



Canadian Red Cross Society

To Give



We are but a short space from those days when men and women showed themselves equal to the supremest of all sacrifices: when for the sake of a great ideal countless men gave up all quest of material things, laid aside all thought of self and creature comforts and went forth to suffer and die for the betterment of life. All that was theirs of hope in years to be they gave ungrudgingly. Is it not for us who are left to give deep and reverent thanks that it was given us to know such high and gallant hearts, that to us there remains this priceless possession,—that by the valor of their souls we have learned new Nobleness, possessed new Heritage?

For what greater gift could we be thankful than that it is given us to keep the faith, to hold high the torch, to give ourselves to the betterment of life with the same glorious abandon as did they—to give our all.

W. H. M., in *Survey*.

Thanks



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

Hon. Secretary :

MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE

Hon. Treasurer :

MR. F. GORDON OSLER

Executive Committee :

LADY BECK		MR. K. J. DUNSTAN	
MR. BEVERLEY MACINNES		LT.-COL. A. E. GOODERHAM	
MR. NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, <i>Hon. Solicitor</i>		LT.-COL. R. W. LEONARD	
BRIG.-GEN. SIR JOHN GIBSON	} <i>Past Presidents</i>	COMMISSIONER A. B. PERRY	
K.C.M.G.		MR. W. R. MILLER	
MAJOR-GEN. G. STERLING		HON. FEATHERSTON OSLER	
RYERSON, M.D.		MISS GERTRUDE BROCK	} <i>Associate Members</i>
		SIR HERBERT AMES	
		LT.-COL. D. LAW	

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—123 Bay Street, Toronto

電話

OVERSEAS OFFICE—21 Berners Street, London, W.

Hon. President of War Committee :

THE LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY

Chairman of War Committee :

MR. G. C. CASSELS

War Committee

MR. G. C. CASSELS

MR. F. W. ASHE

MR. C. CAMBIE

Commissioner :

COLONEL HARRY BLAYLOCK, C.B.E.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Head Office: 123 BAY ST., TORONTO

No. 47

BULLETIN

OCT.-NOV.-DEC., 1919

Nova Scotia Fixes the Red Cross Symbol High over Peacetime Province

An extended nursing service is one of the most important problems which the Canadian Red Cross has under consideration at the beginning of its peacetime work. The matter has been considered carefully from every possible viewpoint and the fullest expressions of opinion solicited from the provincial societies, for just as the need is vital and far reaching, so must the remedy be practical and workable.

The various provincial branches have been holding their annual meetings and discussing the question of the extended nursing service as it comes within their boundaries. However, the only province to submit a programme complete has been Nova Scotia. This splendid programme, prepared for the annual meeting in Halifax, was submitted in the following form :

TEN POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL BRANCH OF CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

FIRST.—Provide scholarships for a corps of graduate nurses willing to pursue a six months' course in public health nursing.

Discussion.—Nurses undertaking public health work must necessarily have the basic foundation of training in a first class general hospital. Such training, however, is not sufficient for broad-gauge public health work. In addition at least six months' special training is required in Social Service, Tuberculosis Field Work, Home Health Teaching, School Inspection, Household Economics, including Family Budgets and Family Dietetics, etc., before such nurse is trained for service in the field where she must often work without daily medical supervision.

SECOND.—Promote the organization and operation of a post graduate course in public health nursing under the auspices of Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society in co-operation with the Provincial and Halifax City Health Authorities, the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Halifax Welfare Bureau, the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Halifax County, the School Medical and Nursing Inspection Staffs of Halifax and Dartmouth, and the Medical Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium at Kentville.

Discussion.—The facilities and organizations enumerated above now operating in Halifax at once show a natural development with the machinery ready for co-operation in giving the six months'

course which nurses should have who contemplate doing public health field work.

THIRD.—Co-operate with the auxiliary branches of the Red Cross, Local Health Authorities, the Women's Institutes, Local Councils of Women, School Authorities and other agencies in placing a large number of trained nurses in public health work in communities in Nova Scotia not now maintaining Public Health Nursing and School Inspection Services.

Discussion.—It is believed that many communities in Nova Scotia, both in and around the small towns and in the remote villages and out of the way places, would be greatly benefited by having the services of a well-trained public health nurse who might not only do public health nursing and school inspection, but who would give nursing care and helpful advice to those who are ill. Such a service in these out-of-the-way places would incorporate all the special activities of the Victorian Order of Nurses, but with more attention given to home health teaching both through the nurse visiting the families and by having the nurse co-operate with the teaching of classes in first aid and maternal care, and by giving addresses before teachers' institutes, women's institutes and other organizations of men and women.

FOURTH.—Provide funds for loaning nurses to conduct demonstrations of the practicability of public health nursing, operation of baby welfare clinics and school nursing services in communities anxious to begin such services.

Discussion.—In many communities where sentiment has already been aroused in favour of installing a public health nurse, the drive for funds must be hampered because no practical demonstration has been given. If several well trained nurses were available for the work it would be a comparatively simple matter to provide for making a demonstration that would ensure the complement of funds required for organization of the work to the satisfaction and great good of the community.

FIFTH.—Provide funds for educational and relief clinics to be transported during summer months through isolated sections of the province.

