heads of all Prisoners' Care Committees, has been instituted and already three have been held, which have proved of great interest and assistance.

A reception committee has also been formed, of which I am a member, which has permission to meet the returning prisoners at the stations and welcome them home. Each man is given a card with a message from the King and Queen. The men are subsequently visited at the hospitals and given sweets, cigarettes, etc.,

and whatever is possible is done to make their home-coming as bright as may be. They seem to appreciate it very much. I am arranging with two ladies, who are undertaking the special work of visiting returned prisoners, and seeing that they are helped in every possible way, both in hospital and on leaving.

Some of our men are in Holland and it is hoped that many more will reach there shortly.

The parcels are despatched as usual and I am glad to say we are getting more satisfactory acknowledgments, and have some most delightful and altogether encouraging letters from the men who have reached Switzerland.

Another escaped prisoner came in yesterday. He said the parcels were arriving splendidly and were all that could be wished, but he said that soap was almost always taken out, the Germans very often leaving a chit in the box to say they had done so. Cigarettes were another article, he said, which generally proved too much for the honesty of the Germans.

The Copenhagen bread seems to be giving satisfaction in most camps. In one or two where the distance is great, it has not proved quite so good, and biscuits have been substituted.

The new scheme for officers' parcels, and for personal parcels for privates, is proving a satisfaction to the relatives of prisoners.

We have, at present, 2,770 men on our list, which does not include men in Switzerland and Holland. We have about 80 new prisoners taken at Cambrai. The names reach us much more quickly than they used to do.

The Central Committee has obtained permission to send food and clothing in bulk to the main camps for newly-arrived men. Canadians, of course, benefit by these stores to the same extent as any other British prisoners, and I think the knowledge of this fact will be of considerable comfort to anxious relatives. The first few weeks of a man's captivity used to mean privation and lack of clothing. This is now, I trust, to a great measure averted.

So many ladies have returned to Canada and the need of workers for Government offices is so great, that it is increasingly difficult for us to obtain workers. So far, however, we have managed to keep level with the work and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to those who for months and years have carried on with often most monotonous and tiresome detail work.

I attach samples of the 10 shilling food parcels which are sent three times a fortnight to every Canadian prisoner :

10s. PARCELS FOR PRISONERS

Parcel No. 49 A.

<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
1	8	1 1/4 lb. Tea.....	7
1		1 1/2 lb. Loaf Sugar.....	3 1/2
	2	1 1/4 lb. Prunes.....	4 1/2
1	1	1 Toilet Soap (2 oz.)...	2
1	9	1 lb. tin Salmon.....	1 5
1	5		
1			
1			
	2		
		<hr/>	
		10 0	

Parcel No. 49 B.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 lb. tin Army Rations.	2	2½	1 piece Soap (2 oz.)		1
½ lb. Beef Dripping		9½	¼ lb. Cafe au Lait		5½
1 lb. Garibaldi Biscuits.	1	4½	½ lb. Shand Cocoa		6½
1 tin Ox Cheek & Veggies.	1	4	½ Nestles Milk		7
1 tin Sardines in Oil		10	2 Soup Squares		4
1 lb. Rice		4½			
1 lb. Macaroni	1	1		10	0

Parcel No. 49 C.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 lb. tin Lunch Tongue	2	9
1 lb. tin Sausages	1	8½
1 lb. tin Fresh Herrings	1	0
1 lb. Box Small Wholemeal Biscuits	9	3
½ lb. tin Nestles Milk	7	
½ lb. Loaf Sugar	3½	
¼ lb. Tea	7	
1 lb. tin Jam	9	
1 Cake Soap (2 oz.)	1½	
1 lb. Rice	4½	
1 lb. tin Cooked Spaghetti	1	1
Condiments		3
	10	0

REPORT OF LONDON WAREHOUSES

FEBRUARY

The report is too detailed to be given here in full. We print the following summary :

Cases received during the month	5,202
Cases distributed during the month	6,530

Speaking of this report our Commissioner says :

"It will be seen from these returns that during the month under consideration we received 2,026 cases less and distributed 2,314 more than during the preceding month, and it will be noted that the distribution in February included 1,000 cases to our Paris Dépôt (for use of French Hospitals). We have only 2 cases of old linen left, and as a fresh demand has sprung up for this, additional supplies could be made use of."

STATEMENT OF CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND

EXPENDITURE

(Donations at £7 0s. 0d. per 100 patients)

Hospitals in England

No. 4, Canadian General,		£ 68	10	0
No. 5, " "	Liverpool	74	0	0
No. 11, " "	Moore Barracks	74	0	0
No. 12, " "	Bramshott	49	0	0

No. 13, Canadian General, Hastings.....	£ 21	0	0
No. 14, " " Eastbourne.....	35	0	0
No. 15, " " Taplow.....	66	10	0
No. 16, " " Orpington.....	140	0	0
I.O.D.E. Hospital.....	5	0	0
Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Buxton.....	19	0	0
Canadian Special Hospital, Etchinghill.....	40	0	0
Granville Special Hospital, Buxton.....	53	10	0
Eye and Ear Hospital, Westcliffe.....	20	0	0
Canadian Special Hospital, Witley Camp.....	40	10	0
Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bearwood.....	47	10	0
Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.....	14	0	0
I.O.D.E. (Perkins Bull).....	5	0	0
King's Canadian Convalescent Hospital.....	23	10	0
Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Monks Horton.....	30	0	0
Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park.....	271	0	0
Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Shorncliffe.....	9	0	0
Canadian Special Hospital, Lenham.....	3	10	0
Canadian Military Hospital, Purfleet.....	3	15	0
Canadian Forestry Corps.....	4	5	0
Seaford Area—N. Camp, 15s. ; S. Camp, £1 10s.....	2	5	0
Bramshott Area, Brigade Hospital.....	2	5	0
Shorncliffe Area—1st Res. Bgde, £2 16s ; 2nd, £3 10s. ; 1st Command Depot, £1 8s. ; Can. Res. Cav. Regt., £1 2s.....	8	16	0
Witley Area, Canadian Field Ambulance, 5th Division..	7	0	0
Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton.....	50	0	0
Shorncliffe Recreation Hut.....	2	0	0
Canadian Officers' Hospital, Matlock, Bath.....	5	0	0
Bonus to employees in England.....	92	2	0

£1,287 18 0

France

Postcards, printed.....	£ 21	0	0
Colored papers.....	121	2	8
Cigars.....	52	0	0
Games.....	96	11	6
Crackers.....	8	15	0
Nuts.....	56	14	0

£356 3 2

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL VISITORS, FOLKESTONE AND SHORNCLIFFE AREA, 1917-1918

In March, 1917, I was requested by the then President of the Canadian Red Cross Visitors in this area to assist her in her work and to share in distributing the cigarettes which were being provided by the Canadian Red Cross Society for their Visitors to the Hospitals. At that time 10,000 cigarettes per month was the number supplied for the whole area (a ratio of 4 per month for every man), and the same quantity was issued monthly until the following July,

when the allowance for Moore Barracks Hospital alone was increased from 4,400 to 8,000, in August to 9,600 and in September to 11,100, the proportion of increase being, of course, the same in all the Hospitals which we visited in the Shorncliffe area. In the last four months of the year 1917, no less than 100,000 cigarettes have been provided for the sick and wounded men at Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe Military, Westcliffe, Bevan, Manor House, Manor Court, York House, Royal Victoria Hospitals, through the generosity of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which has supplied this number to its visitors for distribution, as well as a regular allotment of weekly and monthly illustrated papers and magazines.

