



# Canadian Red Cross Society

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Canadian Red Cross

## DOMINION-WIDE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Week of  
OCTOBER 4TH  
1920



WHY?



(See Page Three)

TORONTO, CANADA

# The Canadian Red Cross Society

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410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO

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# CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Head Office: 123 BAY ST., TORONTO

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No. 48

BULLETIN

JAN.-FEB.-MARCH, 1920

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## Red Cross Campaign for Members —Why?

The week of October 4th, 1920, has been set apart by the Canadian Red Cross Society for a Dominion-wide drive for membership. It is the desire of the Society to see every man, woman and child in Canada a member of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

### WHY?

The time between the present and October 4th must be employed in answering that question, so simply and so conclusively as to find everyone ready and willing when the date arrives, not only to pay the dollar fee, but to become a member of the Society in the real sense of the word.

Two outstanding facts should be borne in mind in connection with the peace-time work of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Red Cross Societies of the other nations of the world. The first is that the League of Nations and the national Governments which were signatories thereto deliberately and without warning chose the Red Cross Society as the medium through which the people of those nations would render voluntary service for the "improvement of health and prevention of disease," both in their own and other lands. The second is that having accepted the responsibility which has been placed upon it, and accepting it willingly and gladly, the Canadian Red Cross must enlist the full and hearty co-operation of all Canadian citizens if it is to play the part which the world is waiting for it to perform.

If the Canadian Red Cross Society has a big national duty to perform, but a national duty which is to be done as a voluntary service, does it not follow that it requires and must have the support and backing of a membership of voluntary sympathisers? If funds were the only object in view, a huge campaign such as will be carried out during the week of October 4th would not be organized for the purpose of getting *One Single Dollar* from each adult, and *Twenty-Five Cents* from each junior throughout the country. From a purely commercial standpoint, the campaign would not be worth the expense of organization, publicity, the manufacture of the special pin which will be given to each member, if money were the sole object or the primary object.

The membership campaign during the week of October 4th will be for *Members*. Each member, senior and junior, will be a voluntary sympathiser with the peace-time objects of the Society, which are, speaking in the broadest terms, the "improvement of

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health and prevention of disease," this work being done always as auxiliary aid to the Governmental Health bodies. During the war the Canadian Red Cross did not specialize in membership; the work was of another order. In peace-time, the individual is essential. His fee is needed, but his moral support is more important still.

A healthy Canada, a Canada which will lead the world in its low percentage of preventable disease, is a national ideal big enough and broad enough to include all and appeal to all. No Government Department, working alone, can bring such an ideal to reality. But the Government Departments of Health with the wholehearted assistance of a great national membership of the Canadian Red Cross Society need stop at nothing short of the ideal. That is one reason for a membership campaign for the Red Cross Society throughout Canada during the week of October 4th.

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### TO KEEP YOUNG

The Life Extension Institute, in its December Health Letter, promulgates, along with other interesting information, the following rules for keeping young:

1. Do not eat too much, especially of meat and of rich, highly seasoned foods.
2. Eat plenty of fruit and bulky or green vegetables.
3. Take exercise—not half-heartedly. Get heated ! Use your muscles !
4. Rest and relax. Few people know how really to relax. Study the cat and see how she gives herself up and lets go every muscle.
5. Live cleanly. Live your best and you will not be a victim of vice. Many degenerative diseases are due to infections from bacteria. Exercise, care of the teeth and gums, the prevention of constipation by proper food, are great helpers to avoiding disease.
6. Keep serene. Live simply.
7. These are not rules for playing safe. We must always dare and do: strive, work, play, love, learn—intensely. Vivid enjoyment of each day, giving up everything and relaxing each night. That is the way to keep young.

## The Canadian Red Cross sent Three Delegates to Geneva for Conference

Beginning on March 2nd, and continuing for the balance of that week, the first General Conference of the League of Red Cross Societies was held in Geneva. Since April last, when the conference at Cannes was held as a forerunner of the organization of the League in Paris a few weeks later, the number of constituent parts has grown from five to thirty. Each of these thirty National Red Cross Societies had the power to send five voting members to the General Council in Geneva.

Canada was represented at the meetings by Lady Drummond, His Honour Sir Richard Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and President of the Saskatchewan Red Cross Society; and Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., President of the Alberta Red Cross Society. It is yet too soon to have a report of the meetings from the Society's own representatives, but the subjects which were to come up for discussion were known in advance.

In addition to the appointment of five more Governors, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the general topics were arranged under two main heads, namely, the improvement of public health and prevention of disease, in accordance with the programme mapped out at the Cannes Conference in April last; and the consideration of the programme of service in peace-time of each National Red Cross Society and the most effective means of extending its membership and resources.

### LEAGUE HAS ALREADY WIDENED

Already the special departments existing under the League of Red Cross Headquarters at Geneva number thirteen. At the head of each is a world expert who brings for the benefit of the nations the result of years of special study and research, and who slowly but surely is securing and documenting the particular phases and aspects of the problems of his subject as connected with the thirty-odd National Red Cross Societies through which the League works. The various departments to date are:

Medical Information and Publication.	Sanitary Engineering.
Child Welfare.	Malaria Division.
Nursing.	Vital Statistics.
Miscellaneous Communicable Diseases.	Tuberculosis.
Laboratory Division.	Industrial Hygiene.
Museum Division.	Venereal Diseases.
Library Division.	

Each National Society represented at the General Council was asked to send as complete information as possible by its delegates concerning (1) the present membership and resources of its Society; (2) its form of organization; (3) the conditions and needs in the country which may appropriately engage its attention; and

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(4) the programme of service which is contemplated for the immediate future.

A general discussion in such a representative gathering could not fail to bring many helpful practical suggestions. Those which are appropriate and applicable for Canada will be eagerly sought from the returning delegates of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

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## From the Alabaster Box

The following letter from the Director of Chaplain Services of the Department of Militia and Defence has been received at the Head Office of the Canadian Red Cross Society:

Ottawa,  
25th February, 1920.

MY DEAR COLONEL MARSHALL:

Every month I receive reports from the Chaplains doing duty in the various hospitals in the Military Districts, and D.S.C.R. Hospitals throughout Canada, and almost invariably they speak of the excellent work being done by the Red Cross, and I wish to pass on these words of encouragement to you as head of the Organization. It is to us as Chaplains a great source of encouragement and help to know that to every reasonable appeal for comforts for these men the Red Cross has made a most satisfactory response.

A report lying before me now has this to say with regard to Winnipeg:

"I cannot speak too highly of what they have done in connection with Tuxedo Hospital. An ambulance and touring car for emergency are in constant use and placed at the disposal of the hospital in taking out patients. Spinal carriages, wheel chairs, and special appliances have been supplied by the Society. In one case, a patient unable to leave his ward for fourteen months since the advent of the carriages has been able to attend the Walker Theatre and visit the Red Cross Lodge and other places. I understand that the Society will endeavour to assist patients to make trips to climates that are necessary for them to visit."

