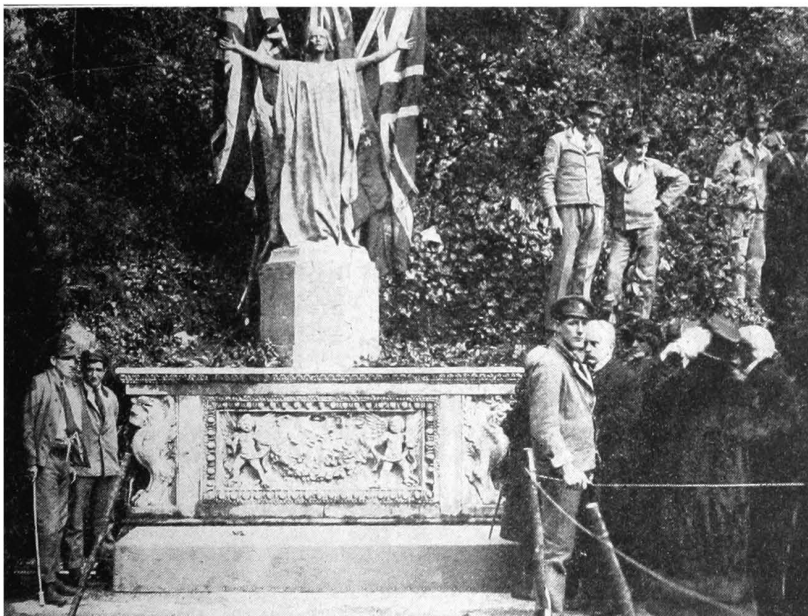




# Canadian Red Cross Society

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STATUE ERECTED IN THE ITALIAN GARDEN AT CLIVEDEN,  
TAPLOW, WHICH FOR FOUR YEARS WAS THE DUCHESS  
OF CONNAUGHT CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL.  
THIS STATUE IS IN MEMORY OF THE FORTY  
MEN WHO DIED AT CLIVEDEN AND ARE  
BURIED IN THE GARDEN.

TORONTO, CANADA

# The Canadian Red Cross Society

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# CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Head Office: 123 BAY ST., TORONTO

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No. 45

BULLETIN

JUNE-JULY, 1919

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## Inevitable Evolution of Awakened Humanitarianism

BY MANY AND VARIED PATHS RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD  
ARRIVED AT SAME CONCLUSION: THEY MUST CONTINUE  
FOR "IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH, PREVENTION OF  
DISEASE AND MITIGATION OF SUFFERING."

Many branches and individual members of the Canadian Red Cross Society have expressed the opinion that there has been undue delay in determining the place which the Society shall occupy in a peacetime world. When one stops to consider that it was not until May 13th that an international Red Cross policy was announced, and not until June 27 that the Canadian Red Cross could legally declare itself a party to the purposes of the international organization, and not until June 28 that Peace was actually signed, it is quite clear that an earlier announcement would have been a premature and restricted one. Even yet although it will be September before the Central Council at its next meeting in Winnipeg can announce its peacetime national programme, the intervening period is short enough in which to secure from the various provincial branches the special problems and conditions which must have a bearing on a general Dominion policy.

To the branches which depended largely upon an appeal for hospital supplies to retain the active interest of their workers, the instructions to ship nothing more was interpreted as an order to disband. To these the war was over on November 11 last and war work ceased almost immediately after. It was felt by these branches that if the Society desired to place further specific responsibility upon them it would say so at once.

On the other hand, branches located at the ports or in hospital centres have been busier during the past months than at any time during the war and will be so long as the men are coming home and are in hospital. These branches are hardly ready for peace work.

For a certain period after the signing of the armistice and when the gradual slackening and eventual ceasing of the active service of the Red Cross Society was in sight there seemed ground for considerable deliberation on the advisability of finishing the work in hand, making certain provision against future emergencies and then allowing the organization to become dormant, existing only in its original state as a wartime auxiliary to the Department of Militia and Defence. The primary purpose of the Society and the splendid reputation which it had established and maintained during the period of the great War presented strong arguments in the minds of many for a strict adherence to its present status.

As events progressed, however, it was shown that it would not be possible to carry out any idea of the retention of the Society as a purely military auxiliary. The human energy and human sympathy which had been voluntarily poured out for four and a half years had made too strong an impression to be allowed to ebb back to tranquil repose. In the words of the International Red Cross Conference at Cannes this energy "should be harnessed against the evils of peacetime which in the aggregate are as destroying as those of war." And so the League of Red Cross Societies was formed.

Chapter 25 of the revised draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations reads as follows :

"The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

Following the lead of the League of Nations and taking Chapter 25 of the Covenant as a basis, representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan met at Cannes, France, in April and organized the League of Red Cross Societies. The purposes of the League are as follows :

1. To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of a duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organization having as its purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, and to secure the cooperation of such organizations for these purposes.
2. To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing a medium for bringing within the reach of all peoples the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application.
3. To furnish a medium of co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or united national calamities.

The Canadian Red Cross Society was at once invited to become a member of the League, irrespective of its affiliation with the British Red Cross Society. One provision for membership is that the Government of the country shall recognize the objects of its national Red Cross organization,\*and it so happened in the case of the Canadian Society that on the very day news of the League and its objects were cabled abroad the Central Council, at its quarterly meeting in Toronto, changed the wording of its proposed amendment to its charter to comply with the wording of Article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The passing of the bill by Parliament, which made this amendment law, placed the Canadian Society on equal footing with the various national organizations comprising the League.

As the situation now stands the Canadian Red Cross Society "may also carry on activities in time of peace or war for the improve-

ment of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world" within its own Dominion, and as an accredited member of the League of Red Cross Societies must bear its share of responsibility in the same worldwide purpose. An opportunity for proving the usefulness of such an international organization was demonstrated almost immediately in the typhus epidemic in eastern Europe. In the suppression of this disease the International Red Cross is uniting with the Supreme Economic Council.

The Red Cross Societies of peace time plan and carry out their respective national and provincial policies quite independent of the International organization. Investigation and consultation have, however, shown conclusively that in every instance the outstanding peace time function of the Red Cross is to render to the Public Health departments, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, the auxiliary service which it gave to the Militia Department in time of war. The details must be determined by existing needs and local conditions.

There should be no mistaken idea that a determined effort is being made chiefly to find occupation for workers who would otherwise relapse into idleness. On the contrary it is realized that Red Cross workers made tremendous sacrifices during the war in order to render the service which was given, and there was no idea of indefinite continuance. Nevertheless the four years' service has done so much to awaken a realization of individual responsibility to humanity at large that there is no question of the support which will be accorded any proposal known to be of vital importance.