In the spring of 1917 we received a letter from Lady Drummond suggesting that a class should be formed to teach those of our men who wished to learn, basket-making with raffia and cane. I was requested to undertake this new branch of our work and it was immediately instituted at Moore Barracks under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross, all Red Cross Visitors being invited to assist in the task of teaching the patients. The men were very glad indeed to have a new interest opened up for them, and the number of those who wished for work increased week by week. Fancywork in canvas, silks and wools were soon added to our list, and through the whole summer and until the present date I have rarely missed being at the Recreation Hut each week to distribute the anxiously-looked-for materials to the men. The supplies for this work have been sent down from the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, through Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, who has been uniformly kind and considerate in putting through our indents, which have been far from small ; while Col. Hodgetts and Lady Drummond have been always ready to accord us any privileges in forwarding our work and in helping us to the utmost of their ability. That the men have appreciated our united efforts is shown by the fact that we have frequently received letters of hearty thanks from patients removed to Granville Hospital, Monks Horton and various other places, also asking us to forward materials in order that some cherished basket, cushion cover, or table centre, begun in Folkestone, might be safely finished ; and I may here say that no such request has gone unanswered. The patients have made many beautiful baskets and shopping bags of the raffia, and have embroidered tray cloths in linen, cushion covers in canvas, linen and satin, Patricia belts and canvas squares ; have made bags and other things from Macram's twine ; and have knitted ties and socks and made various kinds of mats and antimacassars out of wools.

In July we appealed to Canada for Christmas stockings for our men, and our appeals met with a fair amount of success. Various sums of money were sent to us and we realized a fund amounting to \$258.39. Meanwhile we had been assured by Colonel Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, that every Canadian in hospital in England would receive a stocking on Christmas Day. We accordingly decided to divide our money to the best advantage among our hospitals and it was agreed to give an entertainment at Monks Horton, where the men are so far removed from any central town or village, that a treat would be doubly welcomed. With the kind collaboration of Colonel Clingan, O.C. of the Hospital, and of

the Chaplain, Captain Poole, it was arranged to have a Christmas tree for the men in the Y.M.C.A. Hut on 27th December and a stocking full of good things was provided for every man. Also a fine gramophone and twenty new records were presented to the Hospital, a fish-pond was furnished for the amusement of the men, and nuts and apples were distributed by the Red Cross Visitors, who drove out to participate in the event which was an unqualified success.

In the spring of 1917 it was possible to pay monthly or fortnightly visits to the various outlying hospitals—Monks Horton, Beachborough, Quex Park and others, as a char-a-banc was provided for the purpose through the courtesy of the A.D.M.S., Col. Rennie. Owing to lack of petrol, however, these trips had to be discontinued early in June.

KATHERINE H. McD. JACKSON,
*President, Red Cross Visitors,
Shorncliffe Area.*

FRANCE

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ON THE WORK IN FRANCE

FOR SIX WEEKS ENDING FEB. 9TH, 1918

During these six weeks there was no particular activity on the Canadian front. The advanced stores are running smoothly under the direction of Capt. David Law, and are able to cope with all the needs of the Field Ambulance.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS

The electric light plants have been installed and are now in full running order. They have been a success greater even than we anticipated. Attached to this report are those of two of the A.D.M.S. of the the First and Second Divisions on these plants.

BASE HOSPITALS AND CASUALTY CLEARING STATIONS

Demands from these hospitals have been as many and as varied as ever, and have been met promptly, save for the inevitable delays during the fortnight after Christmas, when the roads were impassable, alternately blocked with snow or closed to traffic by thaw. Amongst the issues of the last month have been ploughs, wheelbarrows, garden rollers, seed cabbages, bulbs, and seeds. Every hospital, having any spare ground, wished to utilize it to the full.

Three new units have arrived in France—Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Stationary Hospitals. They have looked to us for considerable help in making their somewhat bare quarters habitable and comfortable.

RECREATION HUTS

We have arranged for the erection of these for the above three units and will commence building operations as soon as it is de-

initely settled that they will remain in their present locations. It may be difficult for anyone unacquainted with hospitals in France to realize what a boon these recreation huts are. Without them the "up-patient" has nowhere to go outside his tent or ward—no change of scene whatever.

The reading room at No. 7 has been completed and is a great success, as an annex to the overcrowded recreation hut there.

VISIT OF THE LONDON WAR COMMITTEE

On Jan. 19th, Mr. Cassels and Mr. Cambie, of the London War Committee, arrived for a tour of inspection. During the ensuing week they visited all our base hospitals and casualty clearing stations, and had every opportunity afforded them of seeing conditions under which the work is carried on, talking to the personnel, and getting an insight into the difficulties and needs of all branches of the Canadian Army Medical Service in the field, which it is our privilege and constant endeavor to meet to the utmost of our ability.

The names of Mr. Cassels, Mr. Cambie and Mr. Ashe have now been added to the list of official inspectors who may proceed to France from time to time, to inspect Red Cross work. This enables them to come across without difficulty in the uniform of the British Red Cross, which facilitates their movements in the forward area, and I am looking forward to regular visits from them.

NURSING SISTERS' REST HOME

For some long time past nursing sisters passing through this base (Boulogne) have found great difficulty in getting suitable accommodation for the one or two nights that they may be compelled to stay here, either on their way to or from leave or whilst awaiting orders. They arrive late at night or in the early hours of the morning, often tired out, or wet through, at hotels which are dirty, overcrowded, and dear.

Although premises are almost unobtainable here, we have been fortunate enough to secure a large, furnished hotel within easy distance of stations and quay, capable of accommodating some 60 sisters, in addition to some of our own women staff (drivers, etc.). The rental is \$800 per month. It will be known as the "Nursing Sisters' Rest House" and will be open equally to *all* sisters working with the B.E.F.—Imperials, Canadians, Australians, Americans, etc. It will be run with a staff of V.A.D. workers, under the management of Mrs. Gordon Brown (of Ottawa), who has admirably conducted a small hostel for our workers here for the last ten months.

With the help of the Government, in allowing us to draw rations on repayment, it is hoped to provide a comfortable resting place with good food at a nominal charge to cover expenses, exclusive of the rent. It is expected that a charge of \$1.00 will cover dinner, bed, breakfast and bath. We are taking possession of the hotel within a few days and, after cleaning and renovating, it should be ready for occupation in two or three weeks.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

I wish particularly to mention the cordial relations which exist between our Society and that of the American Red Cross. Ever since their arrival in France they have shown themselves most anxious to help and do anything they can to assist us in our work. Last month they let us have large quantities of sugar, flour and condensed milk, on repayment, out of their stores, and this morning I have a letter from their Chief Surgeon, saying that they have received a small quantity of Greeley Hypodermic Units from America, and that they would be pleased to give us 1,000 of these units. I look forward to much interchange of assistance with them during the coming severe summer.

(Sgd.) H. W. BLAYLOCK, LT.-COL.,
Assistant Commissioner.

REPORTS ON ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTORS, MEDICAL SERVICE, CANADIAN DIVISIONS

From Colonel N. T. Wright, A.D.M.S., 1st Can. Div.

Feb. 17th, 1918.

I beg to report that the two portable electric lighting plants, presented by the Canadian Red Cross Society, have been installed as follows :

One in the Advanced Dressing Station —————.
This has been in operation since the 13th instant and has given the utmost satisfaction.

It renders the dressing and medical inspection rooms much brighter and consequently quicker and more efficient work can be carried out. The deep dug-outs for the personnel are also much improved.

The second plant is at —————. The dark cellars, which are used for the patients, are greatly improved. This plant was in working order to-day, Feb. 17th, 1918.

This system of lighting is much appreciated and I would be glad to have it in use in all the Advanced Dressing Stations and ambulance sites, where sick or wounded are held.

From Colonel R. M. Simpson, A.D.M.S., 2nd Can. Div. :

Feb. 12th, 1918.

With reference to the electric light plants which have been installed and are at present in use at the advanced dressing stations in ————— and —————.

About 25 globes are at present in use on each machine, which is running on an average of 8 to 12 hours daily, and in case of emergency may be run both day and night to its full capacity.

The consumption of petrol by each machine works out roughly at 10 gallons for 24 hours and that of lubricating oil at 2 pints for the same period.

Much satisfaction is to be found in the more efficient attention which can be given to both sick and wounded patients through having the use of good lighting facilities, while their use is a great factor in eliminating the danger of fire from oil lamps and candles.

