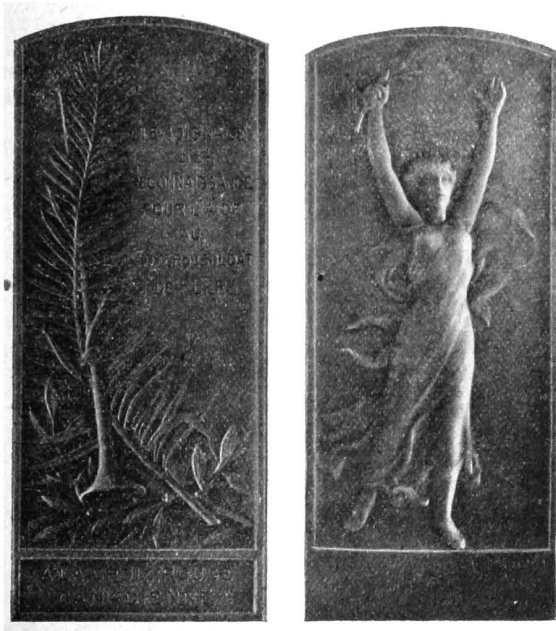




Canadian Red Cross Society



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GRATITUDE OF THE SOCIETE DU SOLDAT
DE FLERS TO THE CANADIAN RED
CROSS SOCIETY

The Canadian Red Cross Society

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CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Head Office: 123 BAY ST., TORONTO

No. 44

BULLETIN

APRIL-MAY, 1919

“Welcome to Canada”

Red Cross and Other Organizations Unite in Greeting
Families of Returning Canadian Soldiers

“Well, all I can say is I never expected anything like this, and these people here could not have done better by us.” So spake the wife of one of Canada’s returning soldiers as she sat in the Rest Room of the immigration building at St. John, New Brunswick, and held her sleeping baby in her arms. She addressed her remark to a fellow traveller, and did not know that the helper with the red cross armband who was wandering idly around the room was on the alert for just such unsolicited expressions of opinion as hers.

The work of meeting the five boats which week after week since January 1st have brought to Canada their loads of women and children, the majority of whom are coming to an unknown home in a new land has been a task so stupendous that it could never have been carried on so faithfully and well had not those who have comprised the committee and their assistants, realized to some degree at least the far reaching effect of that first welcome and that first impression. “All I can say is we never expected anything like this” is the universal verdict of the English wives, and because they received so much more than they had expected from Canada at the outset there will be brighter and happier homes scattered over the entire Dominion as a consequence.

It’s the hardest work I ever did in my life,” confessed the only man of the committee, the secretary of the Patriotic Fund, halting in the middle of the huge roomful of weary women and crying children—for one cannot congregate seventy-five or one hundred babies and expect continual calm—“But when I think how humanity will benefit as a result no effort is too great. Time after time I have had a soldier come to me and hold out a hand and say, ‘We had a grouch when we landed here but when you treat our women and kids this way we have no more kick.’ Yes, it’s worth any effort for it will do more to put down any tendency towards Bolshevism than anything else.” And then the secretary was off on his busy round. He more than any other member of the committee must interpret human nature and know when to be guided by constitution and when by the heart.

One likes to think of this work as a welcome from the women of Canada as a whole to the women who will be a part of the Canada of the future. That is what the work really is, and is in no way a desire to promote the popularity of any particular order or organization. But at the same time each individual unit which comprises the committee of welcome is responsible to a generous and



Committee at Pier in St. John, which handled Soldiers' Dependents.

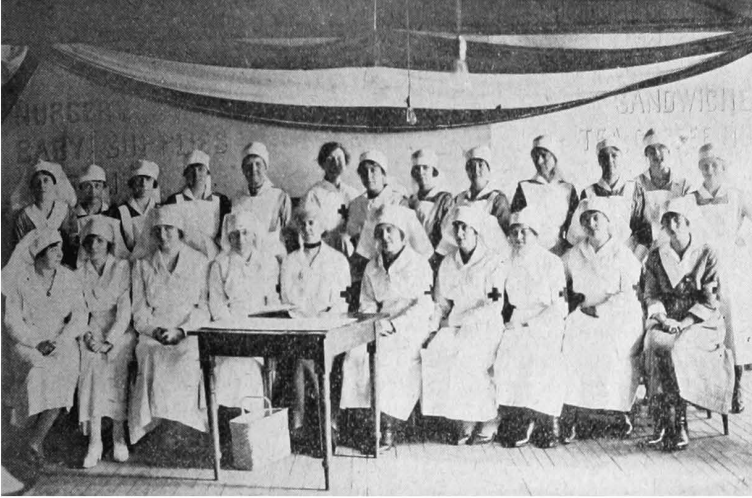
1st Row—F. S. West, Secretary Patriotic Society; Mrs. H. Lawrence, Red Cross Port Committee.

2nd Row—Mrs. George F. Smith, Soldiers' Wives League; Mrs. Kuhring, Commandant V.A.D.; Miss Perry, Secretary Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. Conde, Salvation Army.

trusting public to fulfil the part for which funds have been furnished freely and gladly, and to render a statement of the work accomplished.

"We heard stories about the eggs which they said Canadian women threw at us English brides but we never heard anything about this" was one honest admission. "Have you treated us all like this?" And when she was told that not only were they all treated "like this" during the wearisome wait between boat and train but that graduate nurses provided by the Canadian Red Cross Society accompanied all trains to their journey's end, her relief was too strong for words.

The Canadian Red Cross Society through the nature of its organization and the work which it was asked to assume in connection with the return of the soldiers' dependents to Canada has been spending in the neighbourhood of \$1,500 per week for this purpose. There has been entailed the enrolment of a staff of nineteen nurses who have accompanied each of the five trains from each boat and have in addition staffed the emergency hospital which was



Red Cross nurses and V.A.D.'s in the Port Rest Room at St. John. The nurses accompanied all trains out of St. John carrying soldiers' families. In the centre of the group is Mrs. H. Lawrence, Secretary of the Red Cross Port Committee, while standing directly behind her is Mrs. Barbour, who, as Nursing Sister Margaret Hare, saw service overseas and has assisted at the port dispensary at St. John.

established over night, and taken as an annex to the Military Hospital under the direction of an Army Nursing Sister. Under the direction of Mrs. H. Lawrence, the secretary of the Red Cross Port Committee, Red Cross nurses have been in attendance upon every boat carrying soldiers' families to St. John. A Red Cross nurse accompanies the Port Doctor on the ship, and records and tags the hospital cases; she or other nurses go with the ambulances to the hospital. In the immigration hall, in the Red Cross dispensary, in the Baby Sanctum, and if necessary in the general Rest Room one or more nurses are ever ready to supervise and co-operate with the V.A.D.'s and voluntary workers.

This has been the distinctly national side of the Red Cross work, but it has been but a small portion of the responsibility and service of the St. John Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. It is extremely improbable that boats will ever again arrive under conditions as adverse as those during the influenza epidemic when women rendered "selfless service" worthy of their men, and the men of these newcomers who sickened before their very eyes and filled the hospitals to overflowing. When it was necessary to do so the cots from the Rest Room at the port were taken down and transferred to the Emergency Hospital and quickly filled with patients. Everything that was necessary was done, gladly, cheerfully and quickly. The various organizations united for one purpose, and what one lacked another was able to supply. In this connection the Salvation Army saved the situation by providing delightful quarters for any

from the boats who for one reason or another found it necessary to remain over in St. John for a night or more.

On May 1st the port for dependents' boats changes from St. John to Quebec. On January 1st when the work began it was reported that there were 50,000 women and children to come to Canada. In March an officer who had been on duty at Seaford in England made the statement that there were still 50,000 women and children to come. The phenomenon is explained by the number of marriages which have been steadily taking place. "Well," sighed one optimist at St. John, "at least we are holding our own!" But since the work must continue for months to come it is well the women of St. John can have a breathing spell. They need it although they would continue until the very end. Quebec will not find the task so enormous, first, because they have hard earned precedent upon which to proceed, and secondly, because the port of Quebec is equipped with the best arranged immigration sheds in Canada. It was in those sheds that the "new Canadians" of foreign birth began the process of regeneration. It will be there also that English brides of Canadian soldier husbands will be made to feel they are coming home and that the workers who stood behind their menfolk for four and a half years are ready to continue their effort until the homes being sought in city, town, hamlet, and prairie are firmly established on a foundation of contentment and goodwill. To this end all organizations unite and in the efforts of those who are on the spot is represented the wholehearted welcome of Canada to those whom she feels are now her own.

