

WHAT THE
CANADIAN
RED CROSS
SOCIETY
IS DOING
▪ IN THE ▪
GREAT WAR



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

Canadian Red Cross Society

56 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

▪ WHAT THE
CANADIAN
RED CROSS
SOCIETY
IS DOING
IN THE
GREAT WAR

BEING AN OUTLINE OF
THE ORGANIZATION AND
WORK OF THE CANADIAN
RED CROSS SOCIETY

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HEAD OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY
56 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.



Evelyn Swonchist

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE

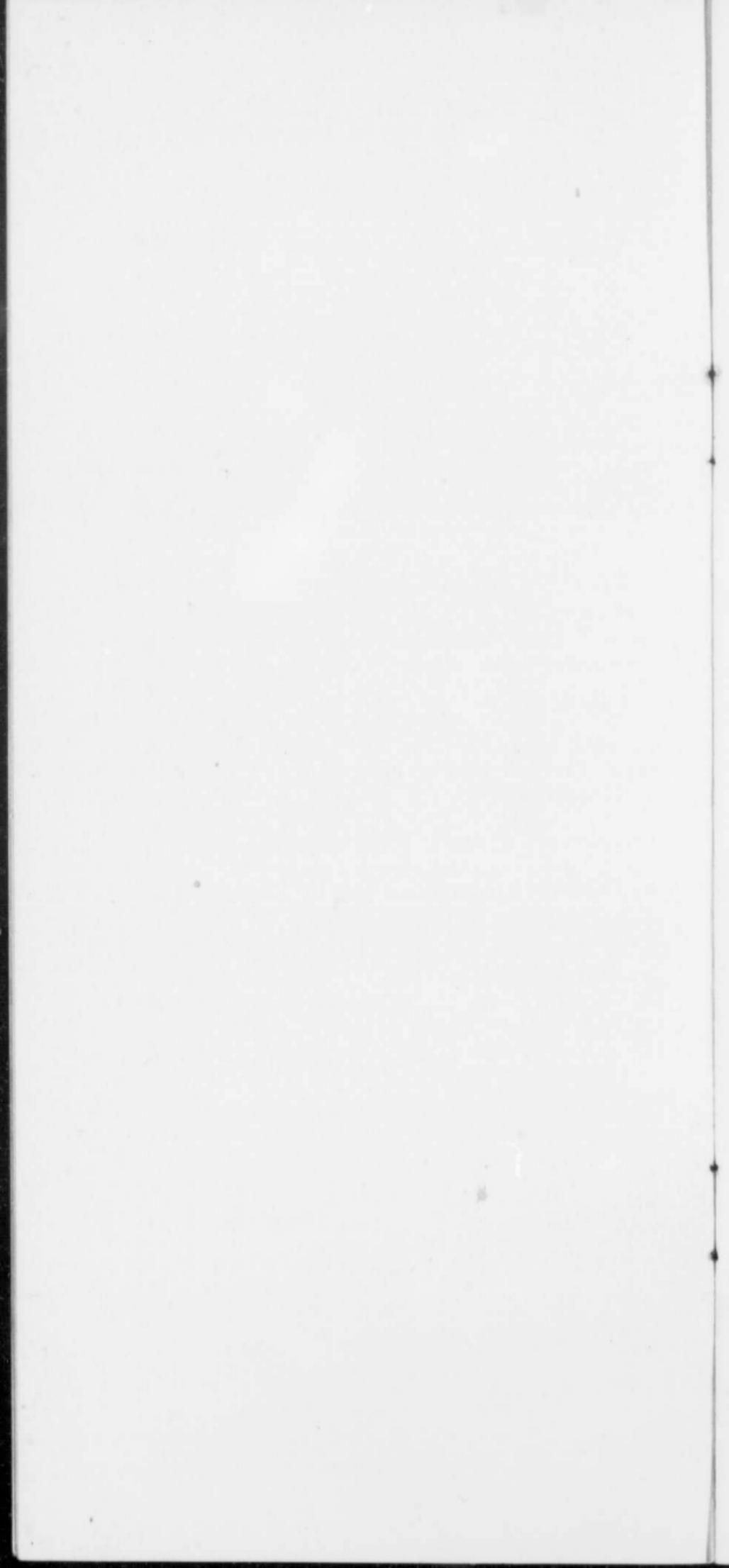
OTTAWA

The work already accomplished by the Red Cross Society is such that all its members may well regard it with pride and satisfaction -

The support which has invariably been extended to all its efforts proves that the people of Canada are determined to give the fullest possible assistance to those who are making such sacrifices to defend our homes and our Empire.