Discussion.—In every sparsely settled district and in many villages remote from railways and hospitals, children are to be found both prior to school age and in attendance in public schools who are greatly handicapped by reason of physical defects. Failure to overcome these physical defects prevented hundreds of promising young men from responding to honour's call during the great war, and has allowed many men and women to go through life with physical handicaps and health handicaps that should have been corrected when recognized. A portable or flying clinic of some sort, conducted on a semi-military basis, perhaps an army truck and Red Cross Ambulance with operating room outfit and dental chair, with chauffeurs trained to operate moving picture machines or projecting lanterns, with two doctors, a dentist and three nurses, would complete such a clinic. The medical men, dentists and

nurses would be trained to teach as well as to operate or assist in operative procedure where advisable ; the eye specialist to fit lenses where they are required. Such a scheme would, in the judgment of public health workers, carry efficient health teaching into communities not likely to get it otherwise. Such plans have succeeded in England. It would also stimulate these communities to greater activity in promoting health supervision of children of schools and better sanitary conditions in the home, and result in a great deal of public health good. Such portable clinics could, of course, best be organized at the end of the school year and operate during the summer months; school buildings in the towns and villages might well be used for these clinics. The lectures and moving pictures could often be shown in the open during fair weather or, where suitable halls are available, could be conducted near the clinic.

SIXTH.—Provide funds for continuing the organization of the provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross and for holding in warehouses, ready for epidemics or disasters, supplies now available and left from war collections, and to supplement such supplies when advisable.

Discussion.—It is essential if an organization is to continue its existence over a period of years that a fund should be provided for the central and branch offices and for printing, stationery and the publication of literature. It is also essential if the Red Cross is to take advantage of its opportunity in peace time that some of the supplies now being returned from overseas should be catalogued and stored ready for emergency use in epidemics that may at any time sweep us, or to be rushed to any point where a great mine, ship, or other disaster may be sustained. Prompt response in disaster will particularly appeal to Nova Scotians after the outside response so hearty at the time of the great explosion in Halifax and mine disasters at Stellarton and New Waterford.

SEVENTH.—Render assistance in the way of supplies or materials for the promotion of first aid teaching, as now carried on by the St. John Ambulance Association, in the expansion of the public health work of the Victorian Order of Nurses where organized, and in the organization of public health and first aid teaching services in communities not now so provided, particularly in the isolated districts not well supplied with medical men.

Discussion.—To promote first aid teaching has always been a part of the peacetime function of the International Red Cross, except in communities where the St. John Ambulance Association has been organized. The agreement made with the St. John Ambulance Association during the war might well be continued and supplies might well be given for larger continuation of the work, so that it might be carried out very much more efficiently in communities now conducting classes, and so that it might be extended to all communities throughout the Province. The Victorian Order of Nurses, now a splendid organization and well equipped in some places in the Province, has already taken up a few problems in public health and might very well be aided to take up the whole health problem where their orders are organized. Perhaps the Red

Cross Auxiliary Branches might undertake themselves to organize public health work in the rural districts or make special provision for other organizations to do it.

EIGHTH.—Provide Nova Scotia's portion required for the Canadian National Association of the Red Cross Society.

Discussion.—The stipulated percentage of membership funds required by the National Association from the various Provincial Branches must, in compliance with our National Charter, be forwarded to Headquarters. The percentage required at present has not been finally determined. It will be small, however.

NINTH.—Co-operation with the various auxiliary branches or the Red Cross Society to establish annual memberships in the Society at \$1.00 each, with an annual roll call of members, looking toward ensuring an income in excess of \$100,000 yearly.

Discussion.—Nova Scotia has a population above five hundred thousand. This means one hundred thousand families. Except for those not employed, the head of each family will undoubtedly gladly join the order on the basis of a membership at a dollar; many of those who are moderately well-to-do and all who are well-to-do will take out memberships for each one in the family. A simple calculation will show that with a reasonably thorough canvass a sum in excess of \$100,000 is bound to be the result. An annual roll call of members each succeeding year following definite establishment of the things suggested, thus enabling every local Branch and practically all members to see definite work performed, would ensure renewals, and perhaps a scramble on the part of some who have not subscribed to become members of the Society.

TENTH.—To offer to the other Maritime Provincial Branches of the Red Cross Society, on the basis of scholarships provided by them, to give public health training to properly selected nurses in the school for post graduate public health nursing, to be organized at Dalhousie University.

Discussion.—It would seem to be much better to have one well organized course for nurses in public health under the general supervision of a University and located in a community having the machinery available for such teaching, than to have many schools in places not well equipped. It costs a teaching faculty no more to teach twenty-five or thirty nurses than to teach five, hence it would seem to be the part of wisdom for this Province, so largely devoted to education, to offer the adjoining Maritime Provinces the same facilities we hope to have for our own nurses. For this reason, it would seem to be right for Nova Scotia to offer New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the privilege of sending nurses to Nova Scotia, their provincial societies providing scholarships for such nurses from these Provinces who may wish to take advantage of the course we plan to organize.

To the end that the Red Cross Society in peace time, especially during the years immediately following the war, may do its bit towards salvaging enough lives to offset war's cruel wastage.

Red Cross League has Big Mission

Exactly what the League of Red Cross Societies stands for was fully explained by Lieut.-General Sir David Henderson at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the King Edward Hotel.

Sir David Henderson, who is Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland, arrived from New York, on a brief visit to the Red Cross, and left by a late train last night.

In his address Sir David showed very clearly the definite place the Red Cross must take in times of peace.

Sir David Henderson emphasized the fact that in the Public Health Work, the Child Welfare Work and other undertakings, there is no intention on the part of the Red Cross of interfering with any other society or organization, but that the Red Cross is a very good common method of getting united effort.

The original objects for which the league was formed were published in very terse terms, and were not readily understood. It was started by five Red Cross Societies—the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese.