PERKINS BULL HOSPITAL

FOR CONVALESCENT CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Putney Heath, London, S.W. 15,
27-2-19.

The Secretary,
Quebec Provincial Branch,
Canadian Red Cross,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM :—

I not only acknowledge receipt of but thank you very much for the kind forethought in sending the maple sugar.

At the same time I would like to express my admiration for the wonderful organization of your Society. I was located on the right of the Can. Corps at Candicourt when I was wounded and was picked up by the Field Ambulance of the 63rd Naval Division—so was taken to the Base, after my operation at the C.C.S., through the Imperial Lines of communication, yet on arrival at the Base Hospital I was picked out by a Canadian Red Cross worker. Unfortunately, I was too dazed yet to find out who she was, nevertheless, I appreciated her comforting words and kind enquiries.

Again it was the Canadian Red Cross who at once advised my wife in which hospital I was, when I arrived in London.

God bless you all for your good work.

Yours gratefully,

(Signed) R. SPRENGER.

(Major Can. Engrs.)

Report of Ladies Sent from Nova Scotia Branch, C.R.C.S., to Meet the Hospital Ships in Portland

When the Canadian Government decided to send the hospital ships carrying the wounded to Portland, Maine, instead of Halifax, the American Red Cross Society kindly consented to look after the men and the ships on arrival. This work really consisted of two parts,—first, receiving and entertaining the men on disembarkation; and secondly,—placing stores on board ship to be used on the return trip from England.

The first boat arriving was splendidly looked after by the Americans, who not only received, welcomed and fed the men, but also placed on board these ships, supplies to the value of \$1,800.00. It was felt that it was hardly fair to ask them to continue the whole work indefinitely, and it was decided that the Canadian Red Cross should be represented at Portland to do the work of the gathering and putting on board the supplies for the return trip, leaving the entertaining of the men to the American Red Cross Society, who were most anxious to continue. When this decision was arrived at, the Nova Scotia Branch, which had been attending to this work for the last three years, was asked to send representatives.

On arriving at Portland, the ladies representing the Halifax Branch were received with the greatest courtesy by the American Red Cross, and offered every assistance in the way of purchasing and getting the supplies ready where it was necessary to supplement those which were taken from Halifax. Since their return home they have received many assurances of good will and appreciation for the work accomplished.

Owing to the perfection of the Canteen Organization of the American Red Cross, our Committee suggests that only workers fully familiar and conversant with this sort of work in Canada could possibly hope to stand beside them and be a credit to Canada. As to the supplies requisitioned by the Matron of the hospital ship, our Committee feels that it is hardly fair to put this load upon the American Red Cross.

As the hospital ship "Essequibo" turned her bows towards the pier at Portland on Friday afternoon, March 7th, two Canadian ladies holding the Union Jack and the Red Cross flag and two American ladies with the Stars and Stripes and the Red Cross flag, stood side by side, making a most pleasing effect. After the docking formalities were over twenty American canteen workers who had kindly volunteered to help us distributed smokes, matches, etc., labelled with greetings from the Canadian Red Cross. The ladies also carried bunches of red and white carnations which were presented to every patient on the ship. In addition to this we placed pyjamas and toilet articles in each cot car also giving the matron or nursing sister on the train a large basket of fruit for her men.

During the disembarkation of the men, the American Red Cross was well represented by many of its various Committees who were all most anxious and willing to give and did give every assist-

ance. Among the supplies taken from here were 50,000 Players' Cigarettes, which were highly prized by the men on board.

One of the things necessary at the pier before the arrival of the ship was, to get a store room in the shed where supplies could be unpacked and sorted and made ready for the ship. This room was gotten ready for us by the Grand Trunk Railway with permission from the clearing depot, on the upper floor of the pier adjoining the ward which is occupied by men too ill to travel. As anticipated, this room fully justified its existence. The requisition from the Matron for the supplies was taken up the day after the ship docked, and fully attended to and the goods placed on board, according to receipts herewith.

To the various Committees of the American Red Cross and to all workers with whom we came in contact at the pier, as well as in the town, we are greatly indebted for their assistance and co-operation in securing places where we could purchase our goods and for the many trips made by automobiles and trucks.

In closing this report, we cannot speak too highly of the cordial relation existing between all the workers, and feel sure that in the future, as at the ship's docking, there will be the best of feeling between the two Red Cross Societies.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MRS. W. T. ALLEN,
MRS. J. L. HETHERINGTON,
MRS. F. B. MCCURDY.

"Le Nord Devaste"
28 Rue Jacob, Paris.

31. 12. 1918.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

SIR :

The "Nord Devaste" has just received the magnificent gifts which you have been so good as to send us.

I thank you in the name of the unhappy population of the North, who, after having been ravaged by War, pillaged to the last degree by the enemy now at the moment of the foe's retreat still remain cut off from the rest of France by the lack of transport and remain in the greatest distress.

The ladies of our Society who accompany our motors in these desolated parts, could tell you with what joy are acclaimed the clothing, blankets, woollen goods, and above all the food, that we bring them with all possible speed and in as great quantities as we can obtain. Your generous gifts will render many happy.

Please accept our best thanks and be so good as to transmit the expression of our sincere gratitude to our generous Canadian benefactors.

Signed : PRESIDENT.

Soldier Life in Quebec Has Many Alleviations

There is a delightful spot where invalided soldiers have been convalescing near the city of Quebec. This is Kent House, at Montmorency Falls where in the old home of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria and Chief of the British Forces in Canada, the Army Medical Service has cared for numbers of its wounded men during the winter. The original house had been somewhat altered and added to before being acquired by the Militia Department but there is much of the oldtime still about. The situation is ideal, and from the upstairs balcony a splendid view of the Falls can be obtained, while the air is pure and bracing.

Occupational training is much in evidence at Kent House and the weaving and woodcarving is beautifully finished.

The Quebec Red Cross Society has lent a generous hand in making the life at Kent House pleasant for its inmates. Once a week each man receives a return ticket to the city as a gift from the Red Cross. Once or twice a week Red Cross visitors go out. In the recreation room there are games and a billiard table which came from the Red Cross Society. The O.C. of the Hospital feels that the Red Cross Society is his very good friend upon whom he can at all times depend.

There are Khaki Clubs scattered all over Canada no doubt, each doing its own good work and each with its own claim to distinction. Montreal's new club is probably the most pretentious and handsome while Quebec can assuredly boast of the shabbiest and most used Club of them all. Situated in the vicinity of the docks and located in a tobacco factory, disused for many years, but considered worth a high rental when secured for this purpose, the Khaki Club would be without redeeming feature if it were not for the fact that the entire premises are pervaded with an atmosphere of contented "we feel right at home and do as we please."

A course dinner for thirty cents, a choice of reading, writing or recreation room, and a bed if required are among the privileges of the Quebec Khaki Club. There is one paid worker, the cook, and she is assisted by a shift of voluntary workers. On Sunday the cook is not but the voluntary workers are and they refer lightly to several hundred orders of "Bacon and" or eggs in various forms. One must be intensely practical and human to be of service in the Quebec Khaki Club.

HOSPITAL VISITING COMMITTEES

Hospital visiting centres which have received a larger supply of forms 3, 4, and 5, than will be required for their work are requested to return as many of these as can be spared to the Head Office. It seems unnecessary to go to the expense of having a further supply of these ruled forms printed if local centres are overstocked.