As it eliminates the use of candles and lamps, the air in the tunnels and dug-outs is much better and the health and spirits of the men are improved.

In view of the short time that has elapsed since the installation of these machines, it is impossible to give a more detailed report, but the advantages which have already been shown would lead one to believe that a more general use in future would be the natural outcome of this experiment, with resultant benefits to sick, wounded and personnel.

WAREHOUSE REPORTS

Paris Dépôt (distributing to French Hospitals), January, 1918 :	
Cases received during month.....	1,641
Cases distributed during month.....	1,169
(Hospitals supplied).....	184
Boulogne Dépôt (distributing to Canadian Hospitals and to Imperial Hospitals, having Canadian wounded)—January, 1918 :	
Cases received during month.....	1,200
Cases distributed during month.....	1,206

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OVERSEAS OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1917

I have the honor to report as follows on the Society's work overseas for the year ending October 31st, 1917.

During the year under review there has been a growth of our work consequent upon the increased number of Divisions at the front, and the increase in the number of Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, both in England and in France, and the large number of sick and wounded under treatment in the Canadian Primary, Special and Convalescent Hospitals, and Special Sanatoria, as well as those in British hospitals.

In France we have had under our care five General and three Stationary Hospitals, four Casualty Clearing Stations, thirteen Field Ambulances, and fourteen small Hospitals attached to Forestry, Tunnelling and other Companies ; all of which are widely scattered, but the exact locations of which I am not permitted to state.

In addition to the above work, which is purely Canadian, we have from our London Dépôt shipped direct to the Paris Dépôt of the Society, for French Hospitals exclusively, also to the Italian, Belgian, Serbian and Russian Red Cross Societies, the French Wounded Emergency Fund and other Allied organizations, as follows :

Belgian Red Cross.....	1,055 Cases.
Italian Red Cross.....	1,565 “
French Wounded Emergency Fund.....	44 “
Wounded Allies Relief Committee.....	244 “
Serbian Red Cross.....	971 “
Russian Red Cross.....	803 “
Roumanian Red Cross.....	750 “

5,432 “

The work of the Society during the past twelve months has been conducted under the most difficult and perplexing circumstances, due to the exigencies of war, which have brought about restrictive measures on the part of the Imperial Government, limiting import and output of supplies of various kinds. These difficulties have fortunately not all had to be met at the same time, but have confronted us from time to time in the nature of orders of the War Office or Departments organized for the control of food and other supplies.

We are most fortunate, however, in the fact that the channels of communication have been kept free to us, and that with but slight delays from time to time, which were quite unavoidable, the vast quantities of supplies sent by the generous people of Canada have reached us with but small losses.

As the work of the Society overseas has reached such dimensions, it is necessary to submit a description of what Canada is doing along Red Cross lines.

To permit of an intelligent grasp of the vast extent of these activities overseas, it is necessary to begin at the Head Office, London, and trace out the various channels along which supplies are received and distributed, and the work of this great Society carried on, during the past three years. Like everything else connected with this war, it began in a small way and has grown and evolved in a manner far surpassing the anticipations even of those who have been its more active participants.

From one office and a small warehouse, both kindly loaned by friends in London, we have now nearly forty offices at 14 Cockspur Street, and no less than four warehouses, with a convoy in London of four lorries and twelve cars, while the staff has increased from the original two to nearly two hundred, most of whom are voluntary lady workers and have rendered invaluable assistance.

It is at the London office that the chief work of the Society is carried on overseas, and from it the Commissioner directs all its branches; through it the money is received and distributed, sometimes in the way of cash grants, but generally in the form of supplies; the vast shipments are received and distributed and their insurance, bonding and all other matters incidental to a general warehousing business are attended to. The Accountant's branch alone requires a staff of eight clerks, and the supplies required for England and France, apart from those shipped from Canada, are purchased by a Department specially established for that purpose.

It is here that the head offices are located, in what was once the Hamburg-Amerika Line Building, although recently acquired at public auction by the P. & O. Steamship Company.

The office of the Commissioner Overseas and the Assistant Commissioner in England, the general offices—including the Accountants' and Purchasing Departments—the Information Bureau with its several Departments, namely, Enquiry, Parcels, Newspapers, Drives and Entertainments, and last, though not least, the Prisoners of War Department, all find room in this erstwhile German building.

The Information Bureau receives all information regarding the sick and wounded and those who die from wounds, and from this Departments the friends and relatives at home are kept posted

as to their progress. It would be impossible for me to describe at length the work of the small army of ladies who, from patriotic motives, carry on so efficiently this part of our work. This Bureau also arranges for convalescent Canadian officers to spend periods of rest and recuperation at residences of kind and thoughtful friends located in all parts of the British Isles. The convalescent soldier is provided for as stated in a later part of this report.

The Parcel Department is a hive of industry, constantly receiving from our warehouses filled kit bags and comforts of all kinds, which are sent to Canadians in the hundreds of Hospitals scattered throughout Great Britain. There were at the end of August more than 10,000 Canadian patients distributed over 114 hospitals in England, 11 in Scotland and 2 in Ireland. When it is remembered that these men have to be reached by mail and that provision is made by the Parcel Department for each man to receive his filled kit bag, the reader may glean some idea of the work of the Department.

In addition to the men, there were at the same time 126 officers in 9 Canadian and over 500 in 36 British Hospitals, all of whom are remembered.

In a similar manner the ladies of the Newspaper Department distribute each week sacks of Canadian papers, which find grateful readers in hundreds of hospitals. It is the object of this Department to, as far as possible, give the home paper to each soldier, as this is naturally much the most interesting to him.

The entertainment of both officers and men is looked after by the Entertainment Department, which provides for amusement in various ways, such as theatres, concerts and motor runs, as far as "The Petrol Control" will permit.

Assisting the Information Bureau, we have many hundreds of ladies attached to British Military, Territorial and Auxiliary Hospitals, who report regularly each week, or oftener if necessary, upon the condition of the patients under their jurisdiction and upon these reports the letters sent to the relatives in Canada are based. Each of the lady visitors is provided with a distinctive Canadian Red Cross badge which identifies her as our official visitor.

PRISONERS OF WAR

The labors of the Prisoners of War Department are directed to those most difficult to get at and whom unfortunately we cannot visit. Owing to their being in an enemy country there are many difficulties surrounding the work, largely due to the unavoidable restrictions placed upon it by the enemy and the meagre information that reaches us on account of the German censorship, and to our being entirely at the mercy of the Germans in respect to the delivery of food and comforts after they reach Germany. The Department is in close touch with the British Military and Red Cross Authorities, and the relatives of Canadians who are prisoners of war in Germany can feel assured that whatever can be done is being done for their dear ones by the ladies who have the interests of the prisoners so deeply at heart.

**YOU EAT A CHRISTIE BISQUIT
YOU EAT THE BEST**

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., Limited

Purest and Best

WINDSOR SALT

THE CANADIAN SALT CO., Limited

WINDSOR, ONT.

Five Roses

THE GUARANTEED FLOUR FOR BREAD, CAKES AND PASTRY

By Special Appointment to His Majesty The King

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited

MONTREAL

FORT WILLIAM

WINNIPEG

MEDICINE HAT

THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIMITED

PURITY FLOUR

MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

BAKER'S COCOA

Is as delicious in flavor as it is high in quality and absolute in purity

Made in Canada by WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited

MONTREAL, Can.

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, Mass.

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

**Always everywhere in Canada,
ask for EDDY'S MATCHES**

STORES

We next turn our attention to the stores—the warehouses containing the thousands of cases of supplies shipped to us from Canada, most of them the results of the work of the willing hands and loving hearts of the women of the land of the Maple Leaf.

The Central warehouse is located at 43 Tooley Street, on the south side of the Thames, just below and close to London Bridge. The shipping offices are located here, as well as the bonded warehouse, through which all supplies from Canada of a dutiable character must be passed, while thousands of additional cases are in the three buildings close by.