The constant increase in our work is a heavy drain on the funds and supplies of the Society - but I am confident that in the future - as in the past - ample means will always be forthcoming to meet the growing demands both in Canada and overseas.

Truly, I am yours



What the Canadian Red Cross Society is Doing in the Great War

The Red Cross: What it Is.

“The Red Cross creates an oasis of peace in the desert of war.”

By International Agreement, the person, place or property bearing this emblem is regarded as being outside the zone of war; and as immune from attack or capture. Under the Convention of Geneva it may be used only in the service of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and prisoners of war either by the Medical Services of the Army and Navy or by Voluntary Societies organized under conditions laid down by International Red Cross Conventions and recognized by the Governments of the countries in which they operate.

Who Organized the Movement.

The idea of an International Agreement for providing organized relief

under a recognized sign or flag for the benefit of wounded men was first suggested by Monsieur Henri Dunant, of Geneva, Switzerland, who, on the battlefield of Solferino in 1859, had seen the sufferings endured by untended wounded men, and had vowed to devote his life to their relief. He admits that the work of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea first awoke in him the desire to serve humanity in this way; but to Dunant belongs the credit of crystallizing in a tangible form the inspiration of Florence Nightingale's example. The first International Convention was held at Geneva in August, 1864, and the movement has spread and widened until now all civilized nations are signatories of the Red Cross Treaty. At the Hague Convention of 1899 the scope of its work widened to include ministrations to sick and wounded sailors and prisoners of war.

What is the Correct Form of the Red Cross Emblem? The correct form of the emblem is a red cross composed of five squares of equal size (a central square with a square on each of its four sides) on a white field or ground. In Moslem countries, a red crescent is substituted for the cross.

Who Has the Right to Use this Emblem in Canada? In Canada, the right to use this emblem is vested solely in the Medical Services of the Department of Militia and Defence, and the Canadian Red Cross Society. By courtesy, the Red Cross Societies of other countries are permitted to use the emblem in carrying on their work within Canada.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. The Canadian Red Cross Society is affiliated with the British Red Cross Society. It was founded in 1896, and was the first Colonial Branch established in the Empire. The Society was incorporated by Dominion Charter in 1909. The first Red Cross flag ever used in Canada flew at Batoche, and may be seen in the John Ross Robertson Collection in the Public Library, Toronto.

During the Boer War, the activities of the Society were largely increased. The Head Office of the Society was established in Toronto, and a number of Chartered Branches were enrolled.

The Society was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1909, and its Charter defines specifically the scope of its operations as being:—

(1) To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the conference of Geneva of October, 1863, and also of the treaty of the Red Cross or the treaty of Geneva of August twenty-second, 1864, to which Great Britain has given its adhesion.

(2) To perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said treaty, but in affiliation with the said British Red Cross Society.

Relation of Canadian Red Cross Society—

(1) **To Department of Militia and Defence.** The Society is by its Charter constituted the official channel through which voluntary gifts shall reach the Medical Service of the Department. The Minister of Militia and Defence is the Honorary President of the Society, and the financial statement of the Society must be filed annually at a given date with the Minister.

The Medical Services and the Canadian Red Cross Society have alike the right to use the emblem of the Red Cross. The Department, through the Medical Service, controls and operates all Canadian Military Hospitals and appoints the doctors, nurses, dressers, orderlies, etc. In certain cases overseas, the Canadian Red Cross Society has equipped hospitals which, however, have been staffed and operated by the Army Medical Corps.

The function of the Canadian Red Cross Society is:—

“Extra.” (1) To furnish, for the welfare of the sick and wounded, comforts of all kinds which are “extra” to the supplies furnished by the Government to the Canadian Military Hospitals and other Units.

“Emergency.” (2) To supplement the supplies and co-operate with the Medical Services in times of “emergency,” holding itself ready at such times to provide, at a moment’s notice, any stores required.

The Officers Commanding Medical Units under the Army Medical Corps working in Canada and overseas are entitled to indent upon the Society’s stores on special forms provided by the Society for this purpose and acknowledge the receipt of goods upon the Society’s Receipt Forms. The same privilege was accorded by the Society to the Military Hospitals’ Commission.