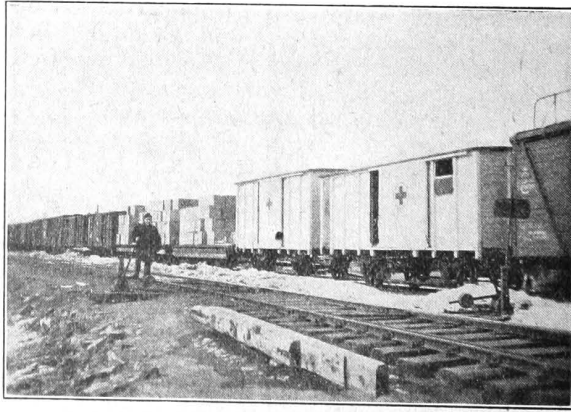
Canadian Red Cross Society Played Its Part in Siberia

Captain Holme, C.A.M.C., who went to Siberia as Assistant Commissioner and Medical Superintendent of the Canadian Red Cross Society has been invalided home. The effects of influenza made it impossible for Captain Holme to continue the work which he began at Vladivostok.

Captain Holme, Lieut. A. J. Smith and Mrs. Potter, wife of the O.C. No. 11 Stationary Hospital, Vladivostok, arrived in that city on December 4th last, having with them 39 tons of Red Cross supplies. With the exception of 87 cases which had been sent over in November these were the first Canadian Red Cross supplies to reach Siberia. A warehouse of 100 ton capacity had been arranged for, so the housing of the stores was an easier problem than quarters for the staff. Mrs. Potter was met by her husband; Captain Holme and Lieut. Smith found repose on the warehouse floor for a couple of nights until living accommodation could be secured.

Considerable delay was occasioned in unloading the stores as Red Cross and Ordnance supplies had to be separated after a preliminary handling. This difficulty was overcome on future occasions when the sorting was done at first hand. The warehouse was five miles distant from the dock and lighters and a gang of 100 coolies were employed. The coolies were not at all times amenable, and the transfer not without difficulties.

The very day upon which the supplies were released quantities were distributed to Captain Menzies, C.A.M.C., in charge of a Red Cross relief train, and within the next few days the R.N.W.M.P. detachment, the Hampshire and Middlesex regiments, a hospital for Russian officers, and a Russian hospital train sadly in need of drugs and surgical supplies had all been assisted. The newly established Red Cross unit had justified its existence within a week of its arrival.



Red Cross supply train and flat cars of Red Cross cases carrying relief from Vladivostock up Country.

Every member of the British Expeditionary Force in Vladivostok on Christmas Day received a Christmas parcel from the Canadian Red Cross. This entailed much hard work under adverse conditions, and with a very small staff.

In all up to the time of Captain Holme's departure from Vladivostok in February practically 300 tons of Red Cross supplies had been received and two thirds of that amount distributed. Tabulated statements of the cases received and enumerating each article distributed and the unit which had been the recipient have been provided the Dominion Headquarters each month, the December report showing 17,117 articles dispersed while in January, 93,502 articles of clothing, bedding, surgical dressings and miscellaneous supplies were given out.

Colonel John S. Dennis is Canadian Red Cross Commissioner to Siberia. He is at present being assisted by Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Young, Sergt. McKenzie-Naughton and Mrs. Potter who is Matron in Charge of Supplies.

Although Colonel David Law, assistant Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society in France, has returned to Canada his final report of his work for the month of December has followed him. After an account of the difficulties experienced in the distribution of Christmas stockings, owing to the limited period which the shipping facilities between France and England left for this to be done, the report concludes:

"Our Recreation Huts are all in full swing, and at this season are more than unusually useful. One which was unfit for further service has been sold to a local Contractor. This latter Hut was originally erected for No. 7 Canadian Stationary Hospital at A—about 40 miles away; when they removed the building was brought down and warehoused here, and subsequently handed over to No. 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, who undertook the erection of it some 50 miles away. Then they had orders twice to move, and took the Hut with them and re-erected it; finally it was sent down to us again and by that time was no longer in sufficiently good condition to warrant our putting it up again. The Officer Commanding 3 Casualty Clearing Station in sending it back writes:—

"'. . . The Hut should have a Military Cross for its good service. It is too bad that there is not a shell-hole in it, to warrant a wound stripe as well.'"

Attached to Colonel Law's report were copies of letters from the O.C., 10th Canadian Stationary Hospital and the Matron of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital expressing the thanks and appreciation of all concerned for the Christmas cheer which had been provided by the Red Cross Society.



CHIEF STANDING BUFFALO
(Tatanka Nanza)

From a painting from life by James Henderson, Regina. Original picture in the possession of A. L. Gordon, Esq., K.C., Regina

From War Paint to Khaki

INDIANS OF WESTERN CANADA RESPONDED TO CALL TO ARMS AND
PATRIOTISM THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

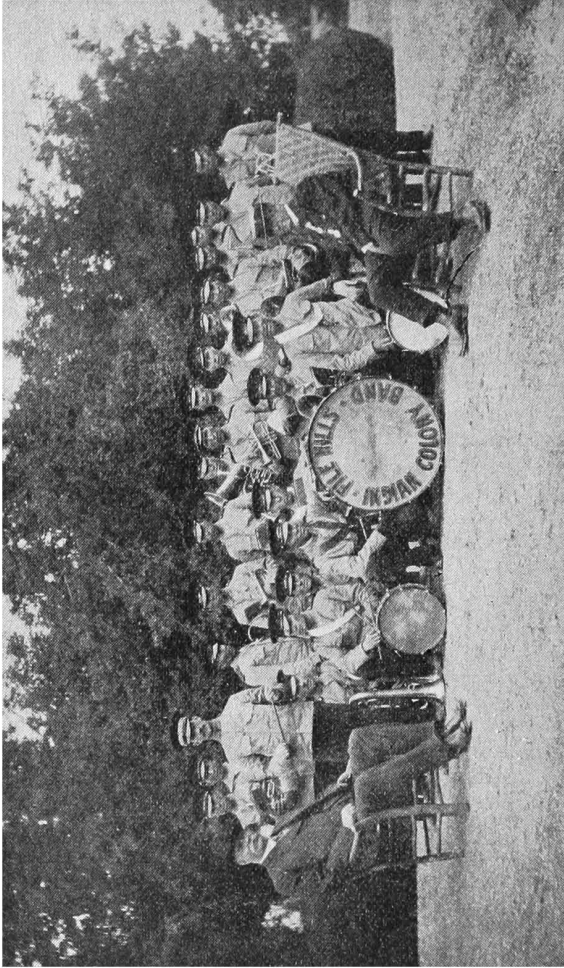
Building a country has at all times occupied the attention of Western Canada to such an extent that the compiling of facts and figures which in a more leisured future would prove valuable records has not received due attention. So while during the war the original inhabitants of the prairie provinces rallied to the support of the great Mother across the seas in proportions and amounts as loyal and as generous as their adopted brothers their offerings were taken as a matter of course, and an opportunity of adding a final dash of colour as it were, to the picturesque annals of the Redman of war paint and feathers was neglected.

The Great War revealed the Indian of the blanket and beaded head-dress standing shoulder to shoulder with his stalwart son in khaki, each representative of a distinct era, two divergent types which will never meet again. For the Indian of the old regime is passing and soon will be but a memory and his successor is the Indian of 1914 who was ready to do his part for his country.

There are in the Province of Saskatchewan four distinctly Indian Red Cross chartered branches and two others which are more or less connected with Indian reserves. The Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Red Cross for the year ending September 30, 1918, shows upwards of \$3000 as the result of the Indian cash contributions for the year. These amounts came as follows: The File Hills Indian Agency Branches, Senior and Junior, which sent over \$1,400; the Hurricane Hills Indian Agency at Sintaluta which gave \$465; the Pelly Indian Agency, Kamsack, \$475; and the Qu'Appelle Indian Agency, \$419. In addition Indian donations were included in the returns of the Punnichy, Onion Lake and Fort Qu'Appelle Branches. The Sioux Band, near Fort Qu'Appelle, who are not Treaty Indians, have contributed generously and their chief, Standing Buffalo, is a life member of the Society.

In attempting to give any impression of the patriotic effort which has been made by the Indians of Western Canada no better example can be selected than the File Hills Agency near Balcarres in Saskatchewan. The reason for the special showing made by this colony is not hard to trace. Until the spring of 1918, the Inspector of Indian Agencies in Southern Saskatchewan was Mr. W. M. Graham, and Mr. Graham made his home at File Hills. The Indians of Canada have no more sympathetic or understanding friend than Mr. Graham, new Commissioner for the Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and his presence could only serve as an inspiration and stimulus to the genuine patriotism of the Indians.