In addition to the Canadian supplies, we receive at the warehouses all the goods purchased in England and intended either for Canadian Hospitals in England, or for shipment to our Boulogne Dépôt. It is also from here that the vast quantities of supplies are shipped to our Paris Dépôt, intended for the French Hospitals. We also distribute supplies to Belgium, Serbia, Russia, Italy and other Allies.

For all this transportation we have our own convoy of lorries, which are driven by Canadian soldiers who are only fit for light duty and are placed at our disposal by the Minister of Militia Overseas.

For the more efficient carrying on of our work in the Shorncliffe area, which has been for a considerable time and is expected to continue a most important Canadian Hospital centre, we established a Dépôt at Folkestone, under most efficient management. From this advanced Dépôt comforts are distributed, not only to the Canadian Military Hospitals, amongst which are Moore Barracks Hospital, Central Military Hospital, both at Shorncliffe, and West Cliff Eye and Ear Hospital at Folkestone, but the staff also looks after the welfare of the Canadians in all the V.A.D. Hospitals from Dover to Hastings. To permit of the Director visiting the hospitals and for the rapid delivery of supplies, motor vehicles are attached to the Dépôt.

HOSPITALS

The extent of our work in England as regards the distribution of supplies to Canadian Hospitals (all of which indent upon the London Office for the same as they require them) may be obtained from the statement that there are at the present time 8 Primary, 4 Special and 8 Convalescent Hospitals, and 1 Special Hospital for tubercular cases.

The Hospitals which have been equipped by the Society are as follows :

Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden, Taplow, Bucks.

Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton.

King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, Bushey Park.

Princess Patricia Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Ramsgate.

I.O.D.E. Canadian Red Cross Hospital for Officers, London.

The House
of Homes

Adams

The House
of Homes

THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, City Hall Square, TORONTO

"DOMOLCO"

The Best Molasses

The children enjoy their lunch when "Domolco" is used.
Good for all sorts of dainties, it has such a rich and full flavor.

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO., LIMITED

HALIFAX, N.S.



USE

"NUGGET"
Shoe Polish

Black, Tan, Toney Red, Dark Brown

OUR BEST FRIEND

— in —

PEACE or WAR

A SINGER SEWING MACHINE

In addition to Lantic "Fine" Granulated every housewife should keep in her pantry a supply of

Lantic Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

SEND 2c. STAMP FOR "GRANDMOTHER'S RECIPES."

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LTD., MONTREAL

Send your Christmas parcels for overseas early this year—there'll be a rush later. ∴ To give a lot of pleasure, include

Adams Tutti Frutti Gum

A Box holds five different flavors, securely wrapped. This is good to remember and to suggest to your friends.



3-in-One OIL

is an "everyday home help." From cellar to garret, from front door to back, there is hardly a spot where it isn't useful. It lubricates. It cleans and polishes. It prevents rust. A consistent and persistent use of 3-in-One makes housekeeping easier. Sold in all good stores in 1 oz., 10c. Bottles; 3 oz., 25c. Bottles; 8 oz. (1 Pint), 50c. Bottles and 3½ oz. 25c. HANDY Oil Cans.

THREE IN ONE OIL COMPANY, 33 Broadway, NEW YORK



LIFEBUOY

CLEANS
and
DISINFECTS

HEALTH SOAP

[The expense of equipping the I.O.D.E. Hospital was a personal contribution from Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham.]

These, with the exception of the latter, are now operated by the Military Authorities, but the interest of the Society still extends to their upkeep in a manner suitable to their requirements.

The Duchess of Connaught Hospital, being a Primary Hospital, does not confine itself exclusively to the care of Canadians, but receives Imperial and other overseas wounded, while the others are exclusively for Canadians, as British convalescents are not sent to Canadian institutions.

In addition to the foregoing, we have erected special wards at Moore Barracks Hospital and Bramshott for the special treatment of chest cases.

The Society has provided recreation huts at Moore Barracks Hospital; Hillingdon House, Uxbridge; and has equipped recreation rooms in several other Canadian Hospitals, all of which are maintained, so far as keeping them equipped with papers, magazines, games and cinemas are concerned, and keeping of the furniture in repair (which is not an inconsiderable item on account of great wear and tear).

One item which may be mentioned in this connection, as it affords great enjoyment to the men, is the providing of sporting goods, such as baseball, tennis, football and other outdoor games, all of which lead to the improvement of the patients' physical condition.

The convalescent soldier is cared for in Convalescent Hospitals provided chiefly by the Canadian Military Authorities, and in part by the Society at Bushey and Buxton. Upon discharge from these Convalescent Hospitals, he is sent either to Corps Rest Camps, there to undergo physical exercises before being again drafted to his Unit, or else is sent to a Discharge Dépôt previous to his return to Canada—at both of which he comes under the care of the Red Cross, although to a minor degree than before.

SHIPS AND TRAINS

We have also assisted in the provision of comforts for hospital ships in the way of pianos, games, reading materials, tobacco and cigarettes, etc., and supplies are sent from our London warehouses according to the number of men sailing for Canada on each voyage. We also attend to their comfort on the trains, en route to the port of embarkation, by forwarding light refreshments, this work being efficiently done by ladies of the Information Bureau.

WORK IN FRANCE

The centre from which the Red Cross supplies are distributed to Canadian Hospitals and other Medical Units in France is situated at Boulogne, the work being in the charge of an Assistant Commissioner. Here we have three warehouses well stocked with supplies of all kinds and they are kept constantly replenished by the main warehouses in London and by stores purchased in England, on special indent of the Assistant Commissioner in France. For the purposes of delivery to the various sub-dépôts and hospitals, we



The People Know Best
No other Laundry Soap has
as large a Sale in Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY
PUGSLEY, DINGMAN & CO., LIMITED TORONTO

LISTERINE

A NON-POISONOUS ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.
LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

RED CROSS SUPPLIES

LINEN DEPT.—4th FLOOR

The **SIMPSON** Company Limited
TORONTO

JAEGER

"A BRITISH COMPANY"

COMFORTS for SOLDIERS

Socks, Gloves, Balacava Caps, Mufflers, Sweaters, Colic Belts, etc.
Specialists in OFFICERS' EQUIPMENT. Sleeping Bags and Blankets.

RETAIL SELLING AGENTS: MILTONS LIMITED, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG

Penmans Knit-goods

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Underwear Hosiery Sweaters

:: The :: Printers and
Bryant Press
:: Limited :: Bookbinders

131 to 133 JARVIS ST., TORONTO TELEPHONES MAIN 2377 and 6888

WEAR



à la Grâce Corsets

THE BEST CORSETS MADE AND SOLD IN CANADA

Dominion Textile Co., Limited

Manufacturers of BANDAGE COTTON—WHITE COTTON—FLANNELETTE
SHIRTINGS—SHEETING—SHEETING—PILLOW SLIPS—
PILLOW COTTONS—In fact, practically "Everything in Cotton."

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

have a convoy of lorries, all of which are kept constantly on the road, and so as to permit of rapid repair in case of breakdown we maintain our own repair dépôt.

It is not permissible for me to state the location of the various Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France. The Field Ambulances, with the Advanced Dressing Stations, the Casualty Clearing Stations, Stationary and General Hospitals, are widely scattered, but wherever they are to be found the Red Cross sends its supplies and hands them out most liberally. At the larger Units, namely, the General and Stationary Hospitals, will be found well stocked dépôts, with an orderly in charge, and the Matron of each Hospital makes the fullest use of the precious stores, thus enabling her to distribute therefrom to the patients with the greatest of expedition, and naturally thus materially assisting the comfort of the patients in the wards.

In the case of the Casualty Clearing Stations and the mobile Units, such as the Field Ambulances, all of which for military reasons carry the minimum amount of stores, the Society has provided advanced dépôts at convenient centres from which these Units can draw on indent for their supplies. To meet the situation the officer in charge of the advanced Red Cross dépôt is provided with the necessary light lorry for the immediate delivery of supplies as they are required, and in case the Unit moves forward or is detailed for duty at another station, the Red Cross supplies which they have on hand are moved for them by the officer in charge of the nearest dépôt.