The reports of what your Organization did at Christmas-time were most flattering indeed, and I wish to pay you my tribute, and wish you all God-speed in the continuation of this work.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) WM. BEATTIE,  
*Colonel, Director Chaplain Services.*

## Central Council Met, Toronto, February 3, 4, and 5.

Once again both the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts were represented at the Council meeting of the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto on February 3rd, 4th and 5th, and the annual meeting on the afternoon of the 5th. Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were in attendance at all sessions and showed the same interest and insight into the work of the Society which they have ever evinced. Lady Drummond's presence at the meetings for the first time since her return from England was marked with expressions of pleasure.

Since the last meeting of the Council, the Chairman had visited England and inspected the final demobilization of the equipment. Colonel Marshall emphasized the advantage which the Society had enjoyed in having Colonel Blaylock as Chief Commissioner, particularly during the final process of disposing of the supplies and equipment and the restoration of temporary hospitals to their original state. At great personal inconvenience, Colonel Blaylock remained with the Society until the final close of its overseas work, and the result has been a most enviable settlement for the Society.

As the meeting just prior to the annual one, the Council found many routine matters requiring consideration and discussion. The election of officers brought the announcement of changes, as the Chairman of the Executive, Colonel Noel Marshall, declared his intention of retiring from office in the near future, and Mrs. H. P. Plumptre resigned as Honorary Corresponding Secretary.

The funds of the Society, its officers and staff, a permanent headquarters for it which will be purchased in the city of Toronto, a Dominion-wide membership campaign which will take place in October next, the extension of the Junior Red Cross organization, the appointment of delegates to represent the Society at the first General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva in March, the promotion of an Advisory Committee to co-ordinate all voluntary work akin to that of the Red Cross Society, the consideration of many and varied appeals, both for money and supplies from within Canada and without, the discussion of future assistance for Siberia; these and other items upon a well filled agenda occupied time and thought for two and a half days. Various of the subjects mentioned are enlarged in other parts of the BULLETIN.

Those who were present at the meetings were: Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, with Miss Saunders, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Henderson, and Captain Balfour, A.D.C.; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Colonel Fraser, A.D.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Marshall, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, Mr. F. Gordon Osler, Mrs. H. Fleming, Victoria; Mrs. C. B. Waagen, Miss Pinkham, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Alberta; Judge R. Rimmer, Mr. H. C. Pope and Commissioner A. B. Perry of Saskatchewan; Mrs. Colin Sewell, Quebec City; and Lady Drummond,



CENTRAL COUNCIL GROUP, TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1920

*Front Row—Left to Right:* Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall, Chairman of Council and Executive; Lady Drummond, Major-General G. Sterling Ryerson; Mrs. Colin A. Sewell, Quebec City; Sir John Gibson, Hamilton; His Honour, Lionel Clarke, Esq., Lt.-Governor of Ontario; His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire; Her Excellency, the Duchess of Devonshire; Mrs. William Dennis, Halifax; Mrs. H. P. Plumtre; Mrs. H. Fleming, Victoria; Mr. F. Gordon Oster; Mr. Beverley S. MacInnes.

*Back Row—Left to Right:* Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines; Dr. J. W. Robertson; Mr. C. B. Allan, St. John; Judge Rimmer, Arcola (behind Her Excellency); Mr. W. R. Miller, Montreal; Col. A. E. Gooderham (behind Mr. Miller); Mr. H. C. Pope, Moose Jaw; Commissioner A. B. Perry; Mrs. T. D. Brown, Regina; Miss Fieba Sutherland, Regina; and Frances Ballance, Regina.

Mr. W. R. Miller and Mr. David Law of Montreal; Mr. C. B. Allan, of New Brunswick; Mr. H. E. Mahon and Mrs. Wm. Dennis, Nova Scotia; and from Ontario and Toronto, Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Leonard; Mr. B. S. MacInnes, Doctor J. W. Robertson, Mr. K. J. Dunstan, Major-General G. Sterling Ryerson, and Colonel A. E. Gooderham.

## Roumania's Appreciation of Canadian Red Cross

In December last, immediately upon his return from England, Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Marshall was notified by cable that he had been accorded the Regina Maria Cross, First Class, by the King of Roumania. The decoration itself arrived later, and was accompanied by a most charming letter from the Queen of Roumania, written in English and by Her Majesty's own hand.

So simple and sincere is the message of thanks which Queen Marie conveys to the members of the Canadian Red Cross that each of those members will be glad to read the following letter:

DEAR SIR:

Bucharest,  
Dec. 13th, 1919.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of sending you personally a word of thanks for all the wonderful help you have sent out to Roumania.

You can little realize what your aid meant to me, the Queen, who has been struggling since three years against such very heavy odds. To see one's country invaded, looted, destroyed, handicapped in every way, and to be unable to relieve all the misery, is a great torture.

Thanks to the wonderful generosity of the Canadian Red Cross, I was able to help thousands, and it touched me quite particularly that all their gifts were put into my own hands to distribute as I thought best, thus giving me the almost holy joy of helping my people as a mother should be able to help.

Colonel Boyle has been an invaluable aid—he has seen my country in its greatest misery and stood by us faithfully when so many dared not stay, so his heart has understood what your gifts have meant to me.

The name of "Canada" is now known throughout Roumania, and it is a sweet satisfaction to me to hear her name blessed by thousands of suffering women and children.

The King hopes that you will accept the Regina Maria Cross, First Class, as his special appreciation of your kindness.

I shall never forget what you have done for my people.

(Sgd.) MARIE,  
*Queen of Roumania.*

To Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Marshall, Chairman,  
Canadian Red Cross Society,  
Toronto, Canada.

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## Provinces Have Planned Practical Peace Programmes

With the exception of Nova Scotia, which completed a more or less elaborate peace-time programme, printed in the last issue of the BULLETIN, the Provinces have covered their needs in the simplest possible paragraphs, liable to change as the work proceeds, but giving the workers a definite object and a concrete programme for the immediate present.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

As the result of a largely attended and extensive conference on the part of various bodies called together by the British Columbia Red Cross Society in Vancouver in January, two resolutions were passed, each fairly short and simple in text, yet each embodying a tremendous undertaking. Resolution No. 1 reads as follows:

THAT Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Officer of Health, be advised that the British Columbia Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society is prepared to furnish and maintain ten Public Health Nurses to be sent to Red Cross First Aid districts to be suggested by him, and to provide the moneys to train the nurses, equip the necessary stations and to make up the difference between the fees and charges earned and collected and the amount required for equipment and salary, it being understood that such stations and nurses are to be distinctly Red Cross, arrangements for training and keeping up the supply of such ten nurses to be made with the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The second resolution is as follows:

THAT a Committee, consisting of Messrs. John Ridington, F. W. Jones, A. P. Black, and A. J. Forsyth, be appointed to investigate the wisdom and possibility of establishing and maintaining a Red Cross Chair of Public Health in the University of British Columbia, in connection with the Department of Nursing now established therein, and to co-operate with the Provincial Authorities in the education of Nurses devoting themselves to Social Service. The Committee shall report at the next regular meeting of the Executive, to be held in March.

### ALBERTA

The memorandum from the annual meeting of the Alberta Provincial Branch is more general in tone, and embodies the entire field rather than one or two particular phases which have been specially undertaken. The skeleton organization recommended by Alberta seems particularly desirable inasmuch as this would permit any community to retain its charter, a privilege surely to be appreciated. Alberta's memorandum in full is as follows:

Provincial efforts directed to:

1. *Continuance of visiting and assistance to Military Hospitals and returned soldiers in Civil Hospitals.* The care of sick and wounded soldiers is the first obligation devolving upon the Red Cross Society as primarily organized for war purposes. It is the duty of the Red Cross and of each Branch, to continue and complete the war work of the Society.