"Yes, but what are we supposed to do?" asks the practical worker who has been accustomed to dealing not with theories but with a need for action. Unfortunately, for those who believe that there has already been undue delay, but after all naturally, in the light of this chronicle of the evolution of a peace time organization, it is too soon to say authoritatively and definitely the exact nature of the duties. These will vary according to geographical location and each province must in many respects be autonomous. Alberta, most radical of all the provinces in interpreting the meaning of the symbol of the Geneva cross of red, is busy with problems, many of which are borne by other organizations elsewhere. Saskatchewan has never ceased to fear a recurrence of the epidemic which last year made the death toll greater in proportion than the casualties of war and is preparing the supplies necessary for such an emergency. It was so prepared that it could without an hour's hesitation wire an offer of assistance to the sufferers in the fire devastated region of Prince Albert a few weeks ago. The provinces generally are suffering from a lack of adequate medical and nursing service, and the Red Cross can and will cooperate with the Government Health bodies in establishing centres which will serve isolated districts. The Chief Officer of Health in the province of Ontario has expressed the hope that each community organized for Red Cross work will use that body as the nucleus of a Child Welfare movement. In the same way each Red Cross Society should be the active ally of the Anti-

tuberculosis League and be the representative of such an organization in any community which has no branch. In no way to supersede but in every way to supplement the work of these duly authorized bodies which point the way to better health as the basis of true success and happiness in life will be the general function of the Peacetime Red Cross Society. Specific duties must be determined by the Central Council and the various Provincial Executives, but in the meantime there is no need to doubt the progress or lose faith in the process of evolution.

One catches a glimpse of the common purpose which bound the British Empire during the past four and a half years in the statement of the Transportation Officer of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Vancouver to the effect that five cases of Red Cross supplies for the forces in Siberia had been received from the Fiji Island Branch of the British Red Cross Society. These supplies had originally been intended for the British Society but had been diverted to the nearer need. Although the Canadian Red Cross had ceased shipping to Siberia before the Fiji Island cases arrived, these were forwarded and will be distributed through the British Mission.

[TRANSLATION]

HOSPITAL DES MINES DE BOURGES.  
Henin-Lietard.  
Pas De Calais.

2, 4, 1919.

*The Assistant Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society.*

SIR,—I have just received the consignment of goods that your Society has been so good as to send us for our Hospital and for the unfortunate people of our vicinity. The twenty-one cases arrived at their destination in perfect condition. I retained for the Hospital everything which could be of use to our wounded and to the surgical wards.

I am going to distribute to the numberless destitute of the region everything which remains of what you have sent us and everything will be accepted with the greatest thankfulness.

When the distribution has been made I will send you a list of the people who, by my intermediary, will have received your gifts. I am their interpreter to address to you all their thanks and gratitude. You know that our part of France has suffered terribly during the War (the town of Henin-Lietard is more than half destroyed), nevertheless the former inhabitants are returning daily, more and more drawn back by their love of their country and of their native hearths. Unfortunately the misery here is very great, bedding, beds, blankets, sheets, everything is lacking; shoes, clothes and socks are also rarities.

Please accept our most profound gratitude on behalf of the people you have enabled us to aid, thanks to your generous kindness.

(Signed) DIRECTOR.

# Of Executive Concern

## ATTENTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

The Director-General of Medical Services for Canada requests that all Medical Officers who have been demobilized should, as an act of courtesy and for the purpose of completing records, submit to him such papers or articles concerning conditions arising from the war as they may purpose publishing.

### SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., who was one of the British representatives at the International Red Cross Conference at Cannes when the League of Red Cross Societies was formed, having been asked to attend in his capacity as a public health expert, was in Canada for a few days the latter part of June, when he was present at a meeting of the Central Executive. Coming as he did from a meeting of such importance and significance as that at Cannes, Sir Arthur's emphatic assertion that the Red Cross Societies in every land should continue their work in times of peace, uniting with the Public Health bodies for the improvement of health and the prevention of disease, carried much weight. Sir Arthur repeated this assertion at a public meeting which he addressed in Convocation Hall, Toronto, under the auspices of the Academy of Medicine.

This British health expert has accepted a chair in the Johns Hopkins University.

### TAPLOW MEMORIAL

The Duchess of Connaught, the best known of Canadian hospitals in England during the war, was situated on the estate of Major and Mrs. Astor at Cliveden. The hospital has been dismantled and the grounds have reverted to their owner. There remain, however, in the Italian garden forty-one level graves with simple sunken stones and guarded by the beautiful figure of a woman who stands with arms outstretched towards the western sky. This is the memorial which has been placed at Cliveden for the 41 men who out of the 24,000 patients who were admitted to the Duchess of Connaught Hospital did not recover.

The Memorial was unveiled on April 4th by Sir Robert Borden.

### MEMORIAL FOR RED CROSS DRIVERS KILLED DURING THE WAR

In view of a collection which is now being taken up to endow a bed at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, in memory of the Red Cross drivers killed during the war, the London Committee approved of a grant from the Society of £100 to be appropriated in response to the appeal.

### TROOPER TOMMY RADFORD

One of the greatest pleasures for the convalescent men in London was the theatre. Managers were most kind in the concessions

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which they made when properly approached and in the capacity of intermediary between the Red Cross and the theatres, a certain Trooper Tommy Radford, attached to the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, earned the gratitude of thousands of men, and it would appear, at the same time obtained and retained the friendship of all concerned. A long poem dedicated to Trooper Tommy, entitled "The Button," has been written by his admiring friends in hospital. It is to be regretted that the verses are too many for reproduction. Tommy is likened to the electric button which has the power to turn darkness into light, and he is credited with having brought over

"One hundred thousand seats for Tommy Atkins at the play,  
Besides smokes in every blessed form and shape."

### FRANCE'S DAY

Once again, and for the last time, the Canadian Red Cross Society has been asked to take charge of the France's Day collection. France is making the bravest possible effort but she has gone through too much during the past four years to be able to rally without a helping hand. Her devastated lands and refugee population, her widows and orphans all demand the generous attention of her more fortunate allies in this last general appeal.

### PERMANENT MEMORIALS

Permanent memorials of the Canadian Red Cross and Canada will be presented by the Society to England from the huts and equipment established in connection with the well known hospitals at Bushey Park and Taplow. It will be remembered that the house and grounds at Bushey Park were loaned by His Majesty the King for the purpose of a special Canadian Hospital. His Majesty is now giving Bushey Park to the London County Council, as a home for delicate children while the Canadian Red Cross is supplementing the gift with their huts and equipment. In like manner huts from the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, Taplow, sufficient for a 300 bed hospital for tubercular and crippled children, together with the necessary equipment, have been presented to the city of Birmingham by the Society. General hospital supplies likely to prove of service in Canada are beginning to arrive in large quantities from England.

### EQUIPMENT FROM BEXHILL AND BEACHBOROUGH

In accordance with the decision of the Central Council the Chief Commissioner Overseas was instructed to ship all possible hospital equipment back to Canada as the various Canadian hospitals which had been equipped by the Red Cross were dismantled. A huge warehouse was obtained from the Canadian Aeroplane Limited in Toronto, and the equipment from the two hospitals of Bexhill and Beachborough now repose in it. The experiment has proven that with the inflated values of all materials at present in England, and the cost of packing and shipping the equipment, it would be more profitable to sell such articles as beds, beddings, etc..

which can be repurchased in Canada, and to ship only the valuable surgical equipment. As has already been explained, special disposition has been made of the huts and beds at Bushey Park and Taplow.