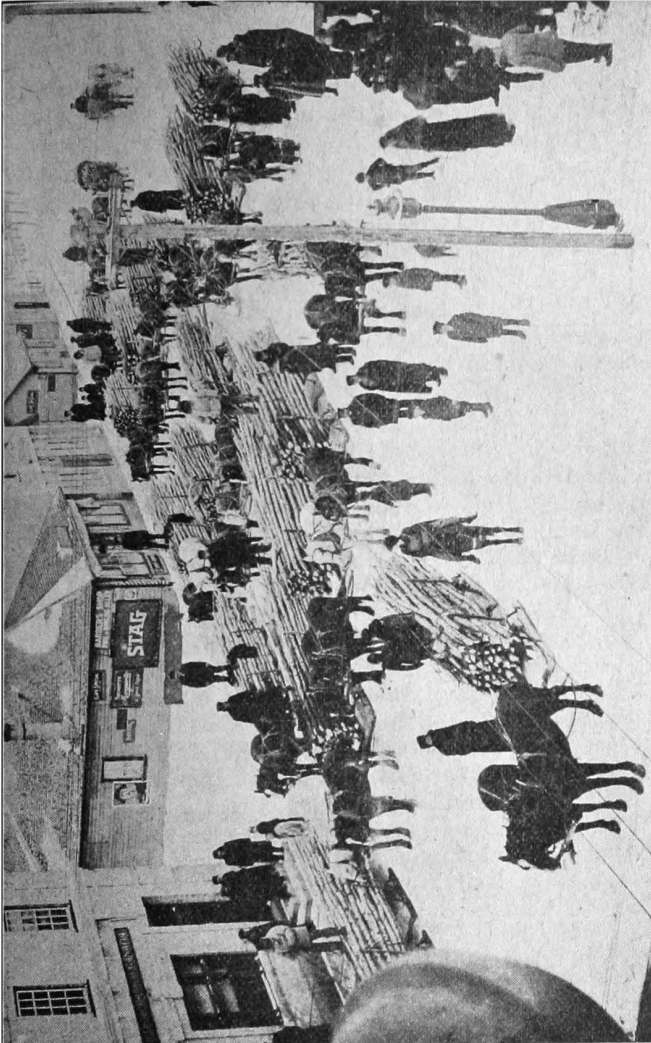
So many of the young men of the File Hills Colony enlisted at the beginning of the war that in time it was necessary to take steps to discourage those who still remained in order that the colony be maintained. Despite one season of total crop failure the Red Cross contributions of the File Hills Agency during a four year period amounted to \$3,503.57 while other patriotic funds, and especially the Belgian Relief received generous support.



File Hills Indian Colony Band, which toured the country and raised considerable sums in aid of the File Hills Indian Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. So many of the File Hills Colony boys enlisted that it was at times difficult to carry on the extensive farming which is done there. In the photograph Mr. W. W. Graham, now Indian Commissioner for the three prairie provinces, is shown at the right and at the left the late Hon. G. W. Brown, former Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

For the prosperous young Indian farmers to contribute generously of their means is one thing; for the old Indians, whose worldly wealth consists of their yearly treaty money to give as they did, even to the extent of becoming life members, is very different. These latter gifts represent the most genuine self-sacrifices.

For several successive war years one of the most attractive exhibits at the Provincial Fair in Regina was that of the File Hills Indian Agency, on behalf of the Red Cross. The old Indians moved up, Sunday blankets and teepees, and established themselves in a prominent part of the grounds. Their beadwork was probably the best display of the sort that will ever be seen in western Canada for it is the old generation which did this work. Beads are also becoming very hard to secure, and in some instances large pieces of solid beadwork and whole suits of skin elaborately decorated were donated



"Red Cross Wood Day" at Sintaluta, Saskatchewan, when the Indians of the nearby Reserve contributed the proceeds of their loads to the funds of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

by Indians who could never hope to replace these articles dear to their hearts. It is estimated that the proceeds of the File Hills beadwork brought \$1,000 for the Red Cross.

File Hills boasts over thirty life members, the majority of whom are Indians. The Indian children of the Agency have long been organized into a Junior branch, and from this source, as a result of vegetable gardens, concerts and stooking at harvest time, \$275 was remitted to the provincial headquarters.

In Manitoba no special appeal was made to the Indians to contribute of their means to the Red Cross until very late in the war. As a consequence no unusual showing was made but the Fairford Indians should be included among the Canadian contributors.

The work of the Red Cross has met with generous support from Indians throughout Alberta. Records of the Alberta Provincial Branch show that the Blackfoot Indians have been specially interested in Red Cross Work. Children of the Blackfoot Indian Mission School at Gleichen, hearing of the needs of the soldiers, asked their teacher if they might learn to knit, so that they might help the wounded. Wash-rags and scarves were achieved as the result of their efforts, which though slow at first, soon improved as they were so keen to help. They would not, however, knit grey wool as this was not pretty enough for the soldiers.

In January, 1917, The Blackfoot Indians also contributed the sum of \$1,154 to the Alberta Red Cross, being the proceeds of their Grain Sales, set aside for the Society. Names of the donors of this gift, form a unique page in the records of Alberta work, being as follows:

Water Chief, \$55; Houghton Running Rabbit, \$50; Pretty Young Man, \$20; Spring Chief, \$25; Wolf Collar, \$20; Black Kettle, \$10; Drunken Chief, \$24; Mike Bear Hat, \$25; Duck Chief, \$10; White Headed Chief, \$20; The Stump, \$23; Little Light, \$20; The Black, \$15; One Gun, \$15; Sitting Eagle, \$25; Iron Black, \$9.00; Calf Bull, \$20; Bear Rober, \$20; Broad Scalp Lock, \$20; Prairie Chicken, \$14; Two Yellow Old Women, \$15; Turned Up Nose, \$10; A. Wolf Child, \$10; Iron Big Eye, \$20; F. Wolf Shoe, \$9; A. Knight Chief, \$10; Z. Many Deer, \$20; Bob Poor Eagle, \$15; Dick Bad Boy, \$25; The Calf, \$10; Cat Face, \$20; Bear Shirt, \$5; Running About, \$16; Joe White Foot, \$2; Heavy Shield, \$10; Joe Turning Robe, \$20; He Will Be Black, \$5; Tom Two Horns, \$10; S. Owl Child, \$10; Chief Yellow Horse, \$40; Blue Bird, \$15; Bill Bear Chief, \$18; Paul Eagle Ribs, \$5; Tom Ghost Skin, \$5; Low Horn, \$19; A. White Elk, \$10; Yellow Fly and Teddy, \$20; Many Goods, \$10; A Young Man, \$15; Old Bull, \$10; A. Eagle Rider, \$10; Joe Weasel Child, \$5; Fred Maquire, \$10; D. Marincter and son, \$20; James Appikokie, \$5; Running Antelope, \$15; Red Morning, \$5; Frank Raw Eater, \$15; Spotted Eagle, \$20; Calf Child, \$5; Bull Coming Over Here, \$15; Little Backbone, \$10; Tom Crane Bed, \$5; H. Lawrence, \$4; Tom Cutter, \$10; Sarcee Medicine Pipe, \$10; P. Back Fat, \$10; Rex Back Fat, \$15; F. Stud Horse, \$10; I. and H. Abskine, \$10; Barnard Not Useful, \$25; L. Night Chief, \$4; Medicine Smoke, \$6; Sitting Eagle, \$1; Joe Fox, \$2; Pill Fox, \$2; Medicine Owl, \$1; Jack Weak Legs, \$5; B. Iron Head, \$5; Many Turning Robe, \$20; Black Face, \$20; The Sleigh, \$10; Harry Red Rug, \$25.

The above contribution was followed by a further gift of \$465.40.

The Blood Indians of the Peigan Reserve in South Alberta have also taken an active part in assisting the Red Cross.

Forty cases of manufactured goods, containing approximately 3,000 pairs of socks, 2,300 hospital shirts, 1,400 suits of pyjamas, 500 undergarments and other supplies to a total value of \$10,000 have been sent by the British Ambulance Society of Los Angeles to the Canadian Red Cross Society in Victoria. This splendid donation was received before the final shipments at the end of March.