2. *Organization to deal with Emergency and Relief.* This entails:

- (a) Maintenance of active Branches with Auxiliaries wherever possible.
- (b) Skeleton organizations in those places where Branches embark on no definite work.
- (c) Enrolment of voluntary workers of all classes.
- (d) Maintenance of thoroughly equipped supply stations at certain centres throughout the Province.

3. *Assistance to Soldiers and their Families* entailing if necessary:

- (a) Establishment of Emergency Hospitals or Red Cross Health Stations amongst communities of returned soldiers where the Government is not prepared to take action.
- (b) Maintenance of Convalescent Home or Homes for discharged soldiers to be supported by Red Cross Branches, as a Provincial effort.
- (c) Maintenance for some time to come, of Rest Homes or Hostels at certain centres.
- (d) Care of destitute or orphaned children.

4. *Promotion of instruction in First-Aid and Home Nursing* to be carried on under auspices of St. John Ambulance Association wherever possible.

5. *To awaken public opinion* in all matters pertaining to Health and Public Welfare. To assist wherever possible in measures to promote Child Welfare, Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, Venereal and other diseases. To promote sanitary conditions and to disseminate in a popular form information from national and provincial sources, which may lead to the improvement of health and prevention of disease. Red Cross to immediately collect data in regard to Child Welfare and Child problems throughout the Province, with the view of placing a report in the hands of the Provincial Government prior to the next session of the legislature, suggesting that legislation be passed to meet the serious questions arising in connection with these problems.

6. *Junior Branch Work.*

This work contemplates the organization of Junior Branches in connection with Schools throughout the Province, with the assistance of the Department of Education. Suggested that some special work should be chosen for Junior Branches, such as the mainten-

ance of a Children's Hospital. Money to be raised by efforts of the children through plays, bazaars, concerts, etc.

#### Local Efforts.

1. Where no active work is carried on by a Branch, districts should maintain skeleton organization to assist with relief or emergency.

2. Branches to co-operate with Local Health Boards in all matters affecting Health or Welfare of community, and to encourage Public Health propaganda.

3. The furnishing of assistance to Hospitals either Local or Municipal, wherever necessary or advisable. Branches to act as Auxiliaries to Hospitals.

4. Encourage the promotion of a knowledge of first-aid and home nursing.

5. Relief in cases of distress or sickness requiring aid of Red Cross, especially amongst soldiers and their families.

6. The maintenance, if desirable, of small Cottage Hospitals or Community Centres, or provision for a District Nurse if advisable.

7. Development of local work in accordance with the needs of local communities.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

While Saskatchewan was giving most careful consideration to the needs of its immense section of the Dominion, holding conferences and mapping out plans, along came forecasts of the influenza, and Saskatchewan sat down and evolved an Emergency Nursing Service without delay. The service included an Enrolment Bureau for registered nurses in different parts of the Province, a pamphlet of rules and regulations for members of the Service, a distinctive Red Cross Nursing Service uniform, and the formation of a Central Committee for the Provincial direction of all emergency work. This Committee includes the following bodies:

Provincial Red Cross Commission Chairman.

President, Provincial Red Cross.

Provincial Health Officer.

Representative from College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Representative of the St. John Ambulance (Provincial).

President of Registered Nurses' Association.

Director of School Hygiene.

The Emergency Service is but the development of the policy of the Saskatchewan Red Cross as adopted at its annual meeting, but the unusual necessity hastened the work, and has resulted in what will no doubt be a permanent and highly beneficial adjunct to provincial health work.

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## MANITOBA

The Manitoba Red Cross did not hold its annual meeting until February 17th. Rather more practical in its method than some of the other Provinces, the Manitoba Executive brought its peace work for the coming years down to a financial basis, and as it were cut its peace-time garment according to the cloth. As the financial statement showed a fairly generous supply of material, the garment will cover a large field and will include, in addition to that first great responsibility which is recognized by the Society as a whole, and which is the soldier who still requires medical attention, emergency work, continued medical and nursing service in isolated districts of the Province, child welfare, increase in the number of graduate nurses, improvement in the training given and the creation of a post graduate course for nurses in connection with the University of Manitoba. Already at the request of the Provincial Board of Health, four nurses have been placed in districts urgently in need of such service, and four additional nurses will be placed at the disposal of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

## ONTARIO

As in the case of other of the Provinces, Ontario took a rapid step in peace-time work as the result of the emergency during the influenza outbreak. Therefore at the beginning of March the Ontario Red Cross has placed its first nurse in a community adjacent to the city of Toronto. No greater justification of this action could be found than in the attitude of the community as a whole which, in its official capacity, has made every possible effort to co-operate and supplement the much needed service which is being rendered.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

There are only four short paragraphs in New Brunswick's proposed plan for peace-time operation, but the fulfilment of those proposals in their entirety would make of the Province a model health centre. The programme, together with the amplifying discussion, is as follows:

### FIRST.

The continuation of Red Cross Aid to soldiers in hospitals under the care of the D.S.C.R., as now carried on by the New Brunswick Provincial Red Cross Hospital Committee.

#### *Discussion:*

The primary object of Red Cross endeavour is toward the welfare and the ameliorating of the sufferings of soldiers. The hospital equipment does not extend to the supplying of extra comforts and luxuries that may be provided by the Red Cross through its Hospital Committees and by the agency of its visitors. The hospitals under the jurisdiction of the New Brunswick Provincial Red Cross Hospital Committee include that at Fredericton, the hospital at River Glade for incipient cases of tuberculosis, the Lancaster Hospital at West Saint John, and the County Hospital

at East Saint John for advanced tuberculosis patients. Co-operation with local organizations whose objects are toward soldiers' aid, and the establishment of friendly relations with the patients and their families is suggested. The work of this Committee must of necessity be carried on with close affiliation with the S.C.R.

#### SECOND.

Establishment of Cottage Hospitals in such districts as may be indicated by the Department of Health.

##### *Discussion:*

The necessity of these hospitals in remote or isolated districts is apparent. The establishment of one by the Provincial Red Cross is advocated; others to follow if the experiment proves successful. These hospitals to include from 3 to 5 beds. The staff to include a graduate nurse, who would have such surgical knowledge as would enable her to assist a doctor in operations of a serious nature; a Victorian nurse who would do house to house visiting and the work peculiar to the Victorian Order; a V.A.D., or semi-trained nurse, who would go into the homes and relieve the mother in the care of ailing children, prepare meals if the mother were unable, see that children were ready for school, and be the link between the home and the visiting nurse. A small motor car should be included in the equipment of the hospital in order to cover distances quickly and in case of accident to bring assistance as rapidly as possible.

#### THIRD.

Provide funds for an educational campaign during summer months through isolated parts of Province.

##### *Discussion:*

This Campaign to include illustrated talks of a popular character on Health, Sanitation, Child Welfare, the necessity for care of teeth and eyes, pure water, danger of infection from open drains. These talks to be arranged under the supervision of Department of Health.