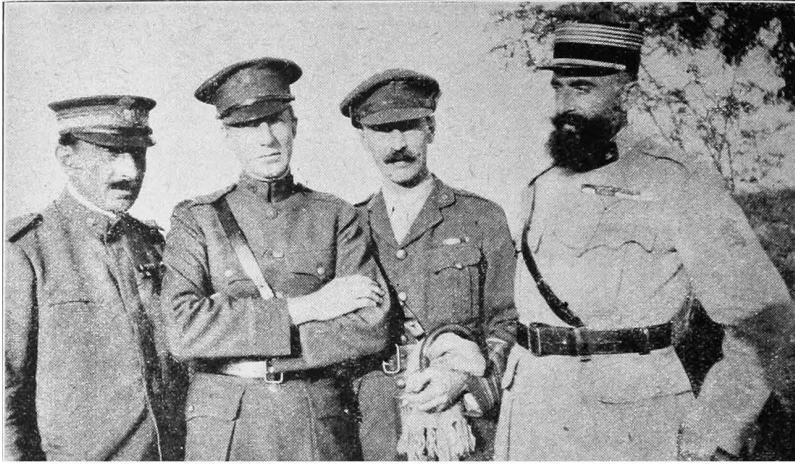
The efforts made during the war were greater than were ever made before, and the results were greater than were ever hoped for. In order to try and keep up this splendid enthusiasm, the representatives of the five Red Cross Societies held a conference last spring, and drew up a tentative programme. The League was started first of all to promote the work of the Red Cross all over the world, and to strengthen the weaker branches. Secondly, to form a central office to collect information, where experts will be employed to pass out that information to all members and to help promote public health and public welfare. And thirdly, as a central body, to co-ordinate effort in any crisis of disaster or distress.

OBJECTS IN VIEW

Sir David was careful to state, however, that the league was not formed with the primary object of a relief society. Going on to explain just what is being done, Sir David told of a separate bureau which is in course of formation at Geneva, to deal with subjects most important to public health. A child welfare bureau has already been started, and one of the most prominent workers, whose whole life has been devoted to this subject, Dr. Leonard Finlay, has been secured to take charge of this department. He will get information from all the other countries working along this line as to what is being done and the effects of the methods.

The first thing in giving a child a fair chance is to see that he has a healthy body, Sir David Henderson pointed out, for without a healthy body he cannot have a healthy mind. In no country in the world is the death rate of children as low as it ought to be, and in no country are children as healthy as they ought to be.

A bureau is also being started to fight tuberculosis, which is spreading with such alarming rapidity. Information will be communicated through the National Red Cross Societies.



No. 2.—Members of the Interallied Medical Commission sent by the League of Red Cross Societies to investigate the typhus situation in Poland. Left to right : Lt.-Col. Aldo Castellani of Royal Italian Navy Medical Service and Professor in the London School of Tropical Medicine ; Colonel Hugh S. Cumming, Chairman of the Commission, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service ; Lt.-Col. G. S. Buchanan, Senior Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health ; Col. Fernand Vise Visbeq, Medecin Principal de Premiere Classe of the French Army Service de Sante. The Commission reported that very severe epidemics will occur this winter unless the most energetic measures are taken to deal with the situation in Poland and prevent the spread of typhus fever and other epidemics to Western Europe and America.

There will also be established a demonstration laboratory. Research work is going on all over the world, and the object of the laboratory will be to get information and test results. This information will also have to be got out. A nursing bureau is another project. Sir David Henderson explained that countries like Poland, Hungary, and Sweden have no really trained nurses, with the exception of a few religious orders. If necessary, the bureau will provide teachers and also provide demonstrations to show how things should be done. Sir David showed how the public health nurses are coming to the fore. Already in the United States the supply does not meet the demand.

NEED COMMUNITY WORK

"If the health of the people is to be improved we must go in for community work," he stated. Besides all these, there is a statistical bureau, where accurate vital statistics are to be collected.

The headquarters at Geneva have only been established about five months. "We have to trust to the Red Cross societies to bring us the information we want," he went on.

"We are authorized by the League of Nations—if there is going to be one—but we are bound to nobody else except the Red Cross societies."



No. 8.—The Interallied Medical Commission sent by the League of Red Cross Societies to investigate the typhus situation in Poland found the hospitals lamentably deficient in medical supplies and essential equipment. The photograph represents the entire medical store of the Polish Red Cross Hospital at Czortkos with **THREE HUNDRED** beds filled with typhus fever, relapsing fever, and dysentery patients.

Sir David Henderson said that there is a mistaken idea of what is being done at present. "We have been shoved into another kind of work, long before we were ready," he stated. "We got an appeal from the Supreme War Council to take up the question of typhus in East Europe. We were helped by the American Red Cross, and then by the British. The Australians presented us with stores valued at about £65,000, then the Spanish Red Cross helped, and the French are now considering aiding the work." Again the speaker explained that he had not come to make any appeal, and that the league is not a relief organization. Any help that might be given he would prefer should be done through the national unit rather than through the league.

FIGHTING TYPHUS

At the request of Mrs. Plumptre Sir David Henderson gave a description of the condition of Eastern Europe, explaining that the work being done was only an emergency into which the League of Red Cross Societies had been forced. Something like 120,000 people are down with typhus in Poland alone, and the conditions there are appalling. A commission of four leading medical men was sent to investigate and their report showed that though there was food the

Government had no means of transportation, and also a lot of this food had got into the hands of the profiteers. The only way to stop the typhus epidemic was to keep the people clean. There is no soap, and no means of getting sufficient hot water. About one-third of the houses have been destroyed, and the clothing question is beyond description. In the settled parts there is one doctor to about 10,000 people. In some hospitals there are no drugs, in others no blankets, and there are no nurses except a few untrained women.

The question now is whether it will be possible to prevent the epidemic coming west. When Russia opens up the state of affairs will be worse than has ever been dreamt of.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*, Nov. 21, 1919.