Cree, Sioux or English--- Red Cross Speaks Them All

On an exceptionally cold windy day in November, not the November in which came the wonderful eleventh, but one a year earlier, the door of the Provincial Headquarters of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was opened very slowly to admit two visitors. At first glance one might have concluded that the piercing wind had driven this insufficiently clad couple to seek shelter, or, failing that explanation, that they had wandered into the wrong office despite the big cross of red on the window. For the visitors were Indians, the man with the strongly cut handsome features of his race, and retaining even in a costume of blue jean overalls and distressingly worn sheeplined canvas coat the dignity which his blanket and headdress would so much have enhanced; the woman, short, shapeless, stolid, plainly accustomed to silence, yet on this occasion the spokesman. She wore a shawl, both as a head-covering and also as her only wrap over a dress of cotton.

It quickly became evident that the red cross on the window was in some way connected with the visit and that the office had been sought with a definite purpose. So the office secretary established chairs in the neighbourhood of the steam radiator and waited somewhat uneasily for developments. She knew that much enthusiasm had been displayed for Red Cross work among the Indians of the province as a whole, but this was the first time it had gone so far as to include a personal encounter.

By degrees the tale which they had come to tell was gathered. The man could speak not one word of English, but was keenly on the alert and at a word produced the various exhibits which concerned the case. The woman's speech was halting and broken but she succeeded in making herself understood.

What finally was revealed was that this couple, Mr. and Mrs. Gopher by name, of the Piapot Reserve, had two sons who had enlisted early in the war; that Abram, the elder of the two, was still in France and that Peter had been wounded and had been a long time in hospital, first in one hospital then in another, and that he had for an equally long period received no word from home. He had been very good about writing his mother and father, and the letters worn almost to tatters which were proudly produced, contained in their schoolboy handwriting and phraseology the liveliest expressions of affectionate interest in his parents and the home community at large and the mournful reiteration that no word of their welfare had reached him for many months. The letters which the agent at the Reserve had written for his mother had evidently never reached him, and the thought that a homesick boy lying in hospital in a land far-away and remote had any cause to feel that his homefolk had forgotten him was troubling the heart of the Indian mother, just as it would any mother. They had come to the Red Cross for help.

Two things Pte. Gopher wanted, and wanted very badly. The first was news from home; the second, some beadwork, a belt,

and a bag to hang above his head to hold his wrist watch and other precious trinkets. Evidently Pte. Gopher had recognized an opportunity of setting a new style in Personal Property bags in which he would be undisputed leader! At any rate the beadwork had been brought along together with an implicit trust that the Red Cross would know what was to be done.

The letter which would go to Pte. Gopher presented far greater difficulties than the parcel. Both letter and parcel could be sent through the London office of the Red Cross and thereby be assured delivery in whatever hospital the patient chanced to be. But how to write the sort of letter that a homesick Indian boy would care to receive when the source of information was one Indian father who spoke not one word of English and one Indian mother who could not be expected to collect and express thoughts which would serve to guide the clerical imagination. But the Indian mother was not being given proper credit.

She did know what she wanted to tell her boy, and because she so very badly wanted him to know certain things she managed to make herself understood. Her news for the most part was not of a cheerful nature. The clothing of the pair had revealed a pitiful state of poverty which was explained to some extent in the mention of the illness of the brother who had remained at home, and who had evidently succumbed to the deadly enemy of the Indian race, tuberculosis. The only girl, of whom, Peter had asked fondly and repeatedly, had, without asking her parents' consent, married a returned Indian soldier of whom they did not approve. There was little foundation for a cheery letter but an honest effort was made to gloss over anything of a depressing nature. Peter was told that his mother had not been able to make the belt and bag he wanted but had had someone do them. The articles in question were plainly not made on new material; how they had been obtained interested the secretary but it was not for her to ask questions.

The concluding sentence of the letter came straight from the heart. "Tell my dear boy to write to his mother as soon as he gets' this and tell her if he will be home. Since he went away the time is so long and the heart of his mother is so sad she cannot smile until he comes home again."

A special surprise for Peter had been provided to go with the letter. This was a photograph of his father, his mother and his own dog. An explanation was included in the letter to the effect that the photograph was to go long before but the first visit to the photographer had resulted in a dog with two heads. So a second attempt had been necessary. Admiring comment on the photo drew from the pocket of Mr. Gopher a second which was presented to the secretary with a stately bow. This was for her to keep, Mrs. Gopher explained.

At the conclusion of the interview it required considerable explanation to convince Mrs. Gopher that she need not worry about the paper, the envelope or the stamp which were to form the groundwork of Peter's letter. This information she in turn confided to Mr. Gopher, who, with the same stately dignity which had characterized

all his proceedings drew from a hip pocket a small leather pouch, extracted therefrom a silver half dollar which he presented to the secretary with a solemn air of grandeur. This, his wife explained, was for the Red Cross; it was necessary to accept the gift in the same spirit in which it had been offered. A solemn handshake concluded the interview and Mr. and Mrs. Gopher passed out into the bleak November day to return to their home on the Reserve and wait for the letters from across the seas which would give them news of their boys.

**EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF AN ADJOURNED
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
MONTREAL, HELD MONDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER,
1918.**

On motion of Alderman Brodeur.

Seconded by Alderman O'Connell, it was

RESOLVED :—That the members of this Council beg to express, both in their name and in that of the ratepayers of Montreal, their sincere gratitude to the various religious communities, whose members have unremittingly devoted themselves to the relief of patients during the recent influenza epidemic, and to the members of the Catholic and Protestant clergies, as well as to various organizations, notably the Red Cross and others.

That they wish to place on record their high appreciation of the zeal displayed by the ecclesiastics and nuns on this grave occasion, when the whole of the population would have been affected with the disease had it not been for the energetic measures which were taken and the efficient aid which was lent by those communities.

That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the religious institutions which have contributed in stamping out the epidemic.

(Certified)

RENE BANSET,
City Clerk.

Hopital Auxiliare Du Territoire No. 226.

Gemenos, Bouches Du Rhone.

The Assistant Commissioner,

Canadian Red Cross Society.

29. 12. 1918.

SIR :

I have the honour to thank you, and by you, the Canadian Red Cross Society, for the four cases which have just arrived in excellent condition. My gratitude for all the generous and prompt help you have given us during this War is without bounds. I make myself the interpreter for our Wounded who cannot sufficiently express their gratitude. Your gift arrived at the right moment, the blankets most especially will be of the greatest service to us during the winter. I recommend my hospital to your care as we shall continue to carry on for another six months after Peace has been signed.

With many thanks.

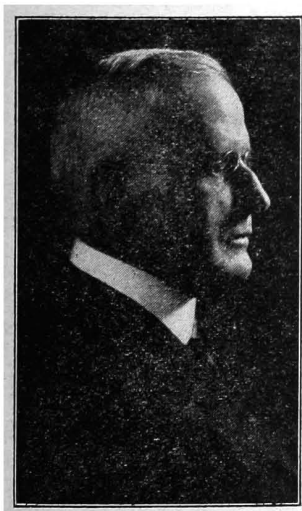
Signed : MEDICIN CHEF.



Mrs. J. H. R. BOND,
President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Manitoba Red Cross.

Mrs. Bond, who was one of the first women in the British Empire to have the right to wear the ribbon of the Royal Red Cross, has been a member of the Women's Board of the Manitoba Red Cross ever since it was organized a few days after war broke out. In the third year of the war she became its president, and under her administration the work of the women's auxiliary has expanded until last year it reached the point where it sent overseas 2,996 cases of supplies, valued at \$220,000, and all the work of women volunteers.

There is a special fitness in Mrs. Bond's occupancy of the office of President of the women's work for the Red Cross, as she is one of the pioneer women of the empire in military service. She was one of the first six military sisters entering the service of the British army, and, as such, served at Nettley, a hospital which has become quite familiar to Canadians since the opening days of the war. Subsequently Mrs. Bond saw service in both the Zulu and Egyptian wars. She wears the service ribbon of both these wars, as well as the ribbon of the bronze star given by the Khedive of Egypt for service with the British troops. Mrs. Bond is particularly proud of the fact that the pioneer work of these first six sisters opened the way for women into service under the R.A.M.C. wherever the British Army goes. It was owing to the work of the women nurses in the Egyptian campaign that a Royal Commission, appointed after this war to investigate the medical service of the army, recommended that in all hospitals over 50 beds, military sisters should be employed.