#### FOURTH.

Provide funds continuing organization of Provincial Red Cross, and for holding in warehouses ready for disaster or epidemics, supplies now available (those left from war supplies are already stored by Health Department, Saint John), and to supplement such supplies as advisable.

##### *Discussion:*

It is essential if the organization is to continue over a number of years that funds be available for printing, stationery and publication of literature—in a word, for secretarial purposes. It is also essential that such supplies now on hand be catalogued and stored for emergencies that may arise. The fire at Oromocto, the "Flu" throughout New Brunswick, and the fire in Saint John, when tenements were burned, are instances that may be cited of cases where instant help was necessary. Co-operation in this work with local bodies is desirable.

# The Departure of the Canadian Red Cross Society

(Translated from *Le Temps*, Paris.)

The Canadian Red Cross is leaving us. All is over—like the traveller, his journey well accomplished, our Canadian friends, grown so dear to our hearts while we suffered in common, return to their native land. According to their fashion of taking leave, and with their accustomed hospitable grace, they wished to bring together their companions in work at a farewell lunch.

I represented *le Temps*, and I am to be congratulated since, from that friendly re-union, I have extracted for the benefit of our companions, the list of their good deeds. France must know it.

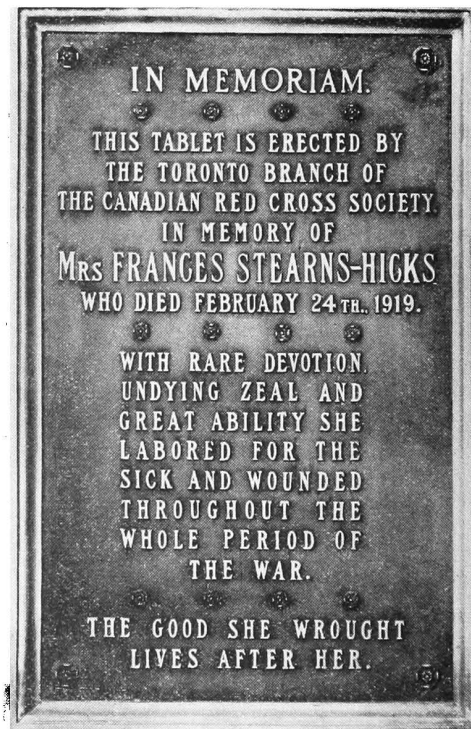
Surely it is not only by their gifts that their brotherly love has been revealed to us with all its stirring care. Thanks to the help of our paper, I have had the pleasure of helping our confreres in their work. I have seen them at the time they pitched their tents and bungalows, watching for the greater shade of the hospitable pavilions. I have followed them to the bedsides of their first sick; we were there in 1916; the meridian hour of Verdun struck on the dial of Destiny. Each night, the wounded—and what wounded!—left for the stations. “Where are we going?” they asked, still panting after the battle. “To the Canadians,” was the reply. Then, none of the brave people failed to mark their content by saying, “Ah, that is good,” counting for themselves perfect security after the uncertainty of so many vicissitudes and sufferings.

And how right they were, those Poilus. While the surgeons, with all their heart and all their science, the nurses, with all the lightness of their actions, worked, comforted, healed, the Canadian soldiers made secretaries of the French, their wounded brothers. How often has my throat tightened and the tears come to my eyes listening to them dictating messages to their parents in the still rooms. Sometimes, I listened to their conversations:

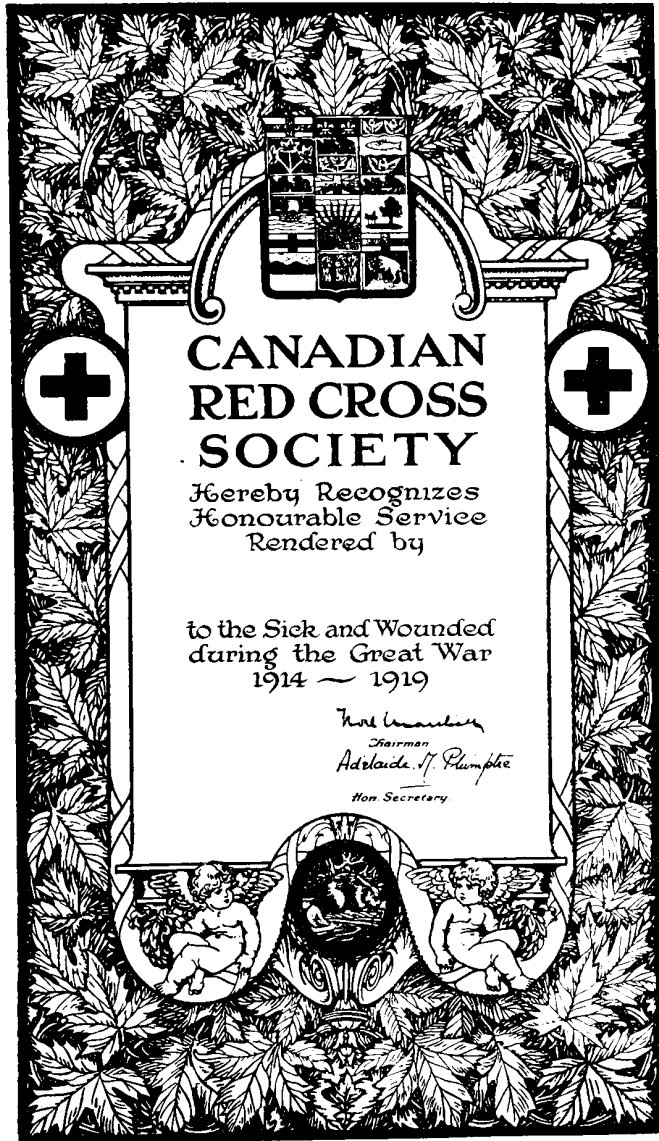
“Well, is it nice at your home? There is plenty of wheat, is there not? . . . And then, the machinery? . . .” Simple questions which made them forget for the moment the cruel war. How our parents, reading those cherished lines from their wounded would have been surprised by the old manners of speaking, those of our common forefathers.

Little by little, the atmosphere became so sweet there, in that field outside Saint-Cloud where the hospital was pitched, that our men ended up by forgetting the horrible past. “Ah, how happy we are here! But when we must go, how sad.” Thanks to the kindly courtesy of the officers, the people of Paris were accustomed to taking the Canadian ambulance as a matter of course on the streets. There it was after noon on Sunday, and there it stayed for hours to listen to the roaring of the cannons being tested at Mont-

Valerien. "There, that is 150, good, but hard to work," said the artilleryman listening in his wheel chair. And all along the boulevards, between us and those down below, friendly and pleasant conversations were engaged in—an oasis in the desert of war.



Tablet placed in the Canadian Red Cross Lodge at the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital, Christie Street, Toronto, by the Toronto Branch of the Society, in memory of the late Mrs. Stearns-Hicks. Throughout the war and until a few days previous to her death Mrs. Stearns-Hicks gave her entire time to her work as Superintendent of supplies for the Toronto Red Cross.