"THE MAPLE LEAF'S RED CROSS" FINDS FAVOUR WITH REVIEWERS

NOTES FROM REVIEWS IN THE BRITISH PRESS OF "THE MAPLE LEAF'S RED CROSS," BY MISS MARY MACLEOD MOORE,

Times. "A moving record, quietly and movingly told."

Sunday Times. "The story of the really wonderful work of the Canadian Red Cross."

Westminster Gazette. "Admirably done."

British Journal of Nursing. "The book is a splendid record of work well done, and the story is well told."

Dundee Courier. "A most able and interesting account of the Canadian Red Cross in war time."

Canada. "It will be read with not only interest, but often emotion, by the thousands of Canadians who have been brought into touch with the many-sided work of the Red Cross."

Graphic. "A book which will be of permanent interest to Canadians and their friends. . . . The story is told with a warm-hearted touch."

Christian World. "The romance of the Canadian Red Cross is vividly brought out."

Army and Navy Gazette. "It is a very fascinating and touching story. The Canadian Red Cross was eminently fortunate in its helpers, especially so in the lady who has chronicled all that was done under the sign of the Maple Leaf."

NOTE.—Arrangements are being made by the Canadian Red Cross Society to secure a supply of copies of Miss MacLeod Moore's admirable book, so that it may be circulated freely among the local branches in all parts of Canada. The story which it tells is the one the individual Red Cross Societies want. It is the sequel of their story of war-time effort.

World Experts Advise Red Cross on Health Questions and Problems

The result of the Medical Conference held at Cannes, France, April 1st to 11th, 1919, at the invitation of the Committee of Red Cross Societies and from which emanated the League of Red Cross Societies organized in Paris in May, has been printed and distributed among the national members of the League. It will be remembered that the Conference was divided into sections so that the experts of each special subject to come under discussion might exchange views and form resolutions which would later come before the League and its national members. Each report is therefore the composite judgment of world experts on the subjects under consideration, namely, Venereal Diseases, Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Nursing, and Preventive Medicine.

The reports are too long to allow reprinting in full, but complete sets have been circulated among the provincial branches of the Canadian Red Cross, so that the information may be disseminated as widely as possible. Extracts from them are here given with the reminder that complete as these may seem, they cannot be expected to express the fullest meaning intended without the proper context.

The report of the section on Venereal Diseases is extremely full and goes into detailed suggestions for a comprehensive scheme for treatment and control of the disease, measures for education and for furthering research, and brings forward a strong recommendation that the associated national Red Cross Societies should promote general propaganda, and should participate in or aid the activities of existing agencies engaged in this field of work.

CHILD WELFARE

The section on Child Welfare recommended a world-wide Child Welfare campaign as "one of the most pressing needs of the day, both from the humanitarian and economic standpoint, as children are the nations' greatest assets." The problems now to be faced are :

1. To save the infants yet to be born and to promote their healthy development.

2. To restore the health and make possible the normal growth and development of children who are now suffering from disease or defective nutrition, and to safeguard the health of those whose nutrition has not yet suffered.

3. To do something for the immediate needs of dependent children. "Experience has shown that no efforts in public health work produce more immediate and far-reaching results than those which are put forth in Child Welfare," was the consensus of opinion on the part of the Conference, and the resolution presented by the Child Welfare Section was as follows :

(1) That the Conference is of opinion that the promotion of maternal and Child Welfare should form an important part of the activities of the proposed Central Bureau of Health and of national Red Cross activities.

(2) That the most urgent initial work is the consideration of emergency action rendered necessary by the war. In countries where there is little or no Red Cross organization the Conference regards the organization of surveys of needs and the establishment of centres at which intensive work can be undertaken as promising the most rapid results. These centres should be handed over to the local or governmental organizations when this can be done.

(3) That statistical investigation of the local incidence of child mortality and the preparation of standardized statistics are urgently needed in every country ; and for this purpose active propaganda, in favour of complete registration of marriages, births, including still-births, and of deaths, should be instituted in countries in which this is not already established.

(4) That as soon as possible adequate popular propaganda should be begun :

(a) Calling attention to the conditions and needs of less favoured countries.

(b) Appealing on behalf of dependent children ; and

(c) Urging the need for immediate Child Welfare work in devastated regions.

(5) That the collection of information bearing on Child Welfare and the distribution of this to national Red Cross societies should form an essential part of the work of the Central Bureau. This information should not only be statistical, but should include also the results of investigations and the reports of promising developments in administration and methods bearing on Child Welfare in any country.

(6) That research work on Child Welfare should be encouraged by the Central Bureau.

TUBERCULOSIS

The report and resolution of the section on Tuberculosis contained the following :

1. Dispensaries on an adequate scale, furnished with laboratories and appropriate equipment and affording provision for early diagnosis, including the examination of contacts by expert physicians ; and with specially trained visiting nurses, who will carry into the homes of patients the necessary care, instruction and advice, who will especially consider the needs of children and who will direct the patient to appropriate agencies for this purpose.

2. Provision for the careful regular inspection of school children with a view to the early detection of tuberculosis.

3. Hospital treatment, on an adequate scale, of acute, advanced and hopeless cases of tuberculosis separate from other cases not infected.

4. Sanatorium facilities for all suitable cases of tuberculosis.

5. Continuous popular education regarding tuberculosis, its causes and prevention, by all suitable means and agencies.

The resolutions go on to point out the important part which general living and working conditions of people play ; the protection of children from infection ; the establishment of open air schools ; compulsory notification of tuberculosis to the health authorities ; careful supervision of a patient throughout the entire period of his illness ; and suitable occupation, such as agricultural colonies in connection with the sanatoria.