### MAILING DEPARTMENT CLOSED

After continuous service for the period of the war the volunteer workers who organized and operated the Mailing Department of the Head Office of the Society have disbanded. This department was one of the most valuable and efficient connected with the Executive Offices. In future its heaviest task, that of bundling and mailing the BULLETIN each month to the 1,500 odd branches throughout the Dominion will be divided up among the principal branches themselves, each Headquarters being asked to assume responsibility for the distribution of BULLETINS and other printed matter to its own branches as well as auxiliary societies and individuals. The balance of the duties of the Mailing Department which of necessity have diminished greatly since the appeal for hospital supplies has ceased, have been assumed by the Head Office staff at the permanent office, 123 Bay Street. This office and the warehouse, 46 Colborne Street, are now the only two addresses of the Central Society in Toronto. The Toronto City Branch is still located on King Street W.

### SEPTEMBER MEETING IN WINNIPEG

The September meeting of the Central Council will be held in Winnipeg on the second Tuesday of the month. After a regular attendance at the quarterly meetings of the Council in Toronto during the years of the war on the part of the representatives of the western provinces it seems fitting that the east and west should meet in so central a place as Winnipeg. In acknowledging the announcement of the meeting in Winnipeg His Excellency expressed much pleasure at the decision.

### MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN AND PINS

Instead of conducting a series of winding up formalities in connection with the disbanding of the various branches of the Society throughout Canada, the Central Council decided at its meeting on May 13th to hold a membership campaign during the coming autumn. In connection with this campaign, specially designed membership pins, both for seniors and for juniors, are being prepared. The pins will be marked 1919-20 and will therefore mark the supporters of the first year's peacetime effort of the Red Cross for the "improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering."

### CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

Believing that Red Cross branches, auxiliary Societies and co-operating corporations would each and all appreciate some mark of the appreciation felt by the Central Council of the Society for the loyal support at all times accorded that body in its effort to direct the affairs of the Society in the best interests of those for whom all

concerned were uniting to serve, suitably worded certificates of recognition will be issued in the near future. To stimulate interest in this matter a competition for the most suitable designs has been arranged with two prizes of \$100 each. July 31st has been set as the time limit and other regulations have been laid down and given due publicity. Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire, President of the Society, has graciously consented to act as Convener of the Judging Committee.

### GRATUITY FOR RED CROSS NURSES

A very limited number of nurses were sent overseas by the Canadian Red Cross Society early in the war. These nurses served under a disadvantage as far as salary was concerned and upon discharge were not entitled to the bonus due the C.A.M.C. sisters. The majority of the nurses who went under the Red Cross transferred at one period or another but the few who remained throughout their term of overseas service will receive a gratuity of \$100 per year for each year overseas under the Red Cross.

### SASKATCHEWAN RED CROSS HAS LOST A FRIEND

In the death of Mr. R. B. Fergusson, which occurred in Toronto on June 18th, the Saskatchewan Red Cross lost one of its most faithful friends and supporters. At the beginning of the war, when the position of Honorary Secretary to the Provincial Society demanded more time than could be given it by the business man then in office, Mr. Fergusson stepped in to the breach, and it was due to his kindly, persistent and patient effort that such a solid foundation was established which later made Saskatchewan the banner province of the Dominion in Red Cross work. Mr. Fergusson was not an expert stenographer and by some unknown way the shiftkey of his typewriter became permanently locked and his letters were always in capitals, but the message which they conveyed stirred the hearts and enthusiasm of the groups of men and women scattered over all parts of the huge prairie province and made them feel that their assistance was necessary. When the work grew as it so quickly did, Mr. Fergusson at once made provision for a permanent secretary so that there might be no hampering of its spread, but never at any time did his interest relax. Collecting life members seemed to be one of Mr. Fergusson's most enjoyable hobbies and he became an expert at it, and also at diverting patriotic commissions into the Red Cross treasury. Many friends who had never seen him will feel a personal loss when they learn of the death of Mr. Fergusson.—  
(Contributed from Saskatchewan.)

### WORK OF WELCOME TO CANADA CONTINUES

On May 2nd the port for soldiers' dependents arriving in Canada from England was changed from St. John, N.B., to Quebec. The Quebec Red Cross Society, under the leadership of Mrs. Colin A. Sewell, cheerfully took up its share of welcoming the newcomers and

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making their first impression of Canada as pleasant as possible. The following is a report from the Quebec Red Cross :

"Knowing what an interest to the general public, the work in connection with return of soldiers and their dependents is, it might not be amiss to speak of the part the Red Cross is taking in it. Since May 2nd, when the first ship arrived at this port, this Society has given away 7,428 articles, besides supplying such things as bovril, buns, candy, biscuits, infants' foods, etc., in the Rest Room at the Clearing Depot. Fruit, too, is put in baskets on the tables, also papers and magazines, and there are toys for the children.

Those who have not yet visited this Room, should do so, and see for themselves how comfortable these newcomers to Canada are made. Beds, sofas, easy chairs, etc., being in abundance, with nice lavatories close by furnished by the Red Cross with toilet necessities, babies' baths, etc.

The Nursing Staff provided by Toronto Head Office for the trains west gets its supplies from the Quebec Branch. The number of garments, etc., the nurses have so far received is included in the above figures.

The hospital requirements for use on these steamers bringing out the soldiers' dependents are provided by the Quebec Red Cross, sent over on the return trip of each boat, for use on the next voyage out.

The patients at the Emergency Hospital at the Depot, as well as others who are of necessity sent to the Jeffrey Hale, are visited by Red Cross members, who do what they can for those who have the misfortune to be detained through illness of continuing their journey. Comforts and luxuries are taken to them, and opportunities given to the ladies who visit them of doing many little things they never dreamt of. The kindly word and sympathy shown do much to lessen the disappointment felt at having to be detained. So far three women have arrived with little babies born at sea. Trousseaux were given these infants and the women received various things they needed, and were seen off at the railway stations, provided with food for the way."

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The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee on the occasion of the death of Captain W. MacLeod Moore in France :

"Resolved, that the Central Executive Committee desires to put on record its warm appreciation of the services rendered to the Society as its Assistant Commissioner in France, of Captain W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., Croix de Guerre, a gallant and most efficient officer, and desires to express to Mrs. MacLeod Moore and Miss MacLeod Moore its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained."

## Some Serious Situations in Siberia Saved by Canadian Red Cross Society

The Canadian Red Cross Unit which was established in Vladivostok in December, 1918, to serve the British Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, has returned to Canada. The Unit was small, never at any time consisting of more than six permanent members and more often of three or four, but the record of its accomplishment has left an impression on the troubled country which will be far-reaching and permanent.