Certificate of Recognition which will be given to all organized bodies which rendered assistance to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

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## League of Red Cross Societies Would Build Barrier Against the World Enemy—Disease

The BULLETIN of the League of Red Cross Societies which has been appearing regularly since August, 1919, contains much that is of interest to anyone who realizes the wonderful possibilities of the peace-time Red Cross Society in the realm of the prevention of disease. While there was no thought at the outset that the League would be more than a co-ordinating power and a channel through which would be transmitted to the National Red Cross Societies in its membership, and therefrom to the local branches and the individual communities, the findings and rulings of its expert chiefs of departments, yet the extremity of the chaotic condition of Central Europe and the Balkan States, and the action of the Supreme Economic Council, has brought the League into the actual administration of relief. Of this work the BULLETINS contain concise reports. Copies may always be obtained from any of the Provincial Headquarters.

The Red Cross Societies of many of the nations have contributed generously through the League to the effort to counteract, to some extent, conditions which exist in Poland. Typhus is the scourge which must be exterminated in Poland if it is not to sweep westward over Europe. The country is the thoroughfare for refugees returning from Russia, whither they were driven by the retreating Russian army.

"Typhus is the disease of poverty and misery and it accompanies mass-movements and great migrations of peoples. The louse is the direct means by which the infection is carried from one person to another, but over-crowding and under-feeding are large contributing factors of its spread. For the stamping out of typhus the delousing of the people and the disinfecting of the inhabitants are essential."

Assistance both in providing nourishment and the means to fight effectively the typhus scourge in Poland have been rendered to the League by the Red Cross Societies of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Portugal and Roumania.

The Canadian Red Cross has made no special effort in the direction of Poland for the reason that Siberia, geographically a nearer and more pressing claim, has demanded its attention and aid. During the last four months of 1919, supplies to the value of \$150,000 were dispatched to Siberia to be distributed by the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner to that country, Lieut-Colonel D. Douglas Young.

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## Red Cross Advisory and Consultative Committee

*"That the greatest good may be done with the most economical and effective use of all available resources."*

It is constantly necessary in following the progress and development of the peace-time work of the Canadian Red Cross Society to pause and review the advancement which has been made, the change which has been effected, the spirit of acceptance which has been created, and the concrete plans which have come into existence through the straight pressure of events. It is only by such a review that one realizes how much has been done, how very much can and should be done.

At its Council meetings in Winnipeg in September last, the Society announced a peace-time policy, more or less theoretical, which extended to the various Provinces freedom of action and power of co-operation in the establishment of peace-time foundations and relations. One by one, the Provinces have gone ahead, have surveyed their respective fields, conferred with the Governmental bodies, to whom the Red Cross Society is at all times auxiliary, and other organizations and bodies more or less concerned, and have come to some definite purpose. The purpose has varied; in some instances, it is more definite than in others. The co-operation also varies, but in every instance there has been co-operation of one sort or another. But varying as the purpose and the means of attaining it may be, one common characteristic is attached to each of these provincial policies; namely, each is an honest, simple endeavour to meet an existing need, and to better conditions which cannot be denied. It would therefore seem that the peace-time policy of the Canadian Red Cross as applied by its provincial divisions, must be eminently fitted to meet local conditions.

Satisfied with the local application of its peace-time policy, the Central Council, at its February meetings in Toronto, devolved a plan of practical co-operation for its Dominion body, that it might have and share the benefit of conference with those whose objects are kindred. An Advisory Committee was proposed in the following resolution:

WHEREAS under the terms of the Peace Treaty a League of Red Cross Societies was called into existence:

AND WHEREAS the Canadian Red Cross Society in accepting membership in the League has hereby become responsible for carrying out the objects set forth in the Treaty, viz.: The promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering:

AND WHEREAS it is the policy of the Red Cross Society:

(a) To carry its peace-time work in cordial and intelligent co-operation with other nationally organized and voluntary bodies also engaged in the promotion of public health service; and

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(b) To assist in bringing about, by the voluntary action of such bodies, co-ordination, to the largest practicable degree, of their activities in order that the greatest good may be done with the most economical and effective use of all available resources.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED :

1. That the Executive Committee be directed to arrange for the formation of a Committee to be called the Red Cross Advisory and Consultative Committee, to be constituted as hereafter provided for:

2. That the duties and powers of the Committee be: (a) To advise its constituent bodies on means whereby, by their voluntary action, the largest measure of co-operation between and amongst them may be secured and the greatest degree of appropriate co-ordination of their activities may be arranged; (b) To take into consideration any suitable question submitted by any of the bodies represented on it and to report the result of such consideration to all its constituent bodies.

3. That the Executive Committee appoint three representatives and that each Provincial Branch be requested to appoint a representative.

4. That the Dominion Department of Public Health, the St. John Ambulance Association, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Canadian National Committee for Combatting Venereal Diseases, the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the Canadian National Health Association, and other eligible bodies be each invited to appoint two representatives.

5. That the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, and the Canadian Association of Public Health Officers, and the Association of Medical Officers of Canadian Militia, be each invited to appoint two representatives.

6. That the Executive Committee be directed to arrange for the calling and holding of the first meeting, and that thereafter the Advisory and Consultative Committee arrange the order of its own procedure.

The Committee is at the time of going to press still in the formative stage.

#### PROVINCIAL PLANS

Nova Scotia, first to greet the rising sun, was first in the field with a clear-cut, finished programme of work. New Brunswick, however, was not long in following in line, with a short but most practical outline which appears in another part of this Bulletin, along with the proposed plan of action of other of the Provinces.

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## The Red Cross League Draws World Experts

From recent numbers of the BULLETIN of the League of Red Cross Societies, the following information is obtained:

The Office of the Director-General announces the appointment of Mr. William Cowper Boyden as Commissioner of the League for Poland.

Mr. Boyden is a prominent American lawyer and has had wide experience as a director of several large corporations. He was for six years an overseer of Harvard University.

The Office of the General Medical Director of the League announces the appointment of Doctor Edouard Rist as Chief of the Division of Tuberculosis. Dr. Rist is Physician-in-Chief of the department of tuberculosis at the Laënnec Hospital in Paris. His distinguished services in the fight against tuberculosis are well-known to the medical profession. He has been a prominent member of many international congresses and was a representative for France at the Medical Conference held in Cannes in April, 1919, at the invitation of the Committee of Red Cross Societies. He has been, until recently, Director General of the Public Health Service in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Business Department of the League announces the appointment of Mr. Donald W. Brown as honorary Associate Business Manager. Mr. Donald W. Brown has arrived in Geneva and has taken up his duties.

