go. I was afraid the cow's interest in me might be renewed.

Uncle Ned was standing at the top of the hill watching me and grinning unfeelingly.

"Why are you in such a hurry?" he asked. "The train doesn's go for half an hour yet." I disdained to reply. To tell the truth, I haint any breath left to talk

with. "I thought it looked like a particularly intelligent cow," said he, "but, of course, you had a better chance to look at it." "Well, anyway," I gasped, "I took its picture.

Swiss cows look as much alike as the wooden imitations of them they sell at Christmas-time. They are all the same color-a pearly-gray splashed with brown and ea h one wears a broad leather band aro nd its nec from which is suspended a bell. These bells are very heavy, and many of them are elaborately engraved. Some of them are as big around as d nner plates. And the noise they made is something frightful. They never stop jang ing.

In the spring the cows are taken up to the high Alps to pasture, and in the fall they are brought down to the valleys for the winter. A lady who spent the mon h of Jine in In erlaken told me that this year, on account of the cold wa her, the cattle were not driven up till June, and visitors in .nterlaken were nearly s nt distracted by the noise they made passing through the village. The no se was not confined to the daytime by inv means; sometimes in the middle of the night the inhabitants would be startled out of a sound sleep by the tan n; of thousands of cattle, and the disco dant jangling of their bells.

The milk is taken down to the villages by milk-carriers. The milk is put in a large, wooden receptacle, and carried on the back. Sometimes they go several miles up the mountain to get the

While we were at Kleive Scheidegg, an avalanche kindly performed its little stunt and avalanched for us. We heard it before we saw it. There was an awful roar like a hundred freight trains pounding along. The avalanche was so mear that we could see it quite plainly. The snow slid down the mountain and shot over a precipice like a river of foam. The noise startled the cattle; they stampeded; and the wild clangor of their bells was added to the terrifying sound of the avalanche.

We returned to Interlaken by the Erindlewald Valley, which is very beautiful, but not as grand or imposing as uterbrunner. All the mountain resorts we passed, which, at this time of the year are generally packed with tourists, were empty-hotels closed, and nothing doing.

Our next little trip was to the Harder. The Harder is one of the rocky walls of Interlaken. A funiculaire climbs up this giant precipice, and deposits you at the hotel which crowns the summit. There is a fine terrace with a stone wall around it to keep you from falling into the next world, and there is a big telescope to look at the other mountain peaks with, for as soon as you get on top of one peak, the first thing you do is to look at the other peaks. From the Harder there is a magnificent view of the Jungfrau and its white-crested comrades; and, by leaning over the stone wall, you can look down on Interlaken. It looks like a little toy town, and the shade trees look like small lines of shrubbery.

A company of French - Swiss soldiers were merrymaking on the terrace while we were there. They drank beer, sang songs, and smoked innumerable cigarsand spent a good deal of time looking at the Jungfrau (which is twelve miles away) through the telescope.

Told About Ireland.

"An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were talking together of domestic affairs. The Englishman said he told his wife every thing—all about his business affairs. The Scotchman, who was a prudent canny sort of man, said he was quite wrong; he told his wife nothing at all that happened. The Irishman said they were both wrong; for he told his wife a lot of things that never happened at all." - His Honor Judge Rentoul.

tion to the Medical Serv-

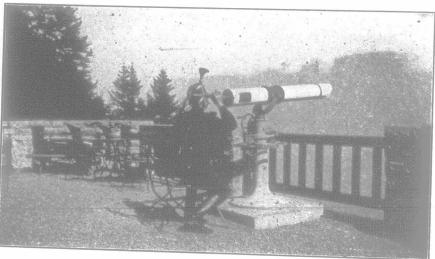
European War. By Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson, M.D., R.M.O., President of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

ices in the Great

It may truly be said that never in the history of the world has there been and will there continue to be for many months such wholesale slaughter as is now being perpetrated on the battlefields of Europe. Estimating the combatants at 2,000,000, which is under the mark and not counting the Russian and Austrian forces at all, it can be said no such colossal armies have ever been seen

The Canadian Contribu- army of 325,000 men. During that war to what percentage if any of the Germans or the Allies have been inoculated. In confirmation of my statement regarding immunity, let me say that inoculation was made compulsory in the American army of 90,000 men in 1911, and has practically abolished the disease. In 1913 there were only three cases and no deaths. Ninety-three per cent. of the British army in India has been inoculated. Formerly about 600 men were

there were 57,684 cases of typhoid, of which 19,454, or 33 per cent., were invalided and 8,022, or 13.9 per cent., died. The deaths from typhoid exceeded the total number killed in action. Fortunately typhoid inoculation will make typhoid fever rare among the British in this war, but I have no information as lost annually. Last year there were



Swiss Soldier Looking at the Jungfrau from the Harder Terrace.

before. Let us consider what are the only twenty deaths from typhoid in this probable casualties based on former army. modern wars. The Battle of Magenta was fought in 1859, the French lost 8 per cent. and the Austrians 9.2 per cent. At Solferino the figures are French 8.9 per cent., Austrians 10.3 per cent. In 1866 at Koemigrats the Prussians lost 4 per cent., the Austrians 11 per cent. In 1870 at Froeschwiller the French lost 21 per cent., the Germans 15 per cent. At St. Privat, French 11 per cent., Germans 10 per cent. At the battle of Liao Yang, Japanese 13 per cent., ans 9 per cent. In the late Balkan war 10 per cent. was seldom passed. It may, therefore, be safely said that the average of killed and wounded wi'l be

Allowing 20 per cent. as an average number of sick it would mean that in the next few months there would be 400,000 sick in the armies in Europe. I do not wish to exaggerate but this is a modest estimate.