In all during the five months of actual service in Siberia the Canadian Red Cross received and distributed 6,933 cases of supplies ; this included all gifts which went from Canada for the men in Siberia from the various patriotic organizations and the Canadian War Contingent Association. The 6,933 cases were in the following proportion :

Bandages.....	320 cases
Dressings.....	246 cases
Bedding.....	261 cases
Clothing.....	3373 cases
Miscellaneous.....	2733 cases

Under "Miscellaneous" is grouped : jams and jellies, candies, chocolates, Christmas puddings, tobacco, gum, biscuits, dried fruits, drugs and general field comforts. It is estimated that the entire supplies handled were worth approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

By a mutual agreement between the British and Canadian Red Cross Units the latter handled all supplies and was entirely responsible for the welfare of the British troops. In addition, the Russian troops and hospitals, the Czecho-Slovaks, the returning war prisoners and the hospital and sanitary trains for the interior were supplied whenever possible. The Canadian Red Cross offered to provide an anti-typhus train needed in the work, and which was to cost \$20,000, but the expense in this connection was borne by the Imperial authorities.

In a country of such vast distances, such stupendous difficulties in transportation (the quickest journey for supplies sent from Vladivostock to Omsk was fourteen days), and such overwhelming problems as Siberia, it would have been impossible with the small personnel of the Canadian Red Cross Society to attempt the gigantic undertaking of general relief work. However, the work which was done, small as it may have been when compared with existing needs, was sufficient to arouse the most pronounced desire to have the Unit remain in Siberia after the departure of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Urgent appeals were cabled from the Commander of the British Mission to the War Office and to the Canadian Government,

while the Assistant Commissioner of the Society at Vladivostok was the recipient of flattering letters from the Russian Commander in the East and chief representative of the Omsk Government, and the official representative of other powers operating in Siberia, expressing appreciation of the valuable assistance given and the disappointment which its withdrawal would occasion. However, acting upon the advice of Col. J. S. Dennis, Red Cross Commissioner to Siberia, who returned to Canada in April, it was thought best to withdraw the Unit. The Assistant Commissioner, Lt.-Col. D Douglas Young, is still in Siberia, and has arranged that the British Mission will distribute any balance of supplies which may have been on hand. In all likelihood a special shipment, drawn from the reserve stores of the Red Cross in Canada, will be sent.

The Russian Red Cross is rapidly reorganizing and doing its best to meet the demands made upon it, but it is seriously handicapped by the shortage and indeed entire lack of supplies of every kind.

The following letters, when accompanied by the remembrance that the necessary action was taken in each separate case, serve to show more effectively than anything else the important part which the Canadian Red Cross played in Siberia :

**TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM EKATERINBURG.**

March 25, 1919.

Russian Municipal Red Cross Organization wish to open hospitals in this district especially in immediate rear of army ; inform me that dearth of supplies something appalling and that the further the Siberian Army advances into Russia the greater the dearth becomes, as Bolsheviks take everything with them when evacuating.

(Signed) PRESTON, Vice-Consul.

**FROM CHIEF MANCHURIAN DOCTOR, GUARDING TROOPS OF THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.**

March 18, 1919.

The guarding troops have one hospital for 400 beds and 5 hospitals for 50 beds each. At the present time the hospital is overfilled with sick people (more than 500 men) among whom are men sick with eruptive typhus. The hospitals need very much instruments and medicaments, dressing materials, bed linen, linen, surgeons' gowns, and the same for the hospital employees.

In view of this we kindly request you to deliver us all possible from the above mentioned articles.

**FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT VLADIVOSTOK.**

March 19, 1919.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received from the British Vice-Consul in Irkutsk a despatch acknowledging receipt of supplies sent up by you at his request. He asks me to convey to the Canadian Red Cross his warm thanks for the assistance and particularly for the promptitude with which it was sent. On my side I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks for your attention

which you gave to this matter, assuring you that I consider the despatch of relief of this kind into Siberia as a matter of utmost importance.

FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE IRKUTSK COSSACK REGIMENT.

Irkutsk, April 28, 1919.

Having no possibility to equip our regimental infirmary from 10 to 25 beds with necessary articles for rendering medical assistance to Cossacks of the Irkutsk Cossack Regiment, we request you to supply us for this purpose with anything you will find possible. The wellbeing of the army is greatly affected by disorder in transportation and the lack of necessary materials within Siberia. We have one hundred men at the front whom we can not supply even with dressing materials. The hospitals being overfilled with sick men we are compelled to have in our infirmary the men who are subjected to hospital curation. The medicines are very scarce in the army and buying them at chemists is impossible because of very high prices. The attached list contains necessary articles. Reception of any medicines mentioned in the same will be met on our part with utmost thankfulness.

FROM SUPERIOR DOCTOR OF SANITARY TRAIN No. 188, POPLAVSKI.

April 2, 1919.

We would request you to kindly assist in procuring for Sanitary Train No. 188 of the active Siberian Army a supply of underclothing and bed linen which is urgently required, especially after the fire which took place on the 20th March on the way to Vladivostok. Blankets are also required. The number of wounded men on this train is 400.

## MEMORIAL FOR WOMAN WORKER

An effort is being made to have a memorial tablet placed in the City Hall in Toronto to commemorate the war work done by the late Mrs. Sterns-Hicks who died in February last. During the period of the war Mrs. Sterns-Hicks was superintendent of the Supplies Department of the Toronto Red Cross and it is the proud boast of those who hold dear the memory of her faithful service that she was never absent from her desk during one day.

It is gratifying that the determination to have some permanent memorial of this war service is so marked. Such recognition will appeal to workers in all parts of Canada, for while the same high standard of voluntary faithfulness and efficiency has been established and maintained in all parts of the Dominion throughout the war, it is not always realized that the appreciation of the service rendered is so keen and genuine as is being demonstrated in the case of the Toronto worker.

## Canada's Tribute to France's Day

The following letter gives some idea of what Canada's effort once again on France's Day means to that devastated land :

THE BRITISH COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS

9 Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner,  
London, S.W. 1, June 24th, 1919.

Lt.-Col. Noel G. L. Marshall, Canadian Red Cross Society,  
77 King Street East, Toronto.

*Dear Colonel Marshall :*

I have only just returned from a busy month in France and find your letter of the 19th May. I cannot tell you how delighted and encouraged we are by the knowledge that the Canadian Red Cross is once more organizing an appeal for "France's Day" in support of our work for the civilian population in the devastated and reconquered territory of France.

Each succeeding visit to those stricken regions fills one with increasing determination to help those magnificent men, women and children who, after years of exile, are hurrying back to the ruins they still revere as home. Some of the area in which we are working is holy ground for Canadians, for the soil is soaked with the blood of the heroic sons of Canada, who paid the supreme sacrifice to wrest a friendly land from the cruel grasp of our enemy. The tribute which Canadians will pay on "France's Day" is doubly precious therefore to folk who, against every conceivable odds, are struggling to rebuild the hearths which our gallant arms have restored to them.