The following appointments to the Medical Department of the League are announced:

Professor George Chandler Whipple, as Chief of the Division of Sanitation. Professor Whipple is Professor of Sanitary Engineering at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he is also Secretary of the School for Health Officers, Massachusetts, and Member of the Council of the Massachusetts State Department of Health. He is the author of a number of scientific works and text books on Sanitation, among which may be mentioned one upon Vital Statistics, which has just been published. He was a Member of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917. Professor Whipple has obtained leave of absence from Harvard University and has entered upon the duties of his new office;

Colonel Francis L. Longley, Sanitary Engineer, and during the war Director of the Service of Water Supply for the American Expeditionary Forces, as assistant chief of the Division of Sanitation. Colonel Longley has taken up his duties in Geneva;

Dr. Thomas R. Brown of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, as Chief of the Division of Medical Information and Medical Publication. Dr. Brown has not only an international reputation as a scientist, but is a particularly versatile writer. He took up his duties in Geneva, December 1st;

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Miss Alice Fitzgerald, as Chief of the Division of Nursing. Miss Fitzgerald has been Director of the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross in Europe. During the war she has had wide experience in Europe, and has been decorated by the Italian, French, and British Governments for signal service, which she performed in all of these countries;

Dr. George C. Shattuck of the Harvard Medical School, as General Medical Secretary of the League. During the severe typhus epidemic in Serbia, 1915, Dr. Shattuck was Executive Officer of the commission which eradicated this disease from Serbia. Later, he received the commission of Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order by the British Government;

Colonel Henry H. Shaw of the Medical Corps, U.S. Army, and of the Surgeon-General's Office, who has had very wide experience in health administration and sanitation in the field, will take charge of the Field Work of the League in the prevention of communicable diseases in Eastern Europe. Colonel Shaw will have with him Lieutenant-Colonel George Fordham of the Medical Corps, and Major S. H. Dunn, formerly of the Sanitary Corps, who will assist him in this work.

The following appointments to the Department of Information and Publication have been made:

Chief of French Section, M. Georges Milsom;

Chief of Italian Section, M. Arturo Bajetto;

Chief of Spanish and Latin-American Section, M. Juan R. Larrosa.

The office of the Secretary-General announces the appointment of Mr. Max de Salis as temporary Assistant to the Secretary-General.

The General Medical Office of the League announces the following appointments:

Dr. Octave Monod, as Assistant Chief of the Department of Tuberculosis. Dr. Monod, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has taken during the war a prominent part in the organization of anti-tuberculosis measures in the French Army.

Mr. C. R. Hewitt, as Librarian of the League. Mr. Hewitt, formerly of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, has been until recently librarian of the Royal Society of Medicine, London.

The Department of Information and Publication announces the following appointments:

Mr. George D. Gribble, as member of the English Section.

Professor A. Sottile, as temporary Chief of the Italian Section.

Mr. L. E. Gielgud, formerly Captain in the British Army, has arrived in Poland and will act as representative of the Department of Organization.

Mr. Harry Heath, of the Comptroller's Department, has also arrived in Poland.

## Sign of the Red Cross will stay at Winter Port

Although the port work as carried on by the Canadian Red Cross Society at the request of the Government Repatriation Committee is officially at an end, the part which the Society played in rendering practical assistance to women and children arriving in Canada for the first time was so effective and necessary that it has been found well nigh impossible to close the department entirely. At the winter port of St. John the local Red Cross has provided a tiny rest room, while the small monthly expenditure authorized by the Central Society provides the services of a nurse for emergencies.

The women and children who pass through the Red Cross rest room are in the main the families of Canadian soldiers, for while these are no longer brought back on special boats there are still a number to come on the regular passenger ships.

Speaking of the situation, one of the St. John workers says: "The nurse is a godsend at the port, and the tiny rest room is overcrowded every boat. The mothers are so glad to have a chance to rest and clean up a bit, the babies go to sleep and all sorts of troubles are cleared up in its small compass. One of the nicest things is the fact that the officials all come to us in trouble and that the Red Cross is a sort of mother to the lame, and the halt, and the blind—mentally, morally and physically.

"The work which we are doing here is absolutely necessary—did I not consider it as such I could not continue in anything so strenuous, much as I love my town."

### FINAL REPORT FROM QUEBEC

The Quebec Red Cross Society, which played its part in the meeting of dependents from May last until the close of navigation, has sent the following final report of this branch of its work:

When the "dependents" of Canadian soldiers began arriving in Quebec on the opening of navigation in May, 1919, a "Welcome Committee" was formed, all local patriotic societies were represented on it, and to each organization a special duty was assigned, that every assistance might be given to the women and children on their first arrival in Canada.

To the local Red Cross Society was allotted the task of caring for the women and children in the "Rest Room."

In this "Rest Room" were some 25 or 30 beds, in charge of a very efficient staff of V.A.D.'s, and here, or on the sofas scattered about the room, the sick or weary women rested until their trains left the depot. In the lavatories, equipped by the Red Cross with every convenience, the women and older children could make a comfortable toilet, while members of the Society bathed, dressed and fed the babies.

Clean clothing was there for all in need, and carefully sterilized feeding bottles were prepared for the tiny ones, quantities of milk and food being ready also for the long railway journeys.

Fruit, biscuits and such light refreshments were given in the "Rest Room," and from their canteen, the I.O.D.E. supplied tea, coffee, etc.

It was the duty of certain members of the Red Cross to attend to and amuse the children during the wait for trains, giving some mothers a much needed relief, and rocking horses and games provided for this purpose were much appreciated by the small people. Toys given to them for the train journey were doubtless a great boon to all.

Various necessary minor dressings were done here, and in case of sickness or collapse, a small hospital was organized in the building, where the Society cared for the patients until the medical authorities could take charge.

A Visiting Hospital Committee was convened to continue the Society's ministrations to those delayed on their journey by illness, and to provide all necessaries for travelling.

From early summer till late autumn, members of the local Red Cross and their associates, the V.A.D., gave practical proof of their unflinching kindness and patriotism in the work allotted to them.

Forty-eight ships carrying dependents were met, and in response to a telegraphic request from Provincial Headquarters, the hospital ship *Megantic* was met and over 1,200 wounded received a warm welcome and gifts of fruit, comfort bags, tobacco and soft drinks.

The medical staff in charge of the four trains used for these wounded men was supplied with clothing, hospital requisites, etc., in all, 2,839 articles, besides fruit, refreshments, socks, etc., for each man.

The Canadian Red Cross nurses on the "dependents' " trains were also supplied by the local branch with absorbent cotton, gauze, safety pins, etc., as well as with 7,438 articles of clothing, etc., for the women and children.

Late in the season, it being found impracticable to supply the surgical necessities and clothing from the Canadian Red Cross in England, the Quebec local branch provided 24 ships with such things as would be required on their next voyage westward with dependents; these included 4,912 articles, and cigarettes were also given to the men on one or two of the ships.

The furnishings for the Clearing Depot Emergency Hospital, and for the nurses' room, were provided; 337 articles of clothing were supplied for the former.

Summarized, the Quebec Branch distributed during 1919 navigating season:

Distributed at Clearing Depot (besides food, medicines, etc.)	13,640	articles—clothing, etc.
For use of nurses on trains	7,438	" " "
" " on ocean voyages	4,912	" " "
" " on hosp. train <i>ex Megantic</i>	2,839	" " "
" " in emergency hospital	337	" " "
	<u>29,166</u>	" " "

Expenditure:

Supplies . . . . . \$ 9,788.50

Expenses . . . . . " 501.12

\$ 10,289.61

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## Canadian Red Cross will Develop Dominion-wide Junior Organization

The extension of the Junior Red Cross organization in Canada is generally conceded to be one of the most important duties of the Society. Upon the child in the school depends much of the Red Cross support of the future. In the assimilation of the new Canadian, whose parents were born in other countries, into the Canadian Red Cross Society, many health problems will be solved, many preventive measures will become a matter of course.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the only ones which, as yet, have given serious consideration to the organization of junior branches of the Canadian Red Cross. Yet it was in Sherbrooke, P.Q., that the example was set. Reading of the Sherbrooke Junior Society in an early number of the BULLETIN, Miss Emily Holmes-Orr in October, 1915, organized the handful of children in the little village of Northgate, Saskatchewan into a Red Cross Branch, which never during the succeeding years of the war ceased the small effort to help. These children are proud of the fact that their letters for wounded soldiers in hospitals in England were forwarded by Lady Drummond herself; their war work and their connection with the Red Cross Society gave them a glimpse of Empire which they must otherwise have missed, and which they will never forget.