The section on Malaria is one which does not closely concern the Society in Canada. The Nursing Section is, however, perhaps the most important of all. It is pointed out in the report of that section that the fullest results could not be obtained because of the impossibility of assembling at Cannes a sufficiently representative number of nurses qualified to give wide-spread opinions. The headings under which the discussion was grouped were :

A. More important existing Nursing Organizations.

B. Indications for International Red Cross Action.

C. Utilization of existing Red Cross Assets.

D. Permanent Red Cross Nursing Organizations.

The report and resolutions from this section cannot be said to go beyond any plans which have already been discussed by the Canadian Red Cross and its various provincial branches for a permanent nursing service for this country.

The section on Preventive Medicine is largely technical and includes a general plan of procedure to control any epidemic disease widely prevalent in any country or locality. Housing and Town Planning and Public Health Legislation and Administration are included in the section on Preventive Medicine.

RECIPROCITY

The following letter, signed by Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, of Federal Government House, Melbourne, President of the Australian Red Cross Society, has been received by the Canadian Red Cross Society :

"I write to you on behalf of the Australian Red Cross, of which I am President, to express our extreme gratitude to the Canadian Red Cross Society for the very generous gift of pyjamas made to our Commissioner in London at a time when, owing to the shortage of shipping, we were unable to deliver our consignments. The gift was, therefore, most opportune, and this friendly act on behalf of the great Sister Society will always be most gratefully remembered by the Australian Red Cross Society."

FURTHER SHIPMENTS TO SIBERIA

Further shipments are being dispatched to Siberia without delay by the Canadian Red Cross. Cables and letters from Lieut.-Col. Douglas Young, Acting Commissioner in Siberia, have made urgent appeals for more supplies so that the effort of the Russian Medical Corps may not be in vain. The hospital trains traverse thousands of miles with wounded and sick men, for whom clean bed linen and fresh clothing are essential.

The war-ravaged countries of eastern Europe, now suffering the aftermath of disease and famine, are demanding the attention of the National Red Cross Societies of the world. Siberia is logically the care of America, so far as the alleviation of the suffering of the fighting forces is concerned, and so long as the supplies can be issued to the proper authorities, the shipments will continue.

THE RED CROSS PLAYS GUARDIAN

Through the instrumentality of the Canadian Red Cross Society a mother in Montreal has been given much happiness. This mother had left her little daughter in Roumania with its grandfather about ten years ago, when she herself came to Montreal to reside. The child was well provided for and happy with her grandparents and the mother in Montreal heard regularly from the old home. Then came the war and silence for nearly five years. The first letter to arrive after the war was over brought its tale of trouble and sorrow. Invading armies had taken everything, the grandparents had died, leaving the girl of sixteen unprovided for and unprotected.

The mother appealed to the Canadian Red Cross and through the assistance of Colonel Boyle, Chief of the Canadian Mission in Roumania, and at the same time the representative of the Canadian Red Cross, the young girl was located and brought to Bucharest, where she was placed in the charge of the English housekeeper at the Mission until a proper escort could be provided to take her to England. From London the Canadian Red Cross is arranging her safe passage to Canada. It is hoped that she will spend Christmas with her mother.

The Canadian Red Cross fulfilled its function as an emergency auxiliary to the Public Health Departments by assisting most materially in the equipment of a hospital for smallpox opened in Toronto recently. The stores were those sent back from overseas.



Better-class residences in Omsk, Siberia, in September last.



Refugee Children at Taiga, Siberia, who had been helped by Canadian Red Cross.

Mrs. Plumptre Heads Ontario Red Cross

The Ontario Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society got away to a most successful start when on November 5th a meeting, to confirm the actions of the Provisional Committee and to appoint permanent officers, was held in Toronto. The election of officers resulted as follows :

President—Mrs. H. P. Plumptre.

First Vice-President—Lady Beck, London.

Second Vice-President—Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., Ottawa.

Third Vice-President—W. H. Wardrope, Esq., Hamilton.

Honorary Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. Noel G. L. Marshall.

Executive Committee—Mrs. F. Cowan, Oshawa ; Mrs. Crowe, Guelph ; W. R. Campbell, Windsor ; Miss Jean I. Gunn, Toronto ; Miss A. D. Jackson, Kitchener ; Mrs. J. McGibbon, Sarnia ; Dr. George Nasmith, Toronto ; R. S. Taylor, Cobalt ; H. A. Thomson, Port Arthur ; J. Elliott, Belleville.

The meeting accepted the general peace policy adopted by the Central Council at its September meeting, dwelling on the organization of branches and the securing of individual members ; the establishment of a Medical and Nursing Service and the dissemination of all possible knowledge which will lead to the improvement of health and the prevention of disease.

At a subsequent meeting of the provincial executive held on November 26th the various districts were well represented and practical interest and enthusiasm shown in the discussion. The first duty of the Society as a whole, "to continue and complete the war work," was emphasized. Following that, the emergency nursing and medical service demanded the attention of the meeting and a detailed scheme will be submitted in January. It was felt, however, that no local branch need hesitate in the meantime, but could go straight forward in general preparedness against emergencies. This would mean, first of all, a stock of reserve supplies, either kept in a general store for the district or retained by each local branch. It is expected that the province will be divided into districts so that it can in that event be covered to the best possible advantage.

A suggestion of the Ontario Executive Committee which should appeal not only to every local branch in that province but in all the provinces, was "Doctors' Parcels," for physicians with rural cases to attend. These parcels would of a certainty be a boon to many a doctor and in many a home where circumstances have rendered it impossible to provide an adequate supply of bed linen, outfits for the new baby, etc. A consultation with the local doctor would soon produce the most practical list of the contents of such parcels, while the opportunity of using one's discretion and imagination in this particular regard makes the idea the more appealing.