We also wish to acknowledge very gratefully the generous offer of your Council, conveyed to us by Colonel Blaylock, of the magnificent Recreation Hut of the Canadian No. 1 General Hospital, Etaples, as a nucleus of the Home for 250 orphans and children from the devastated areas. We are in negotiation with H.M. Government for the purchase of the adjoining Hospital Huts, and hope very shortly to see this scheme materialize, once more associating the name of Canada with France.

Of our six Relief Sections in different regions of the old battle-front, one is to bear the name of Canada. To this section will be devoted the first-fruits of Canada's contributions, the balance of which will go to the establishment and maintenance of the Etaples Children's Home, and of our other work in France.

We are no less grateful for the consignment of preserved food, received through Colonel Blaylock, for the Canadian Relief Section, following as it does upon many invaluable gifts of clothing and comforts for our earlier established Sections. With the prices prevailing these gifts are of inestimable value, and it is hoped that contributions in kind, addressed to us in London through the channel of the Canadian Red Cross, may also result from the appeal which you are making in our behalf.

With renewed expressions of the Committee's gratitude for the invaluable support of the Canadian Red Cross Society,

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) D. H. ILLINGWORTH, Director-General.



LADY TILLEY

Not only has Lady Tilley been organizing President of the New Brunswick Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society since August, 1914, but she had been an active worker for the Society during the Boer War. She is affectionately termed "Our Lady of Grace" by her workers, who feel that the honour bestowed upon her includes those who have served with her, not only in war work, but in the welfare of the province of New Brunswick as well.

The St. John Port Committee, composed of members of the New Brunswick Red Cross Society has earned the gratitude of thousands of soldiers and their families who were welcomed and assisted upon their arrival in Canada, and who are now scattered over the entire Dominion.



**MRS. WM. DENNIS OF HALIFAX,**  
President of the Nova Scotia Branch of  
the Canadian Red Cross Society.



**THE HON. MR. JUSTICE F. L. HASZARD,**  
President Prince Edward Island Branch,  
Canadian Red Cross Society

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Mrs. Dennis, who is a Lady of Grace, has been President of the Nova Scotia Red Cross Society during the entire period of the War. The work of the Society at Pier 2 alone has made it famous from one side of Canada to the other.

## In Times of Peace Red Cross Still Helps Remove Traces of War

Hospital visiting in Canada has developed with leaps and bounds during the past few months since the return of the men in large numbers has shifted the centre of the stage from England to Canada. Wherever there are military hospitals the Red Cross is organized into a Visiting Committee whose members make weekly visits to the men and receive the individual requests for the various articles which fancy or necessity may desire. On the same order the Officers Commanding the military hospitals requisition from the Red Cross many articles which will add to the comfort and pleasure of the men, but which are not included in the Government stores. This may be done in accordance with Routine Order No. 524, issued by the Army Medical Department and naming the Canadian Red Cross Society as the chief source of supply in the obtaining of donations and hospital necessities outside of the regular issue.

By virtue of its having been organized many months in advance of any other hospital centre in Canada—having as a matter of fact established a Hospital Visiting Committee on lines similar to the department in London under Lady Drummond as soon as the men began to return home—Montreal must be recognized as the banner Visiting Society of the Canadian Red Cross. The organizers are pardonably proud of their work and the evidences of it offer every reason for their being so.

Probably the most successful achievement of the Montreal Red Cross for the pleasure of the men in hospital is the Red Cross Lodge at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. There are a number of lodges now throughout Canada in connection with the hospitals but perhaps none which serves its purpose so well. For this one is completely detached from the hospital and the hospital atmosphere, is not on the hospital grounds, is in fact a delightful clubhouse, easily attainable, where the men find a complete change from the regular routine.

The happy idea was arrived at in connection with the Lodge at Ste. Anne's of acquiring a vacant house and grounds situated right on the bank of the river. This was converted to meet the needs and very soon it was necessary to add another wing, so great were the demands made upon its hospitality. The complete relaxation from regulations and discipline give the last touch, and all day long the men sit on the bank and fish, or row on the river or sit on the broad verandahs and read. The canteen is staffed by Red Cross workers, but since the men prefer to pay for the refreshments which they enjoy, and the Red Cross does not sell its wares, the Government canteen authorities consented to assume charge of this department.

### SHERBROOKE WORK

Typical of the work of the smaller hospital centres and yet outstanding for the record it has established, is that of the Sherbrooke Red Cross,—another Quebec province branch ! The following outline of one section of the Sherbrooke work will serve to give an idea

of the duty which is being performed by individual local branches wherever the opportunity arises.

Sherbrooke, April 22, 1919.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY SHERBROOKE BRANCH IN CONNECTION  
WITH HOSPITAL TRAINS

We have put up, with the permission of the Grand Trunk, a little portable building, loaned to us by the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, at one end of the station platform, which does duty as a canteen. It has a Union Jack flying and large Red Cross signs on each side of the building.

We have four teams of ladies, each with a captain. This system divides the work of calling out the workers when a hospital train is expected. I was in Portland just after the first hospital ship arrived and was able to arrange with Mr. Eugene Bodge of the American Red Cross, that as each train leaves Portland we will be advised by wire in Sherbrooke, which means about eight hours' notice. Our workers are all registered and we have the official permission of Col. W. J. Stewart, A.D. of Supply and Transport, to go on board. Each worker wears an arm badge with a Red Cross and the words "Sherbrooke M.D. No. 4."

Each registered worker is supplied with a basket covered with white cotton on which is a Red Cross. Some of these baskets contain an assortment of fruit, cigarettes, playing cards and chewing gum, while other baskets are fitted with wire trays holding cones of ice cream.

Two ladies are detailed to each car inside and two to each car outside. As many of the men as are able, get out on the platform. There are sometimes as many as seventeen cars to a train. When the *Essequibo* docks we have three trains, when the *Araqaya* arrives we have four.

We all enjoy the work, considering it a very great privilege. The men are always very appreciative and seem to enjoy the ice cream tremendously.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) EVA M. WHITE,  
Hon. Secretary.

A splendid newspaper article on the work being done by the Vancouver Red Cross Hospital Visiting Committee, received July 5, goes to show that from the Atlantic to the Pacific the war work of the Society is still being actively carried on. The Red Cross Branches both in Halifax and St. John are held dear in the hearts of returned men in every city and town in the Dominion for ministrations at the port. Thus while the thoughts of the Society may be on the future and the best method of organizing for peace, the activities attendant upon the result of war are by no means over.

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# Bushey Park Hospital

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## ROYAL LOAN OF UPPER LODGE

Lord Downham, Chairman of the London County Council, amplified yesterday the announcement made by Dr. Addison on Tuesday of the presentation by the Canadian Red Cross Society of its hutments and buildings in Bushey Park to the Council as a camp sanatorium for delicate London children.