Northgate's example was followed by hundreds of other towns, villages and school districts in Saskatchewan, and later the movement spread to Alberta. The cordial co-operation which the Department of Education has accorded the movement marks it with the stamp of official approval.

Just before the Council meeting in Toronto in February, a conference was held in Regina of the junior organizers of that Province and Alberta. As a result the following recommendations were brought in to the Council and unanimously adopted :

1. That an extensive organization of Junior Red Cross is important for the future success of the Red Cross movement in Canada.

2. That the Junior Red Cross is the medium through which the Canadian Red Cross can best introduce among our children and young people a knowledge of the aims and objects of the Red Cross Society and such Red Cross activities and instruction as have an educational and social value.

3. That it shall serve to enlist the sympathies and services of our children and young people on behalf of suffering childhood, and the needs of those children less fortunately situated than themselves.

4. That it should encourage, through unselfish sacrifice and the knowledge of human needs, those broadening interests and intelligent sympathies which make for the growth of true citizenship.

5. That it should make Red Cross service applicable generally to the health of children and young people and, through instructing

in the aims and purposes for which the Red Cross exists, and the enrolment of Junior Members, it should insure the development of Red Cross work.

Having regard to the importance of Junior organization, the following recommendations are submitted for the consideration of the Central Council :

That the Canadian Red Cross should promote the development of Junior work:

1. By calling the attention of each Provincial Branch to the importance and necessity of this movement.
2. By the organization of National Junior Membership Campaigns to be conducted annually at the same time as the campaign for Senior Members.
3. By the issuing of special Junior Membership badges and certificates to which each child shall be entitled on the payment of a membership fee of twenty-five cents.
4. By the publication of matter of such a character as to attract and interest children and young people, and to be of service to teachers and organizers of junior work, and that special study as to the interests and needs of children should be made in connection with this publication.



NORTHGATE, SASK., JUNIOR BRANCH  
Canadian Red Cross Society  
Organized Oct. 7th, 1915

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The following policy and plans in regard to organization are suggested:

1. That while each Provincial Branch shall have full autonomy in developing its Junior work, it is advisable that as far as possible the work be organized in close co-operation with the Departments of Education of each Province and any other Department concerned.

2. That Provincial Branches should request each Local Branch to appoint a Junior Red Cross Committee to include if possible a member of the local School Board, and that this Committee should be responsible for the supervision of Junior Red Cross work. It will be the duty of this Committee, through one or more of its members, to keep in touch with the children, attend the meetings of the Junior organization, and supervise personally the work of the Junior Red Cross. In districts where no Local Branches of the Red Cross exist, and it is impossible or inadvisable to organize a Local Branch, the Provincial office should endeavour to appoint either a Junior Work Committee or some person resident in the district to act as an accredited representative of the Red Cross for the supervision of Junior work.

In cities or in districts where there are a number of schools and many children to be organized, it is suggested that one Central Junior Branch should be formed with groups of children organized to act as auxiliaries to that Branch.

3. That membership in Junior Branches be limited to young people under 18 years of age.

4. Each Provincial Branch shall decide to what special purpose money raised by Junior Branches shall be devoted, but all funds thus raised shall be expended in connection with work for children in the Province in which monies are raised.

Those in charge of Junior work should bear in mind that membership fees or contributions should be raised by some special effort, or self-denial on the part of the child, and not through the medium of parents or interested friends.

5. That Provincial Branches make any grants necessary from time to time from senior funds to the Head Office for the carrying on of Junior work on a national basis, or to any central fund which may be created in connection with this work, but that no assessment should be made for such purpose on the funds raised by Juniors.

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### THE THREE PERSONAL IDEALS FOR WHICH THE LATE SIR WILLIAM OSLER, REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY, STOOD

“To do the day’s work and not bother about the morrow.”

“To act the Golden Rule.”

“To cultivate such a measure of equanimity as would enable me to bear success with humility, the affection of my friends without pride, and to be ready when the day of sorrow and grief come to me to meet it with the courage befitting a man.”

## University Privileges open to Nurses in the Province of Ontario

On surveying the Universities of the Province of Ontario with regard to the education that is offered the nursing profession, one finds the opportunities rather limited for the ever-growing and broadening field that the nurses are now being asked to meet.

Education should be in the hands of the University. Efficiency and economy demand it. No Department of Nursing has as yet been established in any of the Ontario Universities. The members of the nursing profession wishing to further their studies, or specialize in branches of the profession, will find a limited programme open to them in the curriculum of the Toronto University. There is not a definite Public Health Course, but under the Department of Social Service, a special series of courses or studies is open for the part time students. Nine Toronto hospitals have availed themselves of the lectures to arrange for their graduating classes or senior pupils to have a weekly lecture course on medical social subjects throughout the college year. Graduate nurses are eligible to enter also as part time students taking selected courses, or as full time students taking the full one year's programme, which entitles them to a certificate.

The course in medical social service occupying the academic year meets two of the requisites of the Public Health Nurse—first, the theory or groundwork on social and economic conditions and institutions; second, supervised field work in Public Health Nursing. This branch is carried out in co-operation with the Toronto Board of Health, where excellent field work is afforded, but there is nothing covering definite technical lecture courses on all branches of Public Health Nursing. One feels this need sadly, as this eight months' course is not going to fill the greater, broader needs of the Public Health Nurses now turning to the field, and that our developing and progressive communities now demand of their Public Health Nurses.

S.A.B.

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### A HEALTH CABINET

West Virginia has formed a health cabinet for the state, including the commissioner of health, the superintendent of schools, the sanitary engineer, the director of nursing service, the supervisor of rural schools, the director of the farm bureaus, and a representative of the Red Cross. The cabinet has decided to focus its attention on one county in the state at a time, and to make a demonstration in it over a period of three months as an indication of what may be done. Representatives of different kinds of social work—ten to twenty of them—will be sent into the county. An attempt will be made to examine every school child and most of the adults, to hold nutrition clinics, and so on.—*The Survey*.

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## The Eleventh Annual Meeting Minutes

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society was held in the Pompeiian Room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, February 5th, 1920.

Lieutenant-Colonel Noel G. L. Marshall presided over the meeting, which was well attended by a representative Toronto audience, in addition to the members of the Central Council.

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were present, and also His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Lionel Clarke.

The Council members present were as follows:

The Chairman; Mrs. H. P. Plumptre; Mr. F. Gordon Osler; Mr. B. S. MacInnes; Major-General G. Sterling Ryerson; Doctor J. W. Robertson; Colonel R. W. Leonard; Mr. K. J. Dunstan; Mrs. William Dennis, Halifax; Mr. H. E. Mahon, Halifax; Mr. C. B. Allan, St. John; Lady Drummond, Montreal; Mrs. Colin Sewell, Quebec City; Mr. H. C. Pope, Moose Jaw; Mrs. C. B. Waagen, Calgary; Miss M. Pinkham, Calgary; Mrs. H. Fleming, Victoria.