With Soldiers' Dependents from Quebec to Vancouver

Bright, clear weather has welcomed our soldiers and their wives and bonny babies to Canada, and words of appreciation of the scenery, the weather, and warm reception on arrival, are almost the first words the nurses hear on boarding the train with dependents at Quebec. On all sides they hear "What a welcome they have given us, how lovely it all is," or "How good they have been, and to think we have had to pay nothing, and now they are sending the Red Cross nurses to take care of us on the train," and all along the line the same warm welcome is given to gladden the hearts of our brave soldiers, and show how truly their gallant deeds, and years of self-sacrifice, have been valued by Canada.

Almost every train with soldiers and their families carries an M.O., Immigration and Y.M.C.A. officials, in addition to the nurses, whose first occupation is to find out the different families, and help them to make themselves as comfortable as possible for the long journey, showing them how to make up their berths, to use a blanket as a curtain and so forth. The nurses have a large box of supplies : clothing for the infants and children, babies' baths, hot water bottles, and medicines, for the benefit of their charges. The nurses then ascertain their names and destination, and whether the women have baskets of provisions for the journey, or if they are going to take their meals on the train, and if so, whether they have sufficient money, which, in case of necessity, they are able to supplement with Red Cross funds.

The nurses take special care of young women or girls travelling alone, wiring ahead for their husbands to meet them, and not leaving them till they are in the safe keeping of their husbands, or that of the Red Cross where they land. The nurses have proved good friends to many girls, who have been most grateful for the kindness and care they received.

There have been several cases of soldiers, whose young wives had died, bringing their infants home, and in such cases the help of the nurses has been invaluable, helping the fathers to care for their little motherless ones.

At different times the nurses, if no doctor was on the train, had to wire ahead for a doctor, or else for the ambulance to meet the train, to take off a patient, if the illness was too serious for the patient to continue the journey. But we are thankful that nothing really serious occurred on the trains during the seven months of which we are writing, though on one occasion the nurse was called and told a young girl had died. It proved, however, to be only a very bad faint, the pulse having almost ceased to beat. The girl was brought back to consciousness with restoratives, and was, as soon as possible, taken to a hospital.

Many of the women are in a delicate condition of health, others have very young babies, and to all of these the nurses have given special care.

There have been some accidents too, but fortunately nothing serious—children falling out of upper berths, or getting on or off the car carelessly. On one occasion a porter met with a fatal accident on a train passing; the nurse was called to help, and gladly gave all assistance in her power.

In addition to caring for the people on the trains, the nurses, when possible, have helped them otherwise, chiefly with advice. But, on one occasion, a young man, through the instrumentality of the nurse and the kindness of the local Red Cross, secured a very good position.

The goodness of the passengers to one another has been frequently spoken of, and nothing could exceed the kindness of all officials connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway to the nurses, the soldiers and their families during the summer months, when travelling on their cars. This has helped very materially in making the trips pleasant, as well as comfortable.

At each place along the line the train is met by representatives of the Red Cross, and other Societies, who take charge of all people requiring accommodation before continuing to their homes, the nurses having wired ahead the number who wish to be put up for a night or two. Montreal, Toronto, and other cities seem to vie with each other in seeing which can do the most to welcome returned men and their families.

At Port Arthur the trains are met by the Red Cross, who provide the passengers with fresh fruit, biscuits, etc., which are, needless to say, much enjoyed. At other places cake, coffee, etc., is provided.

At Winnipeg the train is always met, no matter what hour it arrives, and a warm welcome given, the new arrivals being taken off in motor cars provided by the Red Cross.

At Brandon, arriving on the special trip in question, at a very early hour in pouring rain, no great welcome is expected, but standing in the middle of the platform is a bonny Salvation Army lassie, playing vigorously "Home, Sweet Home."

At Regina a warm welcome again awaits the travellers, and at Calgary the train arrives to the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," and leaves to those of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

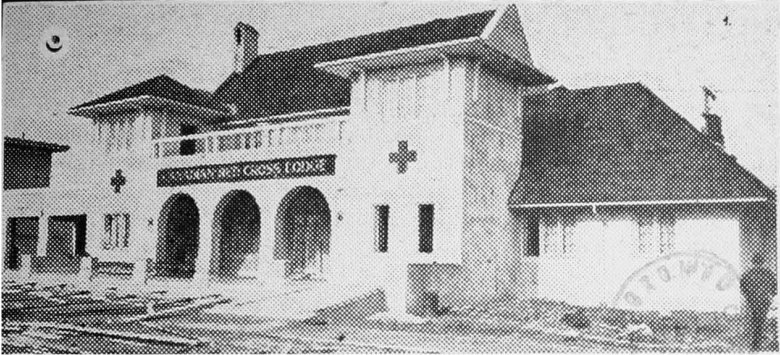
At Vancouver the Red Cross again meets the train and the nurses hand over the last of their precious charges, and do so with regret that their happy trip together is at an end. But they still have work to do, for a small baby and her mother have to be placed in hospital, and the nurses have to see them there, for the mother has remarked, "We will stick to the Red Cross which has been so good to us."

Then only are the nurses free, and they have now some one to care for them, for, as they turn round, they find a returned soldier, who has given much to the war, waiting to take them to the hotel, where a bright room has been provided for them by the Vancouver Red Cross.

EDITH CARTER,

Hon. Sec.-Treas., Red Cross Port Com.

Quebec, Nov. 27th, 1919.



Red Cross Lodge at Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital, Christie Street, Toronto
Opened November 12th, by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire.