GEO. F. GALT, ESQ.,

President, Manitoba Branch, Canadian
Red Cross Society



M. F. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Chairman Executive, Manitoba Branch,
Canadian Red Cross Society

Five Months of Flu Fighting in Edmonton

RELIEF WORK AND RETURNING SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES
KEEP NORTHERN ALBERTAN WORKERS BUSY.

It is perhaps not generally known outside of the Province that Edmonton and the Northern part of the Province of Alberta have suffered more from the ravages of the deadly epidemic of Influenza than have perhaps any other City or District on this continent. In view of this fact and looking back on the amount of relief work which has been done by the Alberta Branch of the Red Cross Society—it seems nothing short of providential that very early (as the terrible scourge swept westward and struck the Province) the Society at our Provincial Headquarters had made all its plans to co-operate fully with the health department both Provincial and Civic—to meet the situation.

Edmonton being the largest centre outside of Calgary, our Branch was given the work of supplying all districts in the central and northern part of the Province, acting thus for the Provincial Branch. We fortunately were well stocked with the necessary materials for making up the required supplies which consisted of clothing for men, women, and children—pneumonia jackets, sheets, pillow cases, masks, towels, nurses' and doctors' gowns, etc. At the present date (Feb. 22nd) these supplies are still being given out, (especially pneumonia jackets,) for the epidemic has by no means been stamped out,—it subsides for a few weeks and then breaks out again. The number of articles thus far supplied for Relief amounts to 23,444 valued at \$10,029.45.

In the making of these supplies it is wonderful how the women of our Branch have rallied to the call for extra work—day after day, and night after night they have worked continuously—Sundays included,—at the rooms when required and taking work home besides. Until within the last month our rooms have been open from 9 a.m. until 11 p.m. seven days of the week—the calls for relief have been incessant, both from the city and country.

The then Mayor of Edmonton, Mr. Evans, was responsible for dividing the city into districts in each of which a school was used as a Relief Centre—each centre being supplied by the Red Cross Society with articles already mentioned, the City supplying other commodities not issued by the Society. At each of these centres food for the sick was received and given out, nurses were housed and sent out as required. Seven hundred and eight requisitions were filled from our Red Cross—each requisition containing in many cases some hundred articles and so the great number of persons helped can hardly be estimated. We got twenty-seven district calls,—some of these being from far up into the North Country—Peace River and Grouard—and some being as far south as Drumheller. Most pitiful have been the stories brought to us by nurse and Inspectors sent out by the Minister of Health. The dead and dying have been found huddled together—assistance in many cases coming too late.

In addition to our relief work we have shipped since Oct. 1st—289 cases of clothing and hospital supplies to Vancouver to be forwarded to Siberia. The number of articles contained in these was 114,486 valued at \$41,865.64.

MEETING SOLDIERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

The Red Cross Society is acting in complete accord with the Patriotic Fund in this matter and the arrangement is that when we go to meet dependents, we shall wear the Patriotic Armlet as well as our own. Our convener, Mrs. H. Sedgwick, is also the one appointed by the Joint Committee. She will make her report in duplicate. All expenses incurred will be met by the Patriotic Fund. So everything is plain sailing.

In addition to our joint work of meeting dependents, we are meeting every train coming into Edmonton on which there might be any soldiers. We have a very nice card of welcome on which is also printed an invitation to come to us if ill or in trouble. To the men at the station we offer cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate, etc. These with baskets are kept at both stations in cupboards provided for the purpose. The Railway authorities have been very kind in assisting us with the details to make this arrangement possible.

VISITING HOSPITALS

In regard to visiting hospitals, a splendid committee has been formed. Besides the Military Hospital and Convalescent Home, three other hospitals in which the S.C.R. men have beds are visited weekly. The convener, Mrs. Biggs reports that they are being most cordially received. Requests for cigarettes, tobacco, fruit and sweets, etc., are granted as soon as received in the office and parcels are immediately despatched, addressed to each particular individual in care of the matron.

The outpatients of the S.C.R. are also being visited by the above committee.

DUNCAN SMITH.

1st Vice Pres. and Hon. Gen. Supt.

Societe Francaise de Secours Aux Blessés Militaires.
21 Rue Francois I, Paris.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

2. 1. 1919.

SIR :

I wish to send you my thanks and those of the Société aux Blessés Militaires for the rapidity with which, upon receiving our request, the Canadian Red Cross Society sent food to the town of Montcornet, in the Aisne, which was reported to us as lacking everything.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has again yet another time merited the gratitude of the provinces of the east of France.

With many thanks.

Signed: The Delegate for the Devastated Provinces.

YOU EAT A CHRISTIE BISCUIT
YOU EAT THE BEST

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., Limited

Purest and Best
WINDSOR SALT

THE CANADIAN SALT CO., Limited

WINDSOR, ONT.

Five Roses

THE GUARANTEED FLOUR FOR BREAD, CAKES AND PASTRY

By Special Appointment to His Majesty The King

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited

MONTREAL

FORT WILLIAM

WINNIPEG

MEDICINE HAT

THE LARGEST MILLERS IN
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

FOOD CONTROL LICENSE NOS.
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Wholesale Dry Goods

MONTREAL, - QUE.

SEND Wrigley's

TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

◀ DOUBLEMINT ▶ ▶ SPEARMINT ▶ ▶ JUICY FRUIT ▶

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

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

AN APPRECIATION BY CANON SCOTT

Canadian Red Cross Officers' Hospital,
Hotel Petrograd,
17, North Audley Street,
London, W.I.
February 24th, 1919.

The opening of a Hospital for Canadian Officers has met a long-felt need. Much had been done for the men of the Canadian Army, but nothing had been done, except in the Establishment of the I.O.D.E Hospital, for the Officers. When they were wounded or invalided home, they had to go to British Hospitals where they were more or less separated from their personal friends. Now there is a Special Canadian Home in which they meet their friends and comrades, are attended by Canadian doctors and looked after by Canadian nurses. The whole place, as I know from personal experience, breathes the Spirit of Canada and, from the moment of entering it, the patient is surrounded with the atmosphere of the Home Land. To those who have not had a Hospital experience, this may not mean much, to those who are sufferers, it means a great deal. The Hospital ought to have been Established three years ago.

The Hotel Petrograd is in a delightful part of London, easy of access and with its bright convenient rooms, each with its own fire place, is well suited for a Hospital. The lounge and drawing room down stairs and the large dining room with its many nicely furnished small tables, have nothing of the usual Hospital look about them.

Of the kindness and consideration of the Staff, the O.C. the Matron, and her band of Nurses, one speaks with the deepest gratitude, every one is filled with the spirit of cheerfulness and hope which alone can make tolerable the long and tedious weeks and months of Hospital treatment.

There is the same camaraderie among the patients here as there was at the front and no one leaves this Hospital without a feeling of gratitude mingled with regret.

I would say to the people of Canada who so generously supported this Red Cross Society that if they could see the benefits and comforts this Hospital has given to Canadian Sick and Wounded Officers, they would be more than repaid.

F. G. SCOTT.

Le Village Reconstitue.
8 Rue Lavoisier, Paris.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

SIR :

We are deeply touched by what our Canadian friends have done for us during the War. The friendship between Canada and France is faithful and long established and our Canadian friends have again reminded us that the bond of union remains. We wish to thank them for their kindness.

Signed ; VICE PRESIDENT.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF LIMITED

PURITY FLOUR

MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

BAKER'S COCOA

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

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MONTREAL, Can. Established 1780 DORCHESTER, Mass.
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The SIMPSON Company
TORONTO



"A BRITISH COMPANY"

COMFORTS for SOLDIERS

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

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

Penman's Knit-goods

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Underwear Hosiery Sweaters

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Bryant Press
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131 to 133 JARVIS ST., TORONTO TELEPHONES—MAIN 2377 and 6333

WEAR



à la Grâce Corsets

THE BEST CORSETS MADE AND SOLD IN CANADA

Dominion Textile Co., Limited

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

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Hearts Made Glad by Red Cross Workers

HOSPITALITY SECTION (Miss Torrance)

A small but most gratifying opportunity for service came to the Hospitality Section a short time ago. A young Canadian in the R.A.F. who had once before been helped by this Department—in the way of finding a home in the country for him in which he might spend his leave—found himself with several other young Canadians in a camp near a small English town. They knew no one in this place and found their hours of leisure both lonely and irksome. One day he bethought himself of the Hospitality Department of the Canadian Red Cross and of what they had once before done for him under somewhat similar circumstances. So he wrote to them and told them of his lonely plight. On receipt of his letter the Red Cross immediately wrote to several people whom they knew to be residing in the neighbourhood and they received a prompt and generous response with the result that several charming homes were thrown open to the Canadian Officers and they may go at any time and enjoy their hospitality so they have no longer any cause to complain of loneliness.