Owing to the $secrec_{y_{\neg i}}$ which is being maintained in this war, we are not in a position to say what medical arrangements have been made by the Allies to meet the urgent necessities of the sick and wounded, but I learn by the press that the German estimate of wounded has been far exceeded, and that they are in difficulties in that regard.

The Canadian Government is preparing to send immediately 33,400 men, which is to be increased by the 1st of Novemher to 50,000 men. With these men will go the following hospitals:-



"The Alpine Cow from Which I Fled."

7 per cent. of armies engaged, of whom 2 general hospitals, each 520 2 per cent. are killed outright. Therefore, based on these statistics, there will probably be 140,000 men killed and wounded, but it is probable that this estimate will be far exceeded.

Then comes the matter of sickness. Without going into detail I may say that the average disability in war is 20 per cent. This is sometimes greatly exceeded. The British invalided 73,977 during the South African war out of an beds

stationary hospitals, each 1,040 beds 200 beds

1 clearing hospital, 200 beds 200 beds 400 beds

3 field ambulances, each 150 beds 450 beds

..... 2,090 beds

These hospitals are being equipped by the Government, who are also supplying the personnel of medical officers. nurses, orderlies, drivers and troks.

estimate the number required will be about 1,100.

In addition to the regular and official supplies the Canadian Red Cross So ciety are supplying large additions of reserve and supplementary stores, as will be seen by the following list:

DONATIONS FROM THE RED CROSS SOCIETY TO THE LINE OF COM-MUNICATION'S HOSPITAL. UNITS.

2,000 pairs sheets.

1,500 pillow slips.

1,500 handkerchiefs. 6,000 cheese cloths.

1,000 pyjamas.

3,000 pairs socks.

2,000 shirts, outer.

7,000 triangular bandages (ordered already).

2,000 undershirts. 2,000 drawers.

10,000 bandages, compressed. 500 nail brushes.

500 hair brushes.

500 combs.

50 candle lanterns. 5,000 towels, assorted.

2,000 glass covers, assorted.

100 pairs crutches.

1,000 cushions and pillows, assorted, 20x24, 12x20, 14x18, 16x16,

500 fans.

100 gross soap, toilet.

1,000 sponges, Russian rubber. 1,000 yds. waterproof sheeting.

1,000 kit bags (invalid) stocked (invalid) unstocked.

1,000 packs cards. blotting paper.

writing paper.

books.

500 various games. 1.000 knitted comforters.

1,000 knitted caps.

1,000 red jackets. 1,000 tooth brushes.

1,000 tooth paste. 1,000 combs.

250 nail scissors.

1,000 pairs boot laces.

500 pairs slippers. 500 bed socks.

1,000 boxes talcum powder.

1,000 dressing gowns.

100 basins, assorted. 200 eye shields.

200 pairs colored protection glasses.

200 strong walking sticks. 12 wheel chairs.

1,000 yards mosquito netting.

1,000 hs. insect powder (roach doom). 1,000 pipes.

200 hot water 200 ice caps.

100 boxes dominoes. 100 boxes checkers.

100 razors. 100 shaving brushes.

1,000 boxes shaving soap.

25 electric toasters. 1,000 pair of mittens.

100 boxes assorted needles.

1,000 bottles lime juice. 1,000 night shirts (surgical and other)

500 hot water hottle covers. 500 pneumonia jackets.

500 surgical shirts.

2,000 cholera belts. 500 gloves, pairs.

1,000 pounds arrowroot.

6,000 tins heef essences. 4.000 pounds hiscuits, water.

1,000 tins chicken broth.

1,000 tins calfsfoot ie'ly.

1,000 pounds cocoa, powder.

1,000 pounds chocolate powder.

1,000 pounds corn flour.

1,000 5-lb. tins jam (strawberry, rasp berry, apricot, peach and plum).

1,000 tins milk (unsweetened), con-

densed milk.

1,000 tins condensed cream.

1,000 pounds rice. 1,000 pounds cereals.

1,000 pounds vegetables, compressed

discs. 5,000 tins soups, condensed. Tobacco.

Cigars. Cigarettes

These stores will be under the direct control of the officers commanding the Canadian hospitals, and will be taken by them on the transports to Europe 80 that they may be immediately available. It will be necessary for the Society to supplement these stores from time to time as occasion offers.

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News f The Allies at And won a fig But swiftly re From German And French's Upon the field From Town-Bl The Uhlans ge But hundreds In Place-Press-The hottest w Burst round L To understand Pray, reader, I

-Don Marqui ning Sun.