“THE FIRST DUTY SHALL BE TO CONTINUE AND COMPLETE THE WAR WORK OF THE SOCIETY”

“The first duty of the Society and of each branch shall be to continue and complete the war work of the Society.”

The above paragraph is the first of the peace programme of the Canadian Red Cross, and the obligation is one which the Society as a whole is most anxious to acknowledge and to fulfil. All indications and reports would go to show that each branch situated in a hospital centre is endeavouring to do its part in relieving the tediousness of invalid life and in supplementing the daily hospital round with regular visits and such gifts as are approved by the hospital authorities.

The hospital visiting service of the Montreal Red Cross Society has been referred to many times. It was inaugurated as soon as men began to return to Canada, and it will be maintained so long as military men are in hospital. The same system, with variations, is now in vogue in all hospital centres.

The Toronto Red Cross has just completed and opened a lodge or visiting centre for the inmates of the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital, Christie Street, and has instituted a Motor Service, of which it is rightfully proud. There are over two thousand returned men in military hospitals in Toronto, so the Home Service Department is working at high pressure. The Christmas festivities alone have meant weeks of hard work and any amount of volunteer labour at the busiest season of the year.

The Red Cross lodges are all built upon the same general plan of architecture, with variations as needed. The Christie Street building is, therefore, much like the other lodges which are now to be found in different parts of Canada, as far as the outside is concerned, but it carries off the palm for interior finish. The last word in attractiveness has been achieved by means of luxurious Chesterfields upholstered with the gayest of chintz, hangings of the same, and a most careful lighting arrangement. A nursery for the children of the married men is as dainty as heart could wish.

Department of Nursing Safely Started in British Columbia University

Several of the provincial branches have made enquiries from the Head Office in regard to the details of the proposed Department of Nursing which, it is hoped, will in the course of time be established in connection with each provincial university. As British Columbia has taken the lead in this respect and the University of British Columbia had established a Department of Nursing before the recommendation was sent from the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross to its provincial branches, the resolution of the Senate of the University should be of interest, and also helpful to other provinces.

The resolution, as amended and accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on October 29th, is as follows :

1. That a Department of Nursing be established in connection with the Faculty of Science, leading to a degree.

2. Admission : Matriculation or equivalent, at discretion of Senate.

3. University Training :

First Year—English 1 and 2, History 1, Mathematics 1 or Latin 1 or French 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1, Biology 1.

Second Year—English 3 and 4, Chemistry 2, Philosophy 1, Economics 1, Bacteriology 1 and 2.

4. Examinations will be conducted by a Board appointed by the Senate and such Board shall consist of five at least.

5. Hospital graduate nurses may be awarded the degree under the following conditions :

a. That such hospital graduates shall have matriculated.

b. That they shall be graduates of a hospital in affiliation with the University, or otherwise approved by the Senate.

c. That they shall take or shall have taken the full academic training laid down for this course. At least one year of the training shall be taken or shall have been taken in the University of British Columbia.

d. That, except under special circumstances, a graduate nurse must enter for this course within two years of the time of graduating as a nurse.

e. That the privilege of entering for this course after hospital training shall be withdrawn after 1925.

6. That the Medical Council of British Columbia be asked to draw up a standard of qualifications for the guidance of the Senate in reference to proposed hospital requirements.

The course inaugurated in the British Columbia University has already met with a gratifying response. It is not likely that post-graduate course facilities will be opened for practising nurses until the first graduating class has received the Bachelor's Degree in Nursing.

FRANCE TOOK TO HER HEART THE GIVER WITH THE GIFT

The following translated letter is self-explanatory :

23 Avenue Rapp,

Paris, November 5th, 1919.

To the President of the Canadian Red Cross.

Dear Sir,—The approaching departure from France of the Canadian Red Cross awakens a very profound feeling in the hearts of the French women devoted to the relief of devastated regions, a feeling of gratitude for the wonderful generosity of the Canadian Red Cross, which by its unceasing gifts has given splendid help to our people in their distress; a feeling also of regret in seeing the departure of the Canadian Red Cross, the charitable agency which has comforted so much misery.

In the name of all my fellow members who, thanks to your gifts, are working in our feeding stations, I offer to you, Sir, the expression of our most profound gratitude, together with our regrets and the hope that the work which we bless may perhaps, at some future time, be of assistance to us through channels of which you are the best judge.

The suffering which is weighing upon us now will last for a long period.

With much gratitude and our most sincere regards, believe me, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) MADAME ROUX,

Wife of General Roux.

The feeding stations referred to, six in Paris and ten in the devastated regions, all under the direction of Madame Roux, are entirely supported by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

It will be remembered that the Canadian Red Cross in 1918 made a large grant to the French Government for refuge relief work. Those who are at all interested in the administration of this fund would be pleased to see the monthly statements which are rendered from the Secretary of State. The grants to the Refugee Committees, grants made direct to certain devastated districts, and individual refugee donations, all made in the name of the Canadian Red Cross, are rendered in minutest detail and accompanied with official vouchers. As the individual benefactor in France's restored regions finds reason to bless the name of Canada, so can the individual subscribers to the Canadian Red Cross rejoice in the opportunity which was given him for doing good.

A French flag, presented by the Mayor of Valenciennes to the Canadian Red Cross Society, is now on its way from England to Canada. This flag was given in token of the appreciation of Valenciennes for the assistance rendered the citizens of that city by the Canadian Red Cross during the difficult period following the armistice.



« Je me souviens. »

REÇU de M^{lle} le Colonel H. W. Blaylock CBE
Président d'honneur de la Croix-Rouge Canadienne
la somme de *cinq cents livres sterling*
pour la FONDATION FRANCO-CANADIENNE
(Orphelinat - École professionnelle)

54, rue Nollet - Paris XVII

Paris le 3 Novembre 1919

en un chèque du 28 Octobre 1919

MERCI pour les ORPHELINES de nos GLORIEUX MORTS

Facsimile of receipt for £500 for Franco-Canadian Orphanages.