Owing to the extraordinary demands made upon the Casualty Clearing Stations during the present war, when during an engagement thousands of wounded are passed through in a few days, being sent there from the Dressing Stations and Field Ambulances, great demands have been made upon the Red Cross. At these Stations the Society has equipped many wards and has supplemented the equipment of the operating rooms; separate wards have been equipped for officers and in every way possible we have and are making these Clearing Stations as comfortable as possible. It is at these stations that the wounded first come under the benign care of Canadian Nurses; these are the most advanced points where they are to be found and it is here that the conditions are more like what the lay mind can picture as hospital quarters. The Society's officers endeavor in every way to make the huts as comfortable as possible, and their efforts are quite apparent to the most casual observer. The fact that a Casualty Clearing Station does not remain in any one fixed place, but is moved as the exigencies of the military situation demand, necessarily makes a difference, and the Authorities prefer to limit the amount of materials of a Unit of the kind; but, as far as the Military Authorities will sanction it, the Society renders every assistance, and in addition to stores, furnishes beds and other ward equipment, linoleum, ward screens, paint for the walls, besides scores of other similar articles, such as the Sisters can suggest, to make the wards more comfortable and the surroundings of the unfortunate soldiers more pleasant.

Our Field Ambulances and Dressing Stations are not forgotten, and whatever is sanctioned by the Medical Officer in command of

Everybody wants the best value for his money, use
BLUE RIBBON TEA
 and you will certainly get it.

CHEER THE BOYS UP

A message of cheer, congratulation, a few brief words from home are always appreciated by the boys at the Front. Such a cable costs but little, for there are special rates for soldiers. The men at the Front may be reached through the Army Post Office, London. Call on any G.N.W. Manager for full information.

Great North Western Telegraph Company

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
VICTROLAS and RECORDS
In the Trenches and at Home



Whatever your musical tastes or inclinations may be, the
HEINTZMAN & CO. PLAYER PIANO
 will perfectly interpret your every mood. It is the Player-Piano that anyone can play—the patented aluminum action "wear proof" and "weather-proof" Player-Piano.
HEINTZMAN HALL, 193-195-197 Yonge St., Toronto

MASON & RISCH, LIMITED

230 Yonge St., opposite Shuter
"The Home of the Victrola"
 ALL RECORDS CARRIED

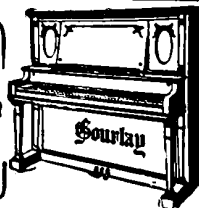
THE GREAT REPUTATION
 OF THE **Gerhard Heintzman Piano**
 Has been earned through honest endeavor during the past half century
 New Illustrated Booklet Free on Request.
Gerhard Heintzman, Limited, 41 WEST QUEEN ST. (Opposite City Hall) Toronto

In the
 manufacture
 of

Gourlay Pianos

No limitation
 of cost
 hinders
 achievement

FIRST—We build an ideal piano. THEN—We reckon the cost.
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, LIMITED
"The House of Service" 188 Yonge St., Toronto



COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Limited

Manufacturers of
Agricultural Implements of Quality

Head Office and Factories

BRANTFORD, CANADA

the area in which they are located, is willingly supplied. Their wants are not great on account of the fact that they carry the smallest possible amount of equipment, for they must always be ready to move when war's activities make it necessary, and when that call may come no one can tell. The movements are generally made in a hurry, hence the smallness of their equipment.

Upon the wounded man being sent to a base hospital (one of the Canadian General or Stationary) he, for the first time, is in a military hospital as distinct from a Casualty Clearing Station. Here he may remain under treatment for weeks, and while there is carefully treated and tended by Canadian doctors, nurses and orderlies. At each of these hospitals the Red Cross has a depôt which is well stocked with all such things as friends send us from home, and in addition will be found a large variety of goods purchased both in France and England. These depôts are made good use of by the Matrons, and are much appreciated by doctors and nurses, as from time to time they can obtain comforts when they are most needed, as the Assistant Commissioner in France always keeps them well stocked with so many good and useful articles that it would require a whole page to name them.

It is at these hospitals that the Red Cross has made suitable provision for the comfort and recreation of the up-patients, by erecting recreation rooms where at any time patients may sit, or play billiards and other games, read, write letters or be entertained at concerts. These rooms are in charge of a Canadian V.A.D., whose special duty it is to look after the welfare of the men. When the Hospitals are full, which unfortunately happens after a severe attack at the front, these recreation rooms afford extra space for patients, giving excellent accommodation. This, however, is entirely at the option of the Commanding Officer.

But our work in these Hospitals does not end here, for at No. 1 and No. 3 General Hospitals we have provided at each a beautiful hut especially for chest cases, with wide verandahs on which patients can sleep. That at No. 3 has space for 35 beds and that at No. 1 for 70.

The Society has assumed a share of the work of transportation of the wounded in France, and operates through the Ambulance Department of the British Red Cross a convoy of over 60 ambulances, and this is being supplemented by the provision of an additional twenty, which will do duty at some other depôt in France. These ambulances perform a service which is not exclusively to Canadians, but is assisting most efficiently in the general work of transportation of the sick and wounded.

A small convoy is also stationed in Paris which assists the Canadian Hospital at St. Cloud, transporting French wounded exclusively.

In addition to the foregoing, there are many other works of a minor nature which to mention would be to unnecessarily prolong this already lengthy report. I feel, however, that sufficient has been stated to show the Canadian public that the Red Cross is not idle in England and France, but that its officials are doing all they can to make for the comfort of the sick and wounded Canadians, as well as to materially assist all of our Allies.



SEE THE NEW ROCKIES

"MOUNT CAVELL" "MOUNT ROBSON"

"The Valley of a Thousand Falls"

MODERN EQUIPMENT — COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS
Tickets and Information from any Agent



EXCELLENCE IN RAILWAY SERVICE IS EXPRESSED IN WHAT

THE GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

IS OFFERING THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

UNEXCELLED ROAD BED

SUPERB DINING CAR SERVICE

COURTEOUS ATTENTION

MODERN EQUIPMENT

G. T. BELL, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal, Que. W. S. COOKSON, Gen. Passenger Agent, Montreal, Que.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, ETC.; "MALTESE CROSS" RUBBER FOOTWEAR

AUTOMOBILE, CARRIAGE AND TRUCK TIRES

Dominion Bridge Company, Limited

MONTREAL, P.Q.

STEEL STRUCTURES

DESIGNED, FABRICATED AND ERECTED

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Manufacturers of

Automobile, Motor Truck, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires
Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing

Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited, Railway Cars
Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, Steel Castings
The Pratt & Letchworth Co., Limited, Malleable Castings
Rhodes, Curry Co., Limited, Mill Work. Kiln-Dried Lumber

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, MONTREAL

DOMINION FORGE & STAMPING CO.

LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

STEEL STAMPINGS

DROP FORGINGS

The CANADIAN BRIDGE CO., Limited

Walkerville, Ontario

Manufacturers of

RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES

LOCOMOTIVE TURN TABLES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL
IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

SICK AND WOUNDED CANADIANS IN ENGLAND

At the present time there are 21 Canadian Hospitals and other Medical Units in England as follows :

1. *Canadian Primary Hospitals :*

No. 4,	Canadian General,	Basingstoke.
No. 5,	"	Liverpool.
No. 11,	"	Moore Barracks.
No. 12,	"	Bramshott,
No. 13,	"	Hastings.
No. 14,	"	Eastbourne.
No. 15,	"	Taplow.
No. 16,	"	Orpington.
I.O.D.E., Hyde Park Place, London.		

2. *Canadian Special Hospitals :*

Buxton Canadian Red Cross Special.
 Etchingham Canadian Special.
 Granville Canadian Special, Buxton.
 Westcliffe Eye and Ear.
 Witley Camp, Canadian Special.