Every officer who comes to this department and wishes for a place to spend a holiday is sent to some charming spot and when his visit is over he writes us a letter full of gratitude in which the only note of regret is that the happy days have come to an end. The following is but one of many letters written in the same strain :—

DEAR MISS TORRANCE :

Owing to our short stay of only a couple of hours in London, Mr. — and myself were unable to call and thank you for making it possible for us to visit Mrs. Menzies. We had a very fine time and our only regret was that we were unable to get an extension to our leave. There are indications that we are soon going to Canada and I am quite anxious to start, although my last few months have been very pleasant indeed."

Yours, etc.,

To quote a grateful little note from a wounded Tommie on his way back to Canada—the letter was written on his arrival in Liverpool. He is waiting in No. 5 Canadian General Hospital until he can be sent out to Canada. We regret that we cannot give this letter exactly as it is written. He writes :—

"DEAR FRIEND:

I arrived in Liverpool safe and was met by ambulance all right and I thank you very much for your kindness and thank the lady who came to the train and the one that put up the box—it was lovely—and give my regards and love to all—I am feeling pretty good—hoping you are the same—from Spr. . . ."

During the recent influenza epidemic the Canadian Red Cross has been able to do much towards helping the families of Canadian

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

CHEER THE BOYS UP

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

Great North Western Telegraph Company

"DOMOLCO"

The Best Molasses

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

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO., LIMITED

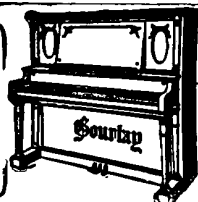
HALIFAX, N.S.

In the
 manufacture
 of

Gourlay Pianos

No limitation of cost
 hinders
 achievement

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



SEAMLESS BRASS and COPPER TUBES

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

Whatever your musical tastes or inclinations may be, the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PLAYER PIANO

will perfectly interpret your every mood. It is the Player-Piano that anyone can play—the patented aluminum action "wear proof" and "weather-proof" Player-Piano.

HEINTZMAN HALL, 193-195-197 Yonge St., Toronto

MASON & RISCH, LIMITED

230 Yonge St., opposite Shuter

"The Home of the Victrola"

ALL RECORDS CARRIED

THE GREAT REPUTATION
 OF THE

Gerhard Heintzman Piano

Has been earned through honest endeavor during the past half century
 New Illustrated Booklet Free on Request.

Gerhard Heintzman, Limited, 41 WEST QUEEN ST. (Opposite City Hall) **Toronto**

soldiers residing in England. In cases of the dangerous illness of some member of the family, the man is sometimes brought back from France and where the wife or mother is ill or unable to write, the Red Cross carries on the correspondence and uses its influence to bring the man to England; or in case of death often make all the funeral arrangements for the stricken family.

ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT (Miss Erika Bovey)

This Department is still very busy although the daily number of fresh casualties is very much less. Still illness (influenza, trench fever and other troubles caused by exposure in winter weather) and accidents bring some of these each day. Also the transfer of men from hospitals in France to hospitals in England or from hospital to Convalescent Homes necessitates new entries upon the casualty cards already in our files. Of course it is understood that each new case requires a card to be made out and an entry made of the nature of the casualty together with the name of the hospital to which the man has been sent and also we must record the discharge of men from hospital. Many are given sick leave until they are sent out to Canada or are returned to reserve units in England. Now that many wounds are completely healed men whose joints and muscles have stiffened during the period of healing are being sent to hospitals where they may have special treatment, massage and exercise, to help them to use again the injured member. It can be easily understood that all these movements of wounded men make work for this department not to mention many letters which must still be written in answer to the enquiries of anxious relatives. To quote a letter of thanks which we have received from a wife to whom we have been able from time to time to send particulars regarding the condition of her husband :—

“DEAR MADAM :

I want to thank you and the ladies of the Red Cross to whom I am indebted for the frequent account I receive of my husband's condition. We look for your letters most eagerly feeling that the information they bring is just what we are seeking to know. Often-times my husband will refrain from telling just how bad he has been and our conjectures are often more alarming than if we knew the whole thing. Thanking you again most sincerely for your untiring effort to keep us posted in news of him, I am, etc.”

PARCEL DEPARTMENT (Mrs. David Fraser)

During the three weeks dating from January 4th to 25th, the number of parcels sent out was 2,891. This is not a very large number in comparison with busier times. 177,980 cigarettes and 1,276 packages of tobacco were issued during this period. Also fruit was sent out to 454 officers and men. The apples received from Canada were a very great treat and every Canadian in hospital at Christmas time received a share; 1,250 cases of apples were sent out. All were much appreciated and numerous letters of thanks from matrons, sisters and men were received. Each day come many special requests—there is just now a great demand for mufflers,

OUR BEST FRIEND
— in —
PEACE or WAR
A SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, ETC., "MALTESE CROSS" RUBBER FOOTWEAR
AUTOMOBILE, CARRIAGE AND TRUCK TIRES

Dominion Bridge Company, Limited

— MONTREAL, P.Q. —

STEEL STRUCTURES

DESIGNED, FABRICATED AND ERECTED

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Manufacturers of
Automobile, Motor Truck, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires
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In addition to Lantic "Fine" Granulated every housewife should keep in
her pantry a supply of

Lantic Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

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

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LTD., MONTREAL

Always
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INFANTS-DELIGHT
TOILET SOAP

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Limited, TORONTO
MAKERS OF FINE SOAPS AND PERFUMES, SINCE 1865

The CANADIAN BRIDGE CO., Limited

Walkerville, Ontario

Manufacturers of

RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES

LOCOMOTIVE TURN-TABLES, STEEL BUILDINGS, AND STRUCTURAL
IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
MONTREAL OFFICE IN NEW BIRKS BUILDING



EXCELLENCE IN RAILWAY SERVICE IS EXPRESSED IN WHAT

THE GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

IS OFFERING THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

UNEXCELLED ROAD BED

SUPERB DINING CAR SERVICE

COURTEOUS ATTENTION

MODERN EQUIPMENT

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

gloves, socks and sweaters. Such articles are being greatly needed in the wintry weather. The kit bags which we send to men in hospital are always received with joy as the following letter will show :—

“DEAR FRIENDS :

I received one of your Red Cross Kit Bags the other day for which please accept my sincere thanks. This may seem a small letter of thanks but it would require the whole of the writing pad to express the gratitude I feel and being wounded through my right arm I am unable to write so much.

Yours, etc.,

Large indents for fancy work are filled and sent to Canadian Hospitals and also to individual men in Imperial Hospitals. An invalid chair was sent to a special man from the British-Canadian Red Cross, San Juan Fund.

KILLED AND MISSING DEPARTMENT (Mrs. Ellisen)

One last effort is being made to ascertain facts and particulars of the death of men who are still reported “missing.” In many cases in place of the rather hard report “Believed killed,” we are now able to send to sorrowing relatives some story received from a repatriated prisoner who has proved beyond doubt that he was a witness of the death of the man in question and who has given us some details of the manner in which the man died. We spoke in our last report of the “Searchers” who are being sent into the camps of repatriated prisoners. The Canadian Red Cross has received recommendation from Headquarters that all Canadian Areas are to be searched. One paid searcher is sent out to each area and he generally secures some voluntary assistance from persons living in the district who are able and willing to devote some time to this work and in this way as nearly as possible every man in the camp is questioned and very gratifying results are being obtained. The following is a grateful little note from a nursing sister; we were able to send her the address of a soldier who could give her an account of the death of her brother :—

DEAR MRS. ELLISEN :

I thank you more than I can say for the information about my brother and for the address of one who was there when he was killed. May God bless the Red Cross workers for all they do to soften and sweeten the hard bitter trials of this world.”