Lord Downham explained that the buildings and equipment had been placed at the disposal of the London County Council, but they stood on Crown property. The difficulty had been brought to the notice of the King and Queen, who had at once agreed not only to hand over the land, but to lend for 10 years, the splendid house, Upper Lodge, in Bushey Park. After the 10 years have expired the matter is to be reconsidered—"but we all know what that means" said Lord Downham. "The King and Queen know the London children."

The buildings are to be completely redecorated by the Canadian Red Cross Society, which will also provide a dental clinic, and they are expected to accommodate 300 children at once. Apart from preliminary cases there are large numbers of delicate and anæmic children in London who need a longer recuperation than an open air holiday can give them. It is proposed to keep these children in the Camp School at Bushey for three weeks or a month at a time. They will be among healthy surroundings, they will receive good food, and their education will go on.

### SPECIAL TEACHERS.

A staff of teachers especially equipped to train the children in games will be selected. The headmaster is Commander A. W. Buckle, of the Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who before the war was assistant master at St. Augustine's, Kilburn. It is calculated that 3,000 London children will pass through this camp alone in the first year.

It is hoped that now that this institution has been provided in the west of London, others will be forthcoming in the north, the east, and the south. For a long time the Education Committee have been looking for a military camp to use for this purpose, and they have made repeated applications to the War Office, but without avail.

The buildings, including Upper Lodge, and the land lent by the King, will, it was stated, cover an area of eight acres.—London Times, June 26, 1919.

Colonel Blaylock, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, has sent the following letter to the future inmates of Bushey :

I cannot tell you how pleased we are that His Majesty has so generously made it possible for this home at Bushey Park to be opened. It will be a source of great pride to our Society to be associated with the Sovereign of the Empire and the London County Council in the future care of London children.

For the past four and a half years the doors of all Great Britain have been wide open with hospitality for Canadians overseas. It is gratifying for us to feel now that we are going home that we shall always be the hosts of some of London's children, and I am sure that it will be a tie that will bind the children of London and Canada together.

The present generation of the Empire have faced undreamt-of dangers and trials together and have pulled through to victory—but you, the children of the present generation, have many trials and hardships before you. The better the different parts of the Empire get to know each other, the surer they will be of keeping the Empire to the fore—the world's leader for what is right and good. We look forward to the future when, as a result of what you have learnt of Canada while at Bushey, we shall welcome many of you across the Atlantic to make your homes with us.

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The Windsor M.S. Branch of the Society has donated the sum of \$250 to the Canadian War Hospital Fund for Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia. This gift was made as the result of a visit by Mrs. Aldridge, the representative of the Fund.

## Overseas Work Now Gradually Decreases

REPORT OF INFORMATION BUREAU FOR MAY, 1919

In our report of January last we quoted a letter from one of our workers expressing her regret that there was no longer need for her services in the Canadian Red Cross as the Canadians were rapidly leaving the hospital to which she had been a visitor. She adds: "It will be a sad day when the dear old office closes its doors—although one is thankful that by then the need for Red Cross work will be over. But I am certain that the C.R.C. having been among the first in the field will be one of the last to shut down and that the work will be continued until the last moment."

And a visit to the C.R.C. Offices to-day confirms that opinion for there are still many signs of activity in many departments though one or two have now been closed. Perhaps now the busiest of all is the Hospitality Section (Miss Kingman and Miss Caverhill). With a whole Canadian Division in England awaiting transportation to Canada, this department is besieged with visitors. Many officers wish to use their last leave in seeing a little of England and each day brings us requests from those who wish to be sent to the South of England, to Scotland, Ireland or Wales. The hospitality offered in English homes by our kind English friends is being taken full advantage of while our own two C.R.C. Homes—one in Sidmouth, Devon, and the other in Edinburgh—have been taxed to their utmost capacity during the last few weeks. Moor Court at Sidmouth was more than full—in fact, what one might call an "astounding feat" was performed there, for with capacity for twenty officers room was somehow made for thirty-nine, this number being accommodated over the Easter week end. Some may have been forced to sleep on floors or in bathrooms but all had a most happy time and came away with nothing but enthusiastic praise of all that had been done for them. No greater tribute than this can be given to the popularity of Moor Court.

VISITING DEPT. *Miss Rickards*

The C.R.C. visitors have left behind them a shining record of good deeds. There are countless Canadians who will never forget the kindness of Red Cross visitors to them while they were ill or recovering from wounds in hospital. They had but to speak of a desire and it was gratified. Fruit, smokes, sweets, books and numerous other things which please an invalid were sent to the Canadians in hospital from the C.R.C. through our visitors.

There are now only a small number of Canadians in British Hospitals—in the greater majority of them there are none. And so a letter has been sent out from the Red Cross to our visitors vainly trying to express to them our gratitude for the service which they have rendered—and telling of our joy, and at the same time our regret, that there is no longer any need for the work which they have been doing. In reply to this intimation letters have poured

in from our visitors telling us how much they have enjoyed the work and how delighted they were at this opportunity of meeting Canadians and in a way getting to know them.

The following are extracts from some of the letters received :—  
“Dear Lady Drummond :

I am writing to tell you that much to my regret the ——— Hospital has now closed down all its military beds so there will be no more Canadians for me to visit. I cannot tell you how sorry I am that my pleasant work has come to an end. I have grown so fond of the Canadians that it is going to be a big wrench to see no more of them. . . . I wish you could hear the expressions of surprise and pleasure when the men learn that every man in hospital is looked after personally by the C.R.C., and their grateful astonishment at the contents of the kit bags and the way in which your Parcels Department fulfils all requests by return of post.”

Another writes :

“Dear Miss Rickards :

Your letter has just come and I feel that I would like very much to say how much I have enjoyed working with your department of the C.R.C. You have always made my work a pleasure by the unfailing courtesy and kindness you have always shown through me to the sick and wounded Canadian soldiers who have come over here. I quite agree with you that this terrible war has brought a closer understanding between the Colonies and home and had it not been for your splendid organization this could not have been done. Thanking you again, believe me, etc.”

We cannot refrain from quoting just one more :—

“Dear Miss Rickards :

Thank you very much for your kind letter. I am more grateful than I can say for having been given the opportunity of expressing in even a most inadequate way the feeling I have towards Canada and the Canadians and I do trust that all we have gone through together during the last four years will bind the peoples of the great Dominion and the old Mother Country more closely together than ever before and for all time. I think the happiest hours I have spent in all this time of anxiety and strain have been in Napsbury Hospital and I shall never lose my interest in and love for Canada and shall never forget that long succession of cheery, open-hearted men who made so little of their troubles and were so ready in friendly responsiveness. It is an experience that must have helped us all who visited for the Red Cross and I am sure the men unconsciously have done more for us than ever we could do for them.”

Now that so much of the Red Cross work is over so many of the workers are expressing a regret that there is not some way in which they may retain a connection with the C.R.C. Society and ask what constitutes membership. The following is a clause from a visitor's letter received recently :

“I was asked the other day whether I was a member of the C.R.C. and I did not know. Does being a visitor constitute mem-

bership ? Or is it confined to nursing members ? Or is there any annual subscription which confers it ? I should like to retain a connection with the Society if possible."