3. *Canadian Convalescent Hospitals :*

Bearwood, Wokingham.
 Bromley.
 Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.
 I.O.D.E. (Perkins Bull).
 King's Canadian Red Cross, Bushey.
 Monks Horton.
 Woodcote Park, Epsom.

There are, in addition, about 130 British Military, Territorial and Auxiliary Hospitals in Great Britain, together with numerous smaller Auxiliary Hospitals, in which Canadian patients are treated.

The total average number of Canadian patients per month in Hospitals in Great Britain is close on 20,000.

The supplies sent to the Canadian Institutions are distributed in the main from our Tooley Street Dépôt, those in the Shorncliffe area being cared for from the Folkestone Dépôt by our Director there, Mr. Harcourt Vernon. The supplies for the Canadians in British Hospitals are forwarded by the Parcel Department.

The wide distribution of our supplies in Great Britain is indicated by the following extract made from the October return of the Director of Canadian Medical Services :

<i>England :</i>	Aldershot Command,	4	hospitals,	160	patients.
	Eastern	"	35	"	2,817
	London	"	22	"	1,071
	Northern	"	17	"	266
	Southern	"	26	"	1,363
	Western	"	10	"	1,630
<i>Scotland :</i>	Total	10	"	81
<i>Ireland :</i>	Total	2	"	17

From the above illustration it will be seen that our Canadian soldiers are widely distributed over Great Britain, and the numbers and locations are constantly changing, but the Information Bureau,

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Cor. King and Victoria Streets, Toronto

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND DEBENTURES ISSUED

BANKERS BOND COMPANY

20 VICTORIA ST.

LIMITED

TORONTO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FRANK W. BAILLIE
President

D. J. McDOUGALD
Manager

J. B. McARTHUR
Secretary

FRANK P. WOOD, Vice-Pres.

H. A. GREENE, Treasurer

The Canada Life

Established
1847

Head Office:
Toronto

ENQUIRE ABOUT OUR MODERN PLANS

SPECIAL INDEMNITY CAPITAL RETURN MONTHLY INCOME ETC.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

issues Participating and Non-Participating Policies
at lowest rates anywhere available.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS — GIVING DATE OF BIRTH

Head Office

WINNIPEG

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance Company

(Incorporated by the State of New York, a mutual Company)

Its policies are suited to all insurable people, in all walks of life, at low premium rates.

Home Office, 1 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Branches and connections throughout Canada

Nine Offices in Toronto

THE Sterling Bank of Canada

ADVOCATES THRIFT

EVERY TRAVELLER SHOULD CARRY

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

They identify you, protect you against loss and cost but 50 cents per \$100.00

through its well organized staff of Lady Visitors, keeps us in close touch with our men wherever they are placed.

From the foregoing statements it will be found that while in France our work is directed to the Canadian Hospitals, where more than 75 per cent. are Imperial patients, in England the work is directed in part to the Canadian Hospitals, where there is a preponderance of Canadian soldiers, and through the Parcel Department direct to the Canadians in British Hospitals.

LONDON WAR COMMITTEE

Shortly after the return of H.R.H. the late Duchess of Connaught, President of the Society, to England at the beginning of 1916, a Committee was established in London to represent the Executive, and thus permit of better co-operation with your Commissioner Overseas. The Committee was composed of H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught as Chairman, Mr. G. C. Cassels, Deputy Chairman, Mr. C. Cambie and Mr. F. W. Ashe, Representative Canadians in London. Owing to the demise of Her Royal Highness, we were unfortunately deprived of her great personal interest in all that appertained to Canadian Red Cross work here, but the Committee was subsequently honored by H.R.H. The Princess Patricia accepting the position of Hon. Chairman of the Committee.

The great and valuable assistance and kindly co-operation given by the Committee in the furthering of the work of the Society in England and France have been greatly appreciated by your Commissioner and are gratefully acknowledged.

WORK IN FRANCE

During the year your Commissioner has made several visits to France and, in company with the Assistant Commissioner, has visited all of the five General Hospitals, three Stationary Hospitals and four Casualty Clearing Stations, the Commanding Officers of all of which have expressed their appreciation of the work of the Society, as carried out in France under the direction of Lt.-Col. Blaylock.

The visit of inspection to the Casualty Clearing Stations and Canadian Field Ambulances was made in company with Capt. McLeod Moore, whose services to the Society at the front have been of the greatest benefit to our units and placed the work of the Canadian Red Cross in the forefront, particularly so far as it concerns the distribution of our supplies to the advanced medical units, and in meeting their wants in the case of military engagements.

The provision of stores and the motor transports at Boulogne are ample to meet the needs of the present demands, but the wear and tear of the transports is great, while, with the gradual advance of our lines, the distances to be covered are ever increasing. To meet this we have now on order three additional lorries which, as soon as completed, will be shipped from London.

The area covered by the Society in France has very naturally increased during the year, and it is expected that in the near future this will be further extended, but the whole situation is carefully watched by the Assistant Commissioner in France and whatever the situation calls for will be at once met.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

MOTOR TRUCKS OIL TRACTORS WAGONS IMPLEMENTS

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Builders of LIGHT WEIGHT, HIGH POWER, FARM PURPOSE ENGINES
Also the Original and only Successful BINDER ENGINE

288 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCE CO., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Electrically Welded Wire Fencing

HAMILTON, CANADA

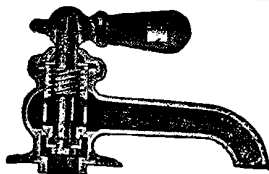


The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Branches in all Large Canadian Cities

"Canada's Departmental House
for Mechanical Goods"

Head Office: 84-86 ST. ANTOINE STREET Montreal



STANDARDIZATION

War has taught us the value of accuracy in
mechanical detail

Here is a "Standardized Faucet—THE QUATURN"
Perpetually Guaranteed

The Wallaceburg Brass and Iron Mfg. Co., Ltd.
WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO

MORSE TWIST DRILLS

We would draw your attention to the celebrated
line of **Morse Drills, Reamers, Cutters, etc.**,
for which we are agents. These are being used
extensively by the **Ammunition Factories.**

Write for Catalogue and prices

RICE LEWIS & SON, LIMITED

Quality Hardware

VICTORIA STREET

Just above King

Our ambulances operated in convoys by the British Red Cross have done excellently, and considering the work accomplished they are still in good running order.

Regarding our work in France, I desire to make it quite clear that all that the Society spends in money or distributes by way of stores and supplies through the Boulogne Dépôt goes directly to Canadian Medical Units only. This, however, does not imply that it is for the comfort and improvement of the condition of Canadian soldiers only. Some of the Units are widely scattered and at least 75 per cent. of the sick and wounded passing through the Canadian Hospitals and other Canadian Medical Units are either British or overseas troops other than Canadians. All who pass through our hospitals in France are treated alike by the Society's officers, there being no discrimination. This fact speaks well for the Imperial character of the Society's work, and must have an unbounded influence for good from the standpoint of Canada assisting all sick and wounded who come within the sphere of its work.

On the other hand, the Canadian soldier who is unfortunately wounded and is sent to a British or other Overseas Dominion Hospital, is cared for by either the British Red Cross or Sister Dominion Red Cross Society, the officials of these Societies also making no distinction as to patients. All are fighting nobly in a common cause and the Red Cross is doing all it can for their care, comfort and restoration to health. They all make the same sacrifice and we help the soldiers in their affliction.

I found the Paris Dépôt well operated by Mr. Hardie, the officer in charge. His knowledge of the French Government officials, and the work in Paris, coupled with the tact he has always shown in co-operating with the different French Red Cross Societies, has done much to make for the success of this Branch of our work. The expressions of thanks of the representatives of the several French Societies were most cordial and the Executive may feel assured that every article distributed from the Paris Dépôt has been well applied and gratefully received.