“FRANCE'S DAY”

EMPIRE FUND

in aid  of the

CROIX ROUGE FRANÇAISE

(COMITÉ BRITANNIQUE)

(Registered under the War Charities Act 1916)



NO. 2835

Présidente d'honneur

H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Président d'honneur

H. E. M. PAUL CAMBON

October 28th 1919

Lt. Col. Noel G. Marshall,

Dear Sir,

I am desired by our Hon. Treasurer, Col. Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, M.A. L.L.D., Lord Mayor of London, to acknowledge with many thanks the sum of *nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty six pounds 8/4* being a collection towards the Funds of the British Committee of the French Red Cross, from the *Canadian Red Cross Society*. Yours faithfully,

Kenneth Brown

Treas. Sec

34, Wilton Place, London, S.W. 1.

HONOUR FOR CANADIAN RED CROSS OVERSEAS

Colonel H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., and Lt.-Col. Claude G. Bryan have been made Knights of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Colonel Blaylock, as everyone knows, is the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas and Colonel Bryan was at one time Assistant Commissioner.

Overseas Equipment Much in Demand

The amount of overseas equipment which was sent back to Canada for distribution by the Canadian Red Cross was not up to the expectations either of the Head Office or the various provincial branches. However, a considerable quantity did arrive before it was found necessary to change the policy and dispose of the remainder in England, and no small amount of benefit will be derived in the communities to which contributions of various hospital supplies have gone or will go. All the equipment has been shipped from the central distributing warehouse in Toronto, but the various provincial branches have in a number of instances stored a portion of their share. Many expressions of appreciation have reached both the Head Office and the Provincial Branches as a result of the disbursement. Especially in the more remote districts where new hospitals have been opened, and in some instances completely outfitted with Red Cross supplies, has it been a pleasure and a satisfaction to do what the people of Canada, through the Canadian Red Cross, made it possible to do.

The balance of the supplies which were sold overseas have brought in large sums of money. This money will be used for the extension of the Red Cross work in Canada, either in the purchase of additional hospital equipment or in establishing a larger nursing and medical service, or in such objects as will tend towards the "improvement of health and mitigation of suffering."

SIR JOHN FURLEY HELPED FORM BRITISH RED CROSS

Sir John Furley, one of the Fathers of the Red Cross, is dead in London at the age of 83 years. With Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, V.C. (afterwards Lord Wantage) and Sir Edward Lechmere he formed a provisional committee which led to the formation of the National Society for aid to the sick and wounded in War, which, in course of time, became the British Red Cross Society. He was one of the original delegates to the first Red Cross Conference in Geneva in 1864. He served as British Red Cross Commissioner in the Franco-Prussian war and South African wars and was the inventor of many appliances for conveying the wounded, especially the Ashford wheeled litter and improvements in the fittings of ambulance trains. During the Great War he superintended the building of the Princess Christian and other ambulance trains. He was also one of the founders of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, was a Knight of Justice and Bailiff of Egle (an ancient office of honour) in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was knighted in 1899 and was the recipient of many other honours from foreign Governments. He was a man of great energy, ability and executive power and was justly esteemed by all who knew him.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT CANADIAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND

BENEFACTORS

Their R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.....	\$ 500 00
Col. G. A. Sweny.....	500 00
Mrs. G. A. Sweny. In memoriam Col. G. A. Sweny, late Colonel Royal Fusiliers, Chairman Central Council Canadian Red Cross Society, 1917.....	1,000 00
Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall.....	275 00
Dr. John Hoskin.....	200 00
In Memoriam, Capt. Trumbull Warren, late 48th High- landers, by his mother, Mrs. H. D. Warren.....	1,000 00
Hume Blake, Esq.....	100 00
Edward C. Jones, Esq.....	250 00
Hon. F. Osler.....	100 00
W. R. Miller, Esq.....	100 00
Russell, Man., Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Sir Edmund B. Osler.....	500 00
B. S. MacInnes, Esq.....	125 00
Col. R. W. Leonard.....	1,000 00
Brig.-Gen. W. F. Sweny.....	100 00
Milton Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Weston Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Montague Allan.....	100 00
In Memoriam, Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, late Commissioner Can. Red Cross Society, by Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland.....	1,000 00
Bequest from the late Lena Swain, Denfield.....	100 00
Mrs. H. P. Plumptre (The Gift of a Friend).....	100 00
J. Gordon Jones, Esq.....	100 00
Col. C. S. MacInnes.....	100 00
Lady Perley.....	250 00
D. B. Hanna, Esq.....	175 00
F. Gordon Osler, Esq.....	100 00
New Brunswick Provincial Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Col. Wm. Ponton, K.C.....	100 00
Archibald Freer, Esq., Chicago (Canada's Victory Bonds)	5,000 00
Linden Mennonite Church (through Alberta C.R.C.)....	505 00
Linden Mennonite Church, per Acme Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society.....	317 65
Bequest, late Pte. Maurice Francis.....	342 73
Lt.-Col. Claude G. Bryan.....	100 00
On account of amount donated Estate late Isabella Miller of Perth, cash and securities to the value of.....	21,607 00
Staff, Bank of British North America, Montreal.....	119 64
Seaforth Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society.....	100 00
Rothsay, N.B.....	100 00
Estate, late Pte. L. L. Burns.....	218 31
Belle Plaine, Sask., R.C.S.....	100 00
Additional subscriptions.....	109 07
Interest Account.....	1,982 53
Grand total.....	\$38,877 00