### MINUTES

Upon motion of Major-General Ryerson, the minutes were taken as read.

### CENTRAL COUNCIL REPORT

The Chairman outlined the proceedings of the Council and Executive for the past year, and touched on the headings of the Central Council Report, copies of which had been circulated and will appear in the Annual Report. The adoption of the Report was seconded by Mr. C. B. Allan of St. John, and carried.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. F. Gordon Osler presented the Financial Statement as prepared by the Auditors, and which will appear in the Annual Report, and after a short explanation of the various items, moved the adoption of the Report. This was seconded by Mr. H. E. Mahon of Halifax, and carried.

### CENTRAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Mrs. Plumptre, in moving the re-election of certain members of the Central Council whose three-year term of office had expired, and in addition the election of five new members to the Council, made reference to the past work of the Society, the organization which was being freed as active military duties ceased, and the great opportunity for future voluntary service when, as a complement to the Governmental bodies, the Red Cross would assist in building up a healthier Canada. She spoke of the League of Red Cross Societies working side by side with the League of Nations. Mr. H. C. Pope of Moose Jaw seconded the elections. Carried.

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#### AUDITORS

The Chairman moved the appointment of Messrs. Robertson, Robinson and Company as the Society's auditors for the coming year. This resolution was seconded by Colonel R. W. Leonard. Carried.

#### ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY

His Excellency urged the continuance of Red Cross effort that the standard of the nation's health might be raised. Instead of going around Canada officially opening such institutions as sanatoria, His Excellency thought there might one day be the pleasant duty of officially closing these institutions as no longer necessary. His Excellency recalled Canada's Red Cross obligations under Chapter No. 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which entailed a two-fold responsibility, namely, its international and domestic relations, and expressed the opinion that it is the duty of the present generation to see that the foundations of a great nation such as Canada is bound to become, are well and truly laid

#### CO-ORDINATION

The resolution providing for the formation of an Advisory Committee, quoted in full in another part of this BULLETIN, was moved by Doctor J. W. Robertson.

In seconding the resolution, Mrs. William Dennis of Halifax emphasized the fact that the responsibility of the peace-time programme of the Canadian Red Cross had been laid upon it, instead of being sought, but would be carried out to the best of the ability of the Canadian Red Cross membership. Carried.

#### JUNIOR ORGANIZATION

Mrs. C. B. Waagen brought in the recommendation regarding Junior work which had been passed by the Council, and which is quoted in full in another part of the BULLETIN.

Mrs. Fleming of Victoria seconded the resolution, which was carried.

#### THANKS FOR COLONEL MARSHALL

The following resolution was moved by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire:

"WHEREAS Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Marshall has, owing to ill-health largely the result of his splendid devotion to the work of the Canadian Red Cross, intimated his intention to resign as Chairman of the Executive Committee;

AND WHEREAS he has from the foundation of the Society been a member of the same, and has throughout the years of the World's War been a member of the Central Council of the Society, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, and has filled for three years the position of Chairman of the Council;

THEREFORE this Society in Annual Meeting assembled desires to express to him its appreciation of the tireless energy

and the wisdom with which he has guided the conduct of the Red Cross Society. The inspiration he has given to Canada by his devotion to the welfare of the sick and wounded, and the debt of the Society to him for the manner in which its work has been carried on cannot be over-estimated."

His Excellency expressed the opinion that although Colonel Marshall might be relinquishing office, he would always be actively connected with the work. Lady Drummond seconded the resolution and referred to the many special qualifications which had fitted Colonel Marshall to be the Society's Chairman, and had made it a pleasure to work with him.

Lady Drummond spoke briefly of the work of her Department during the war, and of all those who had assisted.

In responding, Colonel Marshall spoke of the delightful relations and co-operation which had at all times existed between the officers of the Central Society, namely: Colonel G. A. Sweny, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, Mr. B. S. MacInnes and himself. He referred to the unrecorded pledge which these officers had adopted at the beginning: "God helping us, no sick or wounded Canadian soldier shall want for any comfort."

#### THANKS FOR MRS. PLUMPTRE

Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire moved the following resolution of thanks for Mrs. Plumptre, stating that she felt the sentiment expressed would be re-echoed by all of Canada:

"Your Council regretfully reports the resignation of Mrs. Plumptre, who has so splendidly filled the very arduous position for several years of Honorary Superintendent of Supplies and Honorary Corresponding Secretary.

"Mrs. Plumptre has devoted many hours of every day exclusively to the work of the Society, and her accurate knowledge of all details of the work and her splendid ability have been of inestimable value to the cause.

"She resigns the position of Honorary Secretary because she finds it impossible to carry on the work in addition to the duties entailed by the Presidency of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross to which she has been elected.

"I beg to move a very hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Plumptre for her splendid services and thereby to record our grateful appreciation of her never-failing inspiration and self-sacrificing energy which have contributed so greatly to the successful working of the Society."

Mr. K. J. Dunstan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Plumptre in her reply, made reference to the parts which Her Excellency and Lady Drummond had played in connection with the war work of the Society, and paid tribute to Colonel Marshall, with whom she had been so closely associated.

The meeting then adjourned.

## 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 Highlanders, by his mother, Mrs. H. D. Warren.....	1,000 00
Hume Blake, Esq.....	100 00
Edward C. Jones, Esq.....	250 00
Hon. F. Osler.....	100 00
W. R. Miller, Esq.....	100 00
Russell, Man., Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Sir Edmund B. Osler.....	500 00
B. S. MacInnes, Esq.....	125 00
Col. R. W. Leonard.....	1,000 00
Brig.-Gen. W. F. Sweny.....	100 00
Milton Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Weston Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Montague Allan.....	100 00
In Memoriam, Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, late Commissioner Canadian Red Cross Society, by Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland.....	1,000 00
Bequest from the late Lena Swain, Denfield.....	100 00
Mrs. H. P. Plumtre (The Gift of a Friend).....	100 00
J. Gordon Jones, Esq.....	100 00
Col. C. S. MacInnes.....	100 00
Lady Perley.....	250 00
D. B. Hanna, Esq.....	175 00
F. Gordon Osler, Esq.....	100 00
New Brunswick Provincial Branch, C.R.C.S.....	100 00
Col. Wm. Ponton, K.C.....	100 00
Archibald Freer, Esq., Chicago (Canada's Victory Bonds).....	5,000 00
Linden Mennonite Church (through Alberta C.R.C.).....	505 00
Linden Mennonite Church, per Acme Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society.....	317 65
Bequest, late Pte. Maurice Francis.....	342 73
Lt.-Col. Claude G. Bryan.....	100 00
On account of amount donated Estate late Isabella Miller of Perth, cash and securities to the value of.....	23,686 93
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
Hugh A. MacKay.....	280 00
Cowichan Station, R.C.S.....	100 00
Lacolle Circle of Workers, Quebec Branch.....	100 00
Estate, late Pte. Thos. Collison.....	110 28
Duncan, B.C. Branch, C.R.C.....	100 00
Estate, late John T. Small.....	1,000 00
Additional subscriptions.....	149 30
Interest Account.....	3,473 80

Grand Total..... \$44,178 71  
March 9th, 1920.