(2) To the British Red Cross Society.

While the Canadian Red Cross Society is not a Branch of the British Red Cross, yet one of its

duties, as set forth in its Charter, is to assist the British Red Cross Society. From one point of view, all the work of the Canadian Society is of the nature of assistance to the British Red Cross; as, were there no Canadian Society, the British Red Cross would operate in connection with the Canadian Medical Services overseas, and it actually undertook this duty when certain Canadian Hospitals were stationed in the Mediterranean, out of reach of the Canadian Red Cross warehouses.

In 1915 and 1916 a direct appeal to Canadians was made by the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem through the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces. In 1917, the appeal came to the Canadian Red Cross and was issued by the Society through its Branches.

The amounts raised are as follows:—

1915.....	\$1,515,758.28
1916.....	1,760,000.00
1917.....	2,430,775.00

Secretary: DR. A. H. ABBOTT,
Sun Life Building, Toronto.

(3) To the National Relief Committee.

In time of war, the organization of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem comes under the Red

Cross system. At the beginning of the war, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, summoned a Committee representing the Militia Department, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. This Committee was known as The National Relief Committee, and made an arrangement whereby all appeals for funds for war expenditures should be made by the Red Cross, which should also collect and transport all war material required; while the St. John Ambulance Association should give instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing; and the Brigade should enrol those so trained in Nursing Divisions, and select those required for war service either at home or overseas. To this Committee, representatives

of the Canadian War Contingent Association, for providing comforts for fighting men in camps and trenches, were subsequently added.

Secretary of Committee: COL. R. J. BIRDWHISTLE,
Castle Building, Ottawa.

(4) **To the St. John Ambulance Association.** The work of this Association is: (a) The instruction of persons in rendering "First Aid" in cases of accidents or sudden illness, and in the transport of the sick and injured.

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room.

(c) The manufacture and distribution, by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic.

(d) The organization of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps.

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war, independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

Secretary: COL. R. J. BIRDWHISTLE,
Castle Building, Ottawa.

(5) **To the St. John Ambulance Brigade.** The objects of the Brigade are thus defined in the General Regulations for the guidance of the

Brigade Overseas:

1. To afford holders of First Aid Certificates from the St. John Ambulance Association, opportunities of meeting together for ambulance and nursing practice, with the object of combining individual efforts for the public advantage.

2. To render first aid to the sick and injured on public occasions, with the sanction of the police and other authorities, and to maintain in readiness for such duty a body of trained men and women qualified so to act.

3. To enrol a body of civilians, qualified in first aid and trained in ambulance drill and nursing duties, willing to be placed at the disposal of the

military and other authorities as a supplement to the public medical services in case of necessity either at home or abroad.

4. To train men in Ambulance transport service.

5. To develop and promote every means of rendering first aid to the injured.

The St. John Ambulance Overseas within the Dominion of Canada has selected and sent overseas 86 fully trained nurses at the request of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance; 238 V.A.D.'s as requested by the same Committee; and 48 male orderlies. All the expenses of equipping and transporting the nurses, V.A.D.'s and orderlies has been defrayed from funds raised by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Asst. Commissioner: DR. C. J. COPP,
Aberdeen Chambers, Cor. Victoria and Adelaide Sts.

(6) To the Canadian War Contingent Association.

This Association was formed in England in August, 1914, under the presidency of the High Commissioner at the request of the British War Office, to care for the comfort and needs of Canadian Contingents taking part in the war. Its membership consisted mainly of Canadians resident in Great Britain, whose first action was to equip the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Beachborough Park. When the first Canadian Contingent reached England, this Association was prepared for its work of distributing comforts to the fighting men who, as combatants, did not come within the scope of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Red Cross Society finding it necessary to use some organization for distributing comforts for fighting men, consigned to the Society by persons not familiar with Red Cross work, allied itself with the Canadian War Contingent Association; and the two Societies have worked in close co-operation throughout the war, using the same Headquarters Office and warehouses in Canada. In 1917 a Dominion Branch of the Canadian War Contingent Association was founded to bring the increasing needs of the Association more forcibly before the Canadian public. Operating together, the Association and the Red Cross provide a clearing house for comforts for the Canadian fighting man overseas, either in camp or in hospital.

Secretary: MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE,
56 Church St., Toronto.