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT (Mrs. Gibb Carsley)

This department is still busy. 50 bags of mail were received and distributed during the first 3 weeks in January. We are now able to give some figures for the year just ended—the total number of bags of newspapers received during the year 1918 was 1,088.

The following letter received from one of our hospital visitors gives an idea of how much the Canadian newspapers mean to the wounded men :—

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Cor. King and Victoria Streets, Toronto

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND DEBENTURES ISSUED

LIFEBUOY

CLEANS
and
DISINFECTS

HEALTH SOAP

The Canada Life

Established
1847

Head Office:
Toronto

ENQUIRE ABOUT OUR MODERN PLANS

SPECIAL INDEMNITY CAPITAL RETURN MONTHLY INCOME ETC.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

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

ASK FOR PARTICULARS — GIVING DATE OF BIRTH

Head Office

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"Mrs.—begs to acknowledge most gratefully all the papers sent to Barry Road Hospital for the Canadians, especially—the generous allowance sent in the last two weeks and hopes they will be continued. Every time she goes there—which is twice a week or oftener—she is greeted with 'Any more papers Canadian Sister?' A fresh convoy of sixteen men came in this week and the papers were the first word they had had from home and they even saluted the papers. 'Canada,' 'Life' and 'Colliers' are still great favourites."

The Paisley Women's Patriotic League endowed a bed in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, Cliveden, when that hospital was established early in the war. Twice since that time has it been the good fortune of a wounded boy from Paisley on reaching "Blighty" to be tucked between the sheets of the cot which bears the name of his own home town. The following item is copied from a Paisley paper:

"Spr. Jas. Tooke, in a letter to his mother from hospital at Taplow, Bucks, England, tells that a brass plate on the bed he occupies has this inscription, 'Presented by the Women's Patriotic League of Paisley, Ontario.' "So you see," he writes, "I'm a long way from home, but still sleeping in a home bed. So you may thank the ladies of the society for this use of the bed while I'm here. I just noticed it yesterday, so I started in to shine it up, and if I do say it myself, it's the best and cleanest bed in the ward."

As a result of the recent Red Cross campaign in Vancouver and District a cheque for \$98,669.63 has been received at the Dominion Headquarters. This drive was held in November last.

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Red Cross Overseas Cannot yet be Demobilized

BY MISS MARY MACLEOD MOORE, Jan., 1919.

There are people who felt the day the Armistice was signed that the war was completely ended and, automatically, things went back to the position they occupied before the 4th of August, 1914.

Yet sick and wounded men are not cured because the guns are silent. The men tossing in fever, and those lying very still, day after day, while a fractured femur heals, do not rise from their beds and walk because the German troops have returned to their own country. The blind have not their sight restored, the lame do not become whole. Though the fighting has ceased and the Peace Conference holds the attention of the world there are thousands and thousands of sick and wounded soldiers still needing our care and our supplies.

The last soldier left in hospital, as the result of this war, must have the same tender care and attention, and the same anxiety must be felt for his comfort and happiness as in those days when the first wounded arrived in England from the awful battle fields of France and Flanders.

Thus there is no Armistice for the Red Cross.

You would realize this if you could see the busy workers at the Canadian Red Cross Headquarters in England and in France; if you could see a constant stream of parcels going out to hospitals all over the country; if you could read the reports of the hospital visitors, who know that these are the last "boys" they will have to visit after nearly four years of work; if you could see the Warehouses and learn that cases were going to France to be distributed among the French and Belgian towns now free from the German yoke, and find other cases were starting off to Serbia which needs all the help that can be given her.

It was interesting to see all this during the early days after the signing of the Armistice and to hear the Red Cross workers speak of their work.

Time and again Canadian women came to the office to tell of their plans, "now that the war is over and we are going home." But there is no armistice for the Red Cross. The workers listened and then turned again to their lists and their letters and their parcels and their cases as if the war were still at its height. As long as there is a Canadian soldier in hospital the Red Cross carries on its work as the deputies of the fathers and mothers and wives in Canada waiting impatiently for that day when their men may go home, not to march in triumph through the streets as returning heroes, but to come quietly back, a little pale and tired, perhaps, not quite well enough to go home at first, but happy to be in Canada once more and just as much heroes as the others who marched with waving flags.

No Canadian soldier in hospital had reason to feel that he was not an object of interest because the armistice was signed. The Red Cross remembered each man, just as those at home had worked and given that each soldier in hospital might have a happy Christmas,



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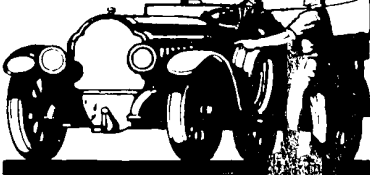
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knowing that across the seas his dear ones were thinking of him and talking already of "next Christmas."

For weeks beforehand the cases of Christmas stockings had been arriving, all gay and attractive and festive. For weeks the various Provinces seemed to have vied with one another to send the most alluring stockings as well as the cases of puddings, of maple sugar, of oranges and apples—in these days when fruit costs a small fortune in London. It was a happy Christmas for the men who knew that there was to be no return to the front and that their next Christmas would be spent at home. As I look at the list of cases received and their contents, for the week which ended on December 14th, for example, I realize that Canada knows there is no Armistice for the Red Cross.

Do you yourselves realize all that you are doing ?

Take this particular week alone, in which no fewer than 10,185 cases were received from the Provinces of Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Quebec. Ontario sent 9,654, of which 8,213 were apples—good firm Canadian apples, and in these days in London a good dessert apple costs as high as sixty-five cents. You can get them for less, but even rather shabby ones are seventy-five cents a pound.

Then there were over eighty cases of Christmas stockings in the week's consignment, 50 cases of maple sugar, 290 of tomatoes, 30 of Christmas puddings, and cases and cases of the bags, bandages, bedding and clothing which have been the labour of love of Canadian women through all the war years.

No, there is no Armistice for the Red Cross, but you know that already and are acting on the knowledge.

Financial Statement

Contributions by Provinces:

	Previously	March	To-date
Alta.....	\$ 484,652.61	\$ 1,484.45	\$ 486,137.06
B.C.	362,373.23	105,170.98	467,544.21
Manitoba.....	964,471.72	873.25	965,344.97
N.B.	65,794.63	175.00	65,969.63
N. S.	397,381.68	535.00	397,916.68
Ontario.....	3,251,317.69	23,647.05	3,274,964.74
P. E. I.	48,862.90		48,862.90
Quebec.....	489,348.06	1,308.70	490,656.76
Sask.....	1,745,575.83	5.00	1,745,580.83
Yukon.....	30,512.14		30,512.14
U. S. A.....	609,523.20		609,523.20
Cuba.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Other.....	321.62		321.62
	<u>\$8,470,135.31</u>	<u>\$133,199.43</u>	<u>\$8,603,334.74</u>

A shipment of 2368 boxes of apples overseas during March made the month's showing amount to 3,236 cases. The majority of the articles were for refugee relief, but the shipments also contained 5,675 sphagnum dressings and pads.

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ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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

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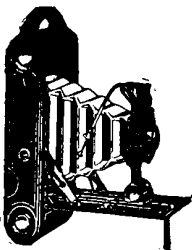
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Their R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.....	\$ 500 00
Col. G. A. Sweny.....	500 00
Mrs. G. A. Sweny. In memoriam Col. G. A. Sweny, late Colonel Royal Fusiliers, chairman Central Council Canadian Red Cross Society, 1917.....	1,000 00
Lt.-Col. 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
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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
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.....	260 00
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	16,254 00
Staff, Bank of British North America, Montreal	119 64
Seaforth Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society	100 00
Rothsay, N.B.....	100 00
Additional subscriptions.....	109 07
Interest Account.....	1,169 37
Grand total.....	<u>\$32,309 73</u>



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No. 3—1000 Tucketts' Ar-Na or T & B Cigarettes.
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Particulars of other packages gladly sent upon request. Special arrangements made with Societies, Associations, etc., wishing to send large quantities overseas for general distribution to the Canadian soldiers.

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