**DRIVES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.** Now that the days of lovely spring weather are commencing we have more requests than ever for the use of the C.R.C. cars, and we are so glad now to be able to arrange for long drives—even day trips—into the country—the fact that the petrol restrictions are not so severe making this possible. Those cases which are still in London Hospitals are most of them very trying ones—men who have been in hospital such a very long time and are still undergoing some special treatment and they are so glad of a break in the monotony of hospital existence in the delightful form of a motor drive into the country.

**PARCELS DEPT.** *Mrs. David Fraser*

Of course the work in this department is rapidly diminishing. Mrs. Fraser now speaks of having sent out only 500 individual parcels to Canadians during the past week though she says she still remembers the time when 500 was considered a huge number. Of course later there were so many more that 500 now seems almost nothing.

Figures in this Department for the last seven weeks are as follows :

Number of parcels sent out.....	5,364
“ “ cigarettes issued.....	234,710
“ “ packets of tobacco.....	1,852

It will be understood that this work goes on until there are no longer any Canadians in hospital.

**ENQUIRY DEPT.** *Miss Taylor*

We are now able to give figures for the year ending 1st April, 1919. During this time 11,638 enquiries were received. Each one of these enquiries means an average of four letters—sometimes more. So there is a great deal of work represented by these figures. Letters are written first telling of a man's condition when first wounded and in a hospital in France; then a letter telling of his transfer to England, and then two or three letters telling of his progress here. In this way relatives in Canada or far away elsewhere were kept informed through the C.R.C. of the condition of the wounded member of their family.

**NEWSPAPER DEPT.** *Mrs. Gibb Carsley*

This department expects to close late in June. There has been no attention of the C.R.C. more deeply appreciated than the supplying of newspapers to the men in hospital. Next to a letter from home a wounded man likes to receive a newspaper giving him the news of the town or city from which he comes. Through the kindness of many private individuals and of the newspaper publishers, the C.R.C. has been able to procure for the men a copy of almost any newspaper published in the Dominion.

We acknowledge with grateful thanks many copies of the following newspapers :—

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The Regina Leader.  
 The Regina Daily Post.  
 Saskatoon Star.  
 Saskatoon Phoenix.  
 London Free Press.  
 Toronto Daily News.  
 Ottawa Journal.  
 Ottawa Citizen.  
 Montreal Witness.  
 Montreal Star.  
 Montreal Gazette.  
 Montreal Standard.  
 La Patrie—La Presse.  
 St. John Telegraph.  
 St. John Globe.  
 St. John Standard.  
 Quebec L'Evenement.  
 Halifax Herald.  
 Halifax Evening Mail.  
 Some Halifax papers from Halifax I.O.D.E.  
 Toronto Daily Mail and Empire.  
 St. John's, Newfoundland, Western Star.  
 Farmers' Western Monthly.  
 Woodstock Rod and Gun.  
 Winnipeg Free Press and Tribune.  
 Sydney Record.  
 Colchester Sun.  
 Charlottetown Guardian.  
 Charlottetown Examiner.  
 Quebec Telegraph.  
 Quebec Chronicle.  
 Fredericton Daily Gleaner.  
 Owen Sound Advertiser.  
 Papers from Nelson, B.C., and Lethbridge.  
 Nanaimo Free Press.  
 The British Columbian.  
 "Jack Canuck."  
 Edmonton Journal.  
 Vancouver Daily Province and Herald.  
 Calgary Herald.  
 Morning Albertan.  
 Moose Jaw Daily News.  
 Moose Jaw Times.  
 Fort William and Port Arthur papers.  
 Victoria Colonist.  
 Victoria Times.  
 Guelph Mercury.  
 Guelph Weekly Herald.  
 Stratford, Ont., Beacon.  
 Stratford, Ont., Herald.  
 Local papers from small towns in Saskatchewan, British  
 Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

We quote a letter that is being sent out from this Department thanking our kind friends who have so faithfully supplied us with newspapers. We regret that we cannot get into touch with each individual who has supplied us, but we hope that those who have been missed out may read the letter in *THE BULLETIN*, and understand that the omission was unavoidable and at the same time much regretted by us. The following is the text of the letter :—

“Dear Sir :

As the Newspaper Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society is to be closed on June 24th, 1919, may we say that we shall not require papers to be despatched from Canada after the first week in June. We would take this opportunity of sending our very grateful thanks to you and to all the friends in Canada who have by their kind contributions made it possible to carry on the work of the Department. We can assure them that the “papers from home” have been greatly appreciated and there is no doubt that they have beguiled many weary hours of sickness and pain—not only in themselves—but in bringing back all kinds of happy memories.

As from the nature of the work there may be hundreds of contributors with whom we are unable to communicate personally we should be grateful if you would kindly pass on our thanks to any of those who may be known to you. A general statement of the activities of this Department will be found in the Annual Report of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

“Yours sincerely, ————”

WOUNDED AND MISSING DEPT. *Mrs. Ellissen*

We have given in former notices to the C.R.C. BULLETIN an explanation of the work of our searchers in the camps of repatriated prisoners and the means by which we obtain through them details of the death of many men previously reported “missing.” The work still continues in this Department and the result to date of work here, inclusive of search work in the Canadian area, is :—

698 unofficial reports from our own searchers since February.

To date from the last Report :—

Letters received.....	313
Letters sent out.....	585
Reports received (official and unofficial)...	307
New casualties reported.....	71

J. K. H.

## The Why and Wherefore of the Canadian Red Cross

Comparatively little is known by the general body of Red Cross workers concerning the beginning of the Canadian Society. Two letters received by Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, the founder of the Society, contain the early history in a nutshell. The letters to which these are answers are self-evident from the replies.

5 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.,  
London, August 22nd, 1896.

*Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, Toronto.*

DEAR SIR,—As you express the desire for a clear definition of your work before you commence to organize, I am to suggest the following heads as a basis upon which the proposed Canadian Branch of this Society shall be formed, and which would meet with the approval of the Society.

(1) That the Branch be called the "Canadian Branch of the British National Society for aid to the Sick and Wounded in War."

(2) That a council be formed of sufficient influence to give public confidence.

(3) That it be recognized that the primary work of the Branch is to render aid to the sick and wounded soldiers in time of war by offering supplemental assistance : (a) To the Army Medical Department of Canada, or (b) To the parent Society, should England be engaged in war. (c) To the belligerents of any other countries engaged in war who recognize the neutrality of the Red Cross and express themselves willing to accept aid through the British Society by its Canadian Branch.

(4) That all its domestic affairs, such as enrolling members, collecting subscriptions, appointing officers, training nurses, etc., be entirely under its own control.

(5) That the work of the Red Cross Branch be kept entirely distinct from any branch of the St. John Ambulance Association in Canada.

(6) That the special use for which the Red Cross badge was designed, under Article 7 of the Convention of Geneva, 1864, shall be borne in mind, and all possible means taken to insure its non-abuse.