The Organization of the Red Cross Society Within Canada.

The Society is organized under a Central Council, consisting of the Original Chartered members, the officers of the Society and representatives of Provincial Branches. This Council meets quarterly, and when not in session, its powers are exercised by the Executive Committee, elected by the Council. The Head Office of the Society is situated in Toronto. Each Province is organized under a Provincial Branch, with the exception of British Columbia, where geographical conditions have hitherto hindered centralization. The Head Office of the Society acts also as the Provincial Branch for Ontario.

It is the duty of a Provincial Branch to extend the work of the Society by the establishment of Local Branches, each of which receives its Charter direct from the Head Office, and to organize and record the work of Local Branches within its jurisdiction. There are now 1,150 Chartered Branches.

Local Branches receive their Charters direct from the Head Office. They may be formed in any locality, and membership is open without restriction to all persons paying the necessary fees. By the Charter, all membership fees and other funds are liable to be called in by the Head Office, but the policy of the Executive has been to leave the administration of Branch funds—including membership fees—to the discretion of the Branches as to local expenditures for material and cash contributions to the other work of the Society. An audited statement must be submitted annually by each Local Branch to its Provincial Branch.

The number of members necessary to hold a Charter is not defined in the Constitution, but ten has been found a convenient minimum.

Membership in the Society is of three kinds:

- (a) Life Membership Fee—\$25.00.
- (b) Annual Membership Fee—\$2.00 per annum.
- (c) Associate Membership Fee—\$1.00 per annum.

Associate Members cannot hold office or elect officers in a Branch. Life Members and voting members have full voting and executive privileges.

Its Auxiliaries. The Red Cross does not depend for support upon its membership alone. Its funds have been raised very largely by whirlwind campaigns covering practically the whole population of a city or town. Other

organizations and societies and groups of all kinds have contributed both funds and material to be distributed through the Red Cross organization, while Provinces, counties, cities and townships have in many cases taxed themselves in order to be able to make grants to the Red Cross.

War Charities Act, 1917.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is a Registered War Charity under the Act, but being already responsible to the Department of Militia and Defence under its Charter, the Society is not called upon to make the half-yearly statements required from other charities, and the registration of the Society as a whole carries with it the registration of all its Chartered Branches duly furnishing their annual reports to the Society.

Chartered Branches of the Society may make appeals for Red Cross work without permits and may issue permits—at their discretion—to persons and organizations desirous of assisting in the work of the Society. Permit forms for this purpose are supplied, free of charge, to all Chartered Branches.

Head Office in Canada.

The Head Office of the Society is situated in Toronto. The Executive Committee meets fortnightly, or at the call of the Chairman.

In the Head Office are the following Departments, to which new ones are added as required:

1. Secretarial and Publicity.
2. Financial.
3. Packing and Sorting.
4. Mailing and Patterns.
5. Emergency.
6. Hospital Supplies.
7. Prisoners of War Records Bureau.
8. Fruit Canning (Headquarters, Hamilton).
9. Sphagnum Moss (Headquarters, Montreal).
10. Transportation and Warehouses.
11. Advertising.
12. Purchasing.
13. Construction (within Canada).

Work of Departments

The Secretarial and Financial work at the Head Office of a Society with some 1,200 Branches is necessarily heavy, more especially when the chief work of the Society lies in a country beyond the seas. Much of the business must be done in London, which is the centre of distribution for the Society's goods and funds, but the arrangements for transportation of goods; the administration of the large funds entrusted to the Society; the dissemination of information as to the work done or proposed and the general direction of the policy of the Society rests upon the Head Office under direction of the Council and its Executive Committee. No member of the Council or Executive Committee, no head or worker in a department receives any remuneration of any kind for services rendered to the Society.

The Society has a small paid staff of stenographers and accountants and these, with the men employed in connection with transportation, are the only paid officers of the Head Office. Throughout the country, in Provincial and Local Branches, the same rule prevails: the Red Cross is served almost exclusively by volunteers: and one of the foulest slanders circulated in the country has been the rumour accusing these voluntary workers—many giving their entire time—of enriching themselves at the expense of the Society. There probably does not exist anywhere a society, dealing with the same amount of funds and material, which pays fewer salaries than the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The packing and sorting done at Headquarters tends to decrease, as Branch after Branch becomes competent to make and pack its contributions in shape to travel overseas, but there are still many small Branches and Auxiliaries in Ontario whose work is dealt with at the Toronto warehouse, as the Head Office is also the Provincial Office for Ontario.