The work of the construction of the Paris Hospital has unfortunately been greatly delayed for various reasons over which we had no control.

I am pleased to report, however, that some of the difficulties have been overcome, and the work is proceeding with all possible speed. When completed, this gift of the Canadian Red Cross Society to the French people will be one of which every member of the Society may be proud.

Reverting to the work of the Paris Dept., its value is very clearly set forth in a Table displayed at the Exhibition now being held in Paris by request of the French Ministry of War and the Secretary of the Service de Santé. It shows the total number of cases of goods distributed as 43,485, and number of articles as 1,557,535.

The reports of the Branches of the Society's work overseas, as presented by the respective officers in charge, are respectfully submitted in Parts 2 and 3 of this Report. [These reports will appear in subsequent numbers of the BULLETIN, with the exception of that of the Information Bureau, which has already been printed in No. 32, the "Information Bureau Number."]



Motor
Quality for
Automobiles

This Ideal Upholstery Material
Confers All of the Distinction of
Grain Leather, at Half the Cost.

DU PONT FABRIKOID CO.
TORONTO, ONT.



Craftsman
Quality for
Furniture



OLD CHUM

SMOKING TOBACCO

Dr. VERNON CUSHION SHOES

are made primarily for comfort. Nurses and doctors endorse them
for ladies and gentlemen. All the better dealers have them.



From the Prairies to the Atlantic

"National Atlantic"	} Quebec, Cochrane, Winnipeg.
"Western National"	
"The National"	Toronto, Winnipeg.
"Ocean Limited"	} Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax The Sydneys, Charlottetown.
"Maritime Express"	
H. H. MELANSON, C. A. HAYES,	
Passenger Traffic Manager General Manager	
MONTGOMERY, N.B.	

"Made in Canada"

ARROW COLLARS

in every style likely to be required for City or Country Wear
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc., Makers, ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LIMITED

Kingston, Ontario, Canada

BUILDERS OF
All Types of Locomotives for Domestic and Foreign Service

FIRSTBROOK BROS., LIMITED

BOXES AND SHOOKS

SINCE 1867

283 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO



CORSETS

HAVE THE CHIC OF THE BEST
IMPORTED MODELS AND SELL
AT HALF THE PRICE

MADE IN CANADA BY THE DOMINION CORSET CO., QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO

And I take this opportunity of recording my grateful and sincere thanks not only to those ladies and gentlemen who are in charge of the various Departments, but to each member of the Staff, and desire to congratulate all on their untiring efforts to make the Canadian Red Cross what the people in Canada desire it should be—a blessing and a help to our loyal and devoted officers and men who are so gallantly upholding the name of our Country in the cause of right, liberty and justice.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have to acknowledge with grateful thanks the generous and sympathetic support received at all times from Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., the Acting High Commissioner and the Minister of Militia Overseas, and his readiness at all times to assist, both in his official and private capacities, in everything appertaining to Red Cross work. I would also, at the same time, refer in similar terms to Lady Perley.

In General Sir R. E. W. Turner we have a most appreciative General Officer Commanding, who has repeatedly shown his interest in, and kind support, of our work. I have also to record my thanks to Surgeon-General Guy Carlton Jones, who, both as Director Medical Service and latterly as Medical Commissioner, has rendered us valuable assistance, ever showing a willingness to co-operate in everything tending to add to the comfort and to improve the conditions of our Canadian sick and wounded.

To the D.M.S. (Canadians), the A.D.M.S.'s (London and Folkestone Areas), and to the Commanding Officers of the various Canadian Medical Units and their staffs, my thanks are due for their co-operation and courtesy.

The most cordial support of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England calls for particular mention; at all times Sir Arthur Stanley and all of the officials have been ready to advise and co-operate with myself and staff, and our hearty thanks are due to each and all of them.

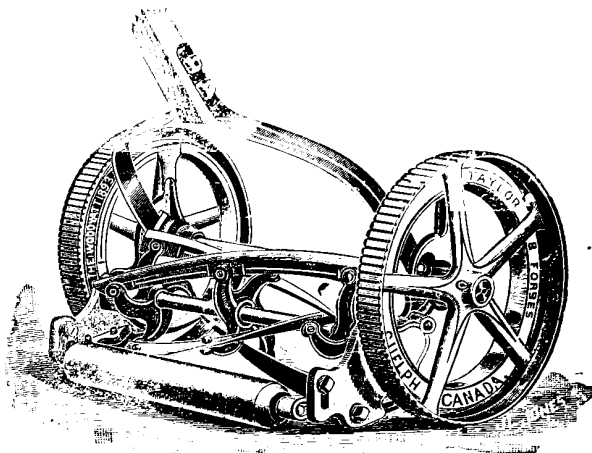
For three years we have now worked in harmony with the Canadian War Contingent Association and, whilst all of its officers have been most helpful, yet I would particularly mention the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., with whom it has been a pleasure to work.

To M. Godart and M. de Piessac, of the French War Office, my personal thanks are due for their kindness and courtesy extended in all that relates to our work in Paris, and particularly the negotiations regarding the construction of the Paris Hospital.

May I be permitted to thank Colonel Marshall, Chairman of the Executive, and each member of the Executive, as well as the various officers of the Provincial and Local Branches with whom I have the honor to have worked. It is due to their generous support, kind sympathy and hearty co-operation that the work overseas has been carried on for the past three years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. HODGETTS, COL.,
Commissioner.



TAYLOR-FORBES' LAWN MOWERS

There are more Taylor-Forbes' Lawn Mowers in use in Canada than all other makers combined. Of the various T.F. models the "Woodyatt" is the most popular. It is famous for lasting service.

For Sale by all well-established Hardware Dealers

TAYLOR-FORBES Company, Limited - GUELPH, CANADA

Makers of "Sovereign" Hot Water Boilers and Radiators

ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

One page, 8in. x 4½in., per insertion.....	\$75.00
Half page, 4in. x 4½in. ".....	40.00
Quarter page, 2in. x 4½in. ".....	20.00
Eighth page, 1in. x 4½in. ".....	10.00

J. J. GIBBONS, Honorary Advertising Manager, 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.
All advertising subject to Editorial approval.

BROWN BROS., LIMITED

Account Book Manufacturers

SIMCOE & PEARL STREETS

TORONTO

THE NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

The Instrument of Music's Re-Creation

— ASK —

The Kent Piano Co., Vancouver, B.C.

W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John, N. B.

R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Ltd., Calgary, Montreal,
Toronto and Winnipeg; or any Edison Dealer

MAIL BAG

LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE LADIES' EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE NAVY LEAGUE FOR THE GRANT OF \$5,000 MADE BY THE SOCIETY.

"On behalf of my Committee, will you convey our most grateful thanks to the Canadian Red Cross for their most generous and kind support of our work. Their splendid gift is more than welcome."

LETTERS OF THANKS FOR CHRISTMAS DONATIONS :

From Brigade Hospital, St. Martin's Plain.

Dec. 28th, 1917.

The staff and patients of the Brigade Hospital at St. Martin's Plain and Digby extend their thanks and appreciation to the Canadian Red Cross Society, for its thoughtful donation, used for Christmas cheer.

It was made possible to buy many extra comforts for the patients and give them a very delightful dinner. The wards were decorated with bunting, Chinese lanterns, flowers and holly.

After dinner the patients enjoyed themselves with games, etc.

All join in wishing the Red Cross Society a very happy and prosperous New Year and that they may long carry on so noble an enterprise.

From No. 16, Canadian General Hospital, Orpington.

Jan. 5th, 1918.

In answer to your letter of the 8th ultimo, enclosing cheque for £140 (one hundred and forty pounds) for Christmas cheer for the patients at this Hospital, I beg to report that the donation was spent on providing fruits, nuts, raisins, ingredients for Christmas pudding and other Christmas cheer.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of the staff and patients for your most liberal gift, which added greatly to making the Christmas season a great success for the patients of this hospital.

From No. 4, Canadian General Hospital, Basingstoke.