JAMES G. VOKES,  
*Secretary.*

5 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.,  
London, Dec. 2nd, 1896.

*Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, Toronto.*

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Council of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War (British Red Cross Society) held at the office, 5 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, on Tuesday, the 1st December, 1896.

General Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C., in the chair.

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It was proposed by General Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C., seconded by Surgeon-General Sir W. Mackinnon, K.C.B., and resolved :

“THAT the Council, having heard read a letter dated the 15th October, 1896, from Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts, of Toronto, Canada, announcing the formation of a Canadian Branch of this Society, accept such Branch, in accordance with the letter of the Secretary, dated 22nd August, 1896, to Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, as affiliated to itself, for all purposes consistent with the terms of the Geneva Convention, entered into by the Imperial Government in 1865, subject to complete independence of such Branch in all matters relating to finance and matters of local organization. That the Council welcome the formation of this Branch and pledge themselves to cooperate with the Branch and to assist it in every way in their power, and invite periodical intimation of any action to carry out in Canada the objects of the Society.”

JAMES G. VOKES,  
*Secretary.*

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#### A HOPE WITHOUT FOUNDATION

A very mischievous rumour has been circulated, and has even been supported by some Canadian newspapers, to the effect that a large number of Canadian soldiers reported “missing,” “believed dead,” are not really dead but may yet be discovered as prisoners or otherwise hidden in enemy country. This rumour should be sternly contradicted, for as the result of careful search *not a single instance* of the kind suggested has been discovered or reported to the Society. which has “searchers” in all depots.—*Information Bureau Report*,

## Notes

### MORE THANKS FOR SHERBROOKE

PORTLAND, MAINE.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY,  
Sherbrooke, Que.

June 6th, 1919.

*Dear Madame*,—On Saturday, May thirty-first, it was my good fortune to be assigned to accompany the Canadian hospital train leaving Portland, Maine, bound for Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the capacity of a representative of the Y.M.C.A.

The wonderfully cordial reception which your Society and the good people of your city tendered to the lads on board the train made such an impression upon them that I promised many that I would write to you and tell you how much they all appreciated what you did for them during their brief stop there. After the years of hardship and suffering through which these lads have passed, it was indeed a godsend to have such a friendly spirit of interest and affection such as you good people displayed. The boys were loud in their praise of your city, your people, and your Society.

May I add my own thanks to that of the boys for all that you did for them in your ministrations for them. It is indeed a privilege to cooperate with our Canadian cousins and I take this opportunity of telling you how much we appreciate that privilege.

With best wishes for your continued success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. R. RIPLEY.

### CANADIAN SOLDIERS HELPED EMBROIDER ALTAR CLOTH FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Our heaviest item of expenditure continues to be the indents from the various hospitals for fancy work and embroidery of all kinds. We now design regimental badges and supply the coloured silks for embroidering same. This proves to be most popular and many sofa cushions, piano covers, etc., are in process of making.

An altar cloth for St. Paul's Cathedral, to be used on Empire Day, is being embroidered entirely by soldier patients in hospitals all over England. The Navy has the centre of the cloth, and different established hospitals certain portions. The Canadians have been given a panel to embroider; already it has been worked on by the men at Basingstoke and Orpington and is now going the rounds of the London hospitals. Of course, this has to be done under strict supervision, and only the most expert are allowed the opportunity. The names of all those who have put in stitches are to be sent to Canada with a copy of the altar cloth, which will be sent to the Canadian War Records.

The men continue to make beautiful baskets in their raffia work and thus many hours are passed.—*Extract from Report at Information Dept. for February.*

## THE VICTORY

In February last Lady Drummond and Lady Perley paid a visit to the devastated areas of France. The following is an extract from the Information Department report last February, which contained an account of Lady Drummond's visit of inspection :

In queer dusty corners one sometimes disturbs a grey cobweb to find a gleaming jewel. So on her progress through wreckage and desolation, Lady Drummond chanced on a fragment of romance, as delicate as any treasure in the hands of some appreciative connoisseur. Now and then a hospital in France has been situated, by the courtesy of its community, within the walls of a monastery or convent, the monks or nuns continuing their ordinary habits, the wounded occupying the dormitories or quarters vacated for them by their hosts. In the garden of one of these monasteries, day after day, the nursing sisters—so one of them told the story to Lady Drummond—would see a solitary monk, clothed in the roughest of garb, working hour after hour at the hardest and most menial tasks, solitary and shunned by his brethren. One day sounds of high festival came from the chapel and religious side of the monastery, strains of jubilation so pronounced that the sisters, out of a natural curiosity, asked one of the community what it meant. "Mademoiselle," he answered, "we have cause for rejoicing. You may have noticed our brother working day by day here in the garden. To-day he has completed a forty years' penance for sin and has been received back into the Order, regaining all the rights and privileges of a full and true brother." "But for what sin could he do so great a penance?" "Mademoiselle, he forgot his vows and loved a woman." "And the woman?" "Was a sister of our Order. She lies buried near by, in unconsecrated ground." Poor frail young sister! For her, as for her lover, the judgment of men, but let us hope the kinder mercy of God. And while she died under the burden of disgrace did he, one wonders, serve his penance to save her soul as well as his own? Surely those 40 years were threaded on a cord of unselfish sacrifice? They could not have been merely milestones in a sordid struggle for self-preservation. And this man worked out his spiritual salvation within sight and sound of the fiercest struggle of the ages for the triumph of materialism.

Some time ago one of our voluntary workers, Mrs. Sherer, who drove one of our Red Cross cars, left us to join her sister in France and do canteen work. Shortly after her arrival, Colonel Walkem, who was at that time town major, at Valenciennes, asked Mrs. Sherer if she would distribute the Red Cross stores to the French in the devastated area. This she has been doing ever since and countless letters of thanks and appreciation are received daily from them. The following are translated extracts from a few :—

"Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,—To-day, the 3rd April, I want you to know of the great appreciation I have for the beautiful things given me by the Canadian Red Cross. I have 6 children. My husband was taken prisoner August

25th, 1914, and because he would not tell where the French Army was, he was shot. Then my boy of 20 and my uncle and aunt likewise. Two years later my second son was wounded and died a prisoner in German hands. This left me no means of support and so your help is most welcome."

Again :

"I cried with joy when the lovely parcel from people in Canada came to me. My husband died on the field of honour in May, 1917, and in October, 1918, my little girl of six and I had to evacuate our home only to return when the village was once more in the hands of the Allies. During nearly all that time I was in hospital, and am still weak ; now I return to find my house pillaged, no furniture, and we lie on straw for a bed. How the North of France has suffered !" — *Overseas Report*.

#### EARLY BULLETINS PLEASE!

Any available copies of the Bulletins from Numbers 1 to 20 will be gladly received at the Head Office. The desire to collect all possible records connected with the Society's work during the war on the part of similar organizations in other parts of the world has exhausted the reserve supply of bound Bulletins of the earlier editions.

# **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
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Brig.-Gen. W. F. Sweny.....	100 00
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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
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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