The mailing of 60,000 Bulletins a month, of approximately 300,000 copies of War Work annually, besides paper patterns, sample garments, stationery, pins, charters and lantern slides keeps the Mailing Department busy. The Emergency Department holds itself in readiness to make supplies wanted at short notice or in too small quantities to be asked for from the Branches, and to do many "odd jobs" which constantly arise. The Prisoners of War Records Bureau keeps lists of all Canadian prisoners. These men all receive parcels from the Society's Office

in London: but the records of their adopters and supporters is kept at the Head Office.

Fruit canning has proved one of the most successful ventures of the Society. The "plant" is situated at Hamilton, in the centre of the Niagara fruit district, but is financed by, and is under direction of, the Executive Committee. Besides preparing thousands of quarts of fruit and jelly, the Department, with its auxiliaries, is putting up soups, canned chicken and plum-puddings. All these products are shipped overseas and distributed by the Society's agents in England and France, and are very highly appreciated by the men.

The Sphagnum Moss industry is only in its infancy in Canada, but is likely to develop into a national asset of great value. Perfect specimens of the moss have been found both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The whole work of survey throughout Canada, and of directing the preparation of moss for surgical uses has been undertaken by the Canadian Red Cross Society under the guidance of its expert adviser.

The Society has been fortunate in obtaining sufficient advertising to cover the whole cost of the Bulletin through the voluntary service of a well-known firm of advertising agents.

A committee of business men have placed their services at the disposal of the Society for the purchasing of supplies requisitioned for shipment overseas, or of material to be made up by Branches who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity.

A Committee on Construction within Canada has been recently added to deal with the building of Red Cross Lodges in connection with Military Hospitals in Canada, and with other such questions as may arise.

Work of the Society Within Canada. The work of the Society is:—To propagate the principles of the Red

Cross Movement: To disseminate information as to its work: To extend the organization of the Canadian Red Cross Society so as to raise funds and collect material. The aim of this organization is to minister to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and prisoners of war; first of all among Canadians and then among the Allies through grants to their Red Cross Societies.

Methods of Work: (a) Information is disseminated by the publication and distribution of Reports, the Monthly Bulletin (55,000 per month), and instructions for making supplies (War Work, 100,000 per quarter), News Letters, Newspaper Articles, Lectures and Lantern Slides, Advertisements.

(b) Collection of Funds through membership fees; Municipal and Provincial grants; "Whirlwind Campaigns"; Sales; Entertainments, etc., etc.

(c) Direction of workers in the preparation of garments and hospital supplies of all kinds.

(d) Preparation of canned and dried foods.

(e) Provision for the transportation and storage of all these goods, both in Canada and overseas.

(f) Wholesale purchasing of goods and materials as required.

(g) Distribution of supplies (on requisition of the Commanding Officer) to Military and Naval Hospitals and Convalescent Homes; to Discharge Depots and Hospital trains and ships.

(h) Erection, equipment and staffing "Social Centres" or "Red Cross Lodges" in connection with the Hospitals of the Canadian Army Medical Services within Canada.

Organization of the Society Overseas.

The Officers of the Society overseas consist of a Chief Commissioner with two Assistant Commissioners, one in charge of work in Great Britain and one in France. A War Committee, appointed by the Executive in Canada, keeps in close touch with the work, and advises the Executive Committee in Canada as to expenditures to be made overseas.

The offices of the Society are situated in the York Hotel, Berners Street, and the main ware-

house in Tooley Street. A large staff is required to carry on—Architect, Accountants, Purchasing, Inspection, Stores.

How Does Society Assist the Canadian Army Medical Corps Overseas ? (a) By building and equipping Hospitals, such as the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, the Princess Patricia Red Cross Hospital at Bexhill, the King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Home at Bushey Park, the Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital at Buxton.

(b) By furnishing, on indent of the Commanding Officers, extra and emergency stores of all kinds—clothing, surgical supplies, invalid foods, and hundreds of articles of all kinds calculated to make the Hospitals more homelike and more efficient.

(c) By erecting Recreation Huts, Verandah Wards, and other buildings to add to the efficiency of the Medical Services and the health and comfort of the patients.