Jan. 7th, 1918.

In connection with the grant which you were good enough to make on behalf of the Red Cross Society for Christmas cheer for the patients, we were able, with the funds on hand to not only provide extras in the way of apples, grapes and nuts for both Christmas and New Year, but also to buy sufficient material to make and fill 400 extra stockings, in addition to those received from you, so that every patient in the Hospital received a Red Cross gift.

I am pleased to report that every one in the Hospital spent a very, very happy Christmas, largely owing to the generosity of the Red Cross Society.

From Military Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom.

Jan. 11th, 1918.

I beg to advise you that cheque for £271, which was so kindly sent by your Society to be used for Christmas cheer for patients at this Hospital, was all expended in providing patients with a good Christmas dinner, including goose. The geese required for this dinner alone cost £325 (\$1,625).

We are very grateful indeed to the Canadian Red Cross Society for their assistance.

From one of our Visitors.

Folkestone.

We entertained between two and three hundred patients in nine hospitals. Each patient had a Christmas card with a nice message, a box of Player's cigarettes, crackers and a useful present, pocket book, cigarette case, pipe, bag with soap, handkerchiefs, etc., and match box. My own particular hospital which I visit every day had a splendid time. A speech from the Bishop of *New Brunswick, and after tea a fancy dress competition, which created much amusement, and there were twelve beautiful gifts as prizes, given by the ex-Mayor's wife.

We had for our tea: cakes of all kinds, fruit salad, jams, jellies, apples and home made cakes; then a play and a pierrot show, so there was not a dull moment.

The boys in bed were all visited and they shared in all the presents, and every invalid had food, soft cakes and jellies.

We had a show every day in Christmas week. I arranged the entertainments in five hospitals and had a splendid little concert party of four men and a lady—also a half-hour sketch party.

*Fredericton.

DOMINION STEEL FOUNDRY CO., Limited

Makers of Steel Castings

HAMILTON

CANADA

The Electric Steel & Metals Co., Ltd.

WELLAND - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE STEEL CASTINGS

THE

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

Limited

Hamilton

Toronto

Montreal

Winnipeg

**SHEETS
RODS
TUBES**

of

**COPPER, BRASS
AND OTHER COPPER ALLOYS**

DOMINION COPPER PRODUCTS CO., Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

FROM RELATIVES.

Sask., 21-12-1917.

I thank you for information received concerning my son. That your Bureau is so efficient is a source of gratification to me and I believe many Canadians. I shall be very grateful for further information.

FROM A NURSE AT CANADIAN RED CROSS NURSES' REST HOME, 66 ENNISMORE GARDENS, LONDON, S.W. 7.

On behalf of the Sisters now residents here, I write to express our appreciation of this beautiful Home the Canadian Red Cross Society has so generously provided for the Canadian Nursing Sisters.

The home-like atmosphere is so restful to us, after our military life, many of us having had long months of hard work in France and the East, where a life in huts or under canvas in all winds and weather is not always to be enjoyed, and to those who have had the life at a Casualty Clearing Station, many anxious days and nights under shell fire. To come here is such a treat, into this home-like place, and have a chance to forget the sick and hospitals—not that we can ever forget "our boys" or what they are doing for us, for to us who work with them and know what they have to go through sometimes, they are wonderful.

Every comfort is here for us, and our charming hostess and her secretary are doing everything in their power to make our stay here a happy one and not easy to forget. We would like you to express to the Canadian Red Cross our greatest appreciation of all they are doing for us, especially for our Home, as it is "home" to us.

"STARS OF HOPE"

Stathcona, P.O., Alta., March 28th, 1918.

"I very much wish to thank the Society for their very great kindness to me after I was wounded and while I was in the British Red Cross Hospital at Netley, England. Also I wish to assure them that their visiting representative, Mr. H.—, is O.K. He, his wife and daughter, are most kind and appear to devote the whole of their time in attending to our comforts and pleasure. And the British Red Cross is more than kind. These two societies are magnificent: bright stars of hope in a world of darkness."

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT CANADIAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND

The object of this Fund (which is fully explained in BULLETIN o. 15), is to provide maintenance for the expenses of the Society time of peace.

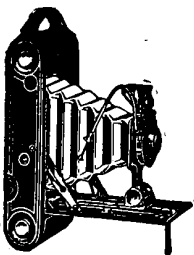
Our experience in this war has shown that it is most necessary to organize the Red Cross in peace if we are to be prepared for war, as it is almost as impossible to raise funds for war-work in peace time as it is to raise funds for peace work in war time. The endowment Fund is an endeavor to provide for the maintenance of the organization of the Society in readiness for future emergencies.

Cheques should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer,

F. GORDON OSLER, ESQ.,
c/o Canadian Red Cross, 77 King St. E., Toronto.

BENEFACTORS

neir R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.....	\$ 500 00
ol. G. A. Sweny.....	500 00
rs. G. A. Sweny.....	500 00
..-Col. Noel Marshall.....	275 00
r. John Hoskin.....	200 00
Memoriam, Capt. Trumbull Warren, late 48th High- landers, by his mother, Mrs. H. D. Warren.....	1,000 00
ume Blake, Esq.....	100 00
lward C. Jones, Esq.....	250 00
on. F. Osler.....	100 00
. R. Miller, Esq.....	100 00
ussell, Man., Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
r Edmund B. Osler.....	500 00
S. MacInnes, Esq.....	125 00
ol. R. W. Leonard.....	1,000 00
ig.-Gen. W. F. Sweny.....	100 00
ilton Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
eston Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
t.-Col. Sir H. Montague Allan.....	100 00
Memoriam, Col. Jeffrey H. Burland late Commissioner Can. Red Cross Society, by Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland.....	1,000 00
quest from the late Lena Swain, Denfield.....	100 00
rs. H. P. Plumptre (The Gift of a Friend).....	100 00
Gordon Jones, Esq.....	100 00
ol. C. S. MacInnes.....	100 00
ady Perley.....	250 00
. B. Hanna, Esq.....	175 00
. Gordon Osler, Esq.....	100 00
ew Brunswick Provincial Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
ol. Wm. Ponton, K.C.....	100 00
rchibald Freer, Esq., Chicago (Canada's Victory Bonds)	5,000 00
dditional Subscriptions.....	85 00
Interest.....	429 85
	\$13,289 85



AT YOUR DEALERS

TAKE A KODAK WITH YOU

Convenient to carry, always ready to use, and tells the story better than words.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA



Gold Soap

Economize. Buy Gold Soap. Five cakes of Gold Soap contain as much soap as six cakes of the average kind. And Gold Soap does quicker, better work because it is just as good as it is big.

Made in Canada
at Hamilton, Ontario

Send Them Tuckett Tobaccos and Cigarettes

The unexcelled quality of Tuckett products appeals to the Canadian soldier overseas. He prizes a package from home. Here are particulars of a couple of packages especially put up for the convenience of those wishing to send the best tobacco and cigarettes to soldier friends in England or France.

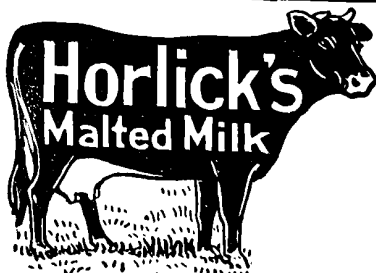
No. 1—1-5 lb. Tucketts' Orinoco Tobacco and 100 Ar-Na or T & B Cigarettes.
To England 60c. To France 75c.

No. 3—1000 Tucketts' Ar-Na or T & B Cigarettes.
To England \$3.90 To France \$3.60

Particulars of other packages gladly sent upon request. Special arrangements made with Societies, Associations, etc., wishing to send large quantities overseas for general distribution to the Canadian soldiers.

Address: THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Ltd., Export Dept., HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A nourishing and digestible Diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract.



A safe milk Diet for Infants and Invalids. A powder soluble in water.

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand; Quick Lunch, Home or Office.