

ORGANIZATION.

It was originally organized by the writer as the Canadian branch of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, in 1896. Its organization was enlarged and completed in 1909, when it was incorporated under its present name. This organization comprised provincial branches in all the provinces, under whom are the local branches, now numbering one hundred and sixty-five, and distributed from Halifax to Vancouver.

HOW GOVERNED.

The society is governed by a central council of eighteen members, to whom are added one member elected by each provincial body. From the central council, which has its head office in Toronto, are selected seven members, who, with the officers, form an executive committee and who exercise the functions of the council when it is not in session.

OBJECTS.

The Canadian Society is affiliated with, but is not a branch of, the British Red Cross Society, and has for its aims and objects to collect funds and material and to provide assistance in time of war. To examine, systematize and co-ordinate all offers of help, in order to prevent overlapping. It also has power to train men and women in first aid and home nursing and to form First Aid Detachments.

FORMER ACTIVITIES.

During the Spanish-American War it accorded some help to the belligerents, and during the South African War its work was extensive, sending large quantities of medical supplies and comforts to the front, besides expending some \$30,000 in various aids to the sick and wounded.

ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Within three days after war was declared a meeting of the executive committee was held and a programme of work was determined upon. An office and depot was opened, branches were formed and the collection of money and supplies was begun. Thanks to the generosity and sympathy of the public much has been done, but more remains to be accomplished, especially if the war is to be of considerable duration.

The first duty of the society was to aid the hospitals at Valcartier and Quebec. Large quantities of hospital foodstuffs, comforts of clothing, oil stoves, toilet soap, towels, operating gowns, rubber gloves, etc., were sent. When the contingent moved off it carried with the hospitals large quantities of stores furnished by the society. Since the arrival of the contingent in England large quantities of supplies have