(d) By providing ambulances, lorries and other motor transport to expedite the movement of the wounded or the distribution of supplies for their relief.

(e) By providing additional drugs and serums, and surgical equipment such as portable electric light apparatus.

What Does Society Do for the Individual Wounded Canadian Soldier and Sailor ? The Society has an Information Bureau in its London Office with four Departments, which exists to find the individual Canadian in whatever hospital he may be and provide him with all the comforts he needs while invalided.

A corps of visitors, organized under this Bureau, visits the hospitals where Canadians are patients, reports to their friends and the Society as to their progress and their needs.

The Parcels Department despatches the comforts needed by each man—fruit, flowers, stationery, smokes, toilet requisites, games, fancy work materials, and so on.

The Newspaper Department tries to secure for each man his own "Home Town" newspaper.

The Drives and Entertainment Department provides recreation outside the Hospital or Home for the patients well enough to profit by it.

The Enquiry Department searches continually for news of "missing" men, often gleaning information from other wounded men of the same battalion through the Red Cross visitors.

What Does Society Do for Canadian Prisoners of War ?

It undertakes to despatch to every Canadian prisoner in enemy countries, regardless of rank, the maximum amount of food and clothing permitted by the Regulations of the Central Care Committee for Prisoners of War, which was established by the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem to be the central authority with regard to all British prisoners.

Under this Central Committee, the Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society operates and is recognized as the official committee for the care of all Canadian prisoners of war in enemy countries.

This Department is financed from the general funds of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and by contributions specially designated for the support of prisoners.

No food, clothing or other articles, except money, letters and newspapers, can reach Canadian prisoners in enemy countries unless they are either sent by the Canadian Red Cross Society itself or under its direction or bear the coupon which this Society is empowered, by the Central Care Committee, to issue to the next-of-kin.

During 1918, the Society reckons upon supplying some 2,700 prisoners with six parcels of food per month, each weighing ten pounds and costing ten *shillings*, besides the full bread ration permitted (forwarded from Switzerland, Holland or Denmark) and "smokes," medical supplies, clothes and books according to needs and limited only by regulations.

Canadian prisoners interned in neutral countries are fed by the authorities of the country at a rate agreed upon and paid by the British Government. Tobacco, newspapers, and a few personal articles are supplied by the Red Cross.

The cost of financing this Department of Red Cross work in 1918 is estimated at \$600,000.

What Does Society Do for the Nurses ? It provides a Rest Home for nurses, first at Margate, but now in London (Ennismore Gardens), with accommodation for forty.

It also provides a Rest Home at Boulogne for Nursing Sisters passing through that Base, which is open to all Nurses with the B.E.F., whether Canadians, Australians, Americans or Imperials, and can accommodate some 60 Nurses at one time.

All these Homes are open to the Nursing Service of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, to members of the Imperial Nursing Service, to Canadian V.A.D.'s, and to the voluntary staff of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London.

What Does Society Do for the Allies ? (a) *For France:* The Society issued and partly organized the appeal for France on "France's Day" (July 14th), which raised \$126,973.82. In France some 500 French Hospitals are receiving supplies from the Canadian Red Cross stores in Paris. The approximate value of these stores in 1917 was reckoned at \$3,000,000. On July 1st, 1918, the Hospital at Vincennes, built and equipped by the Canadian Red Cross Society, was presented to the French Nation in the name of Canada by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada.

(b) *For the other Allies:* From time to time grants of money and cases of supplies have been made to the other Allies through recognized Red Cross or Relief Societies in actual operation in the Allied Countries. The sum of \$300,000 is set aside for this purpose in the 1918 Budget.

Where Does the Money Come From?

In 1917 the Head Office of the Society received from the Provinces of

Canada the following sums:—

Alberta.....	\$107,725
British Columbia.....	84,883
Manitoba.....	230,197
New Brunswick.....	16,530
Nova Scotia.....	11,939
Ontario.....	555,299
Prince Edward Island.....	6,080
Quebec.....	167,854
Saskatchewan.....	332,978
Also from Yukon Territory.....	8,210
United States.....	76,143
	<u>\$1,597,838</u>

while the sum of \$1,555,000 was received in subscriptions at the London office, over and above grants made to it by the Executive in Canada for specific objects and for the upkeep of the Society's routine work overseas.

Where Does the Money Go?

Some of the larger items of the Society's expenditure in 1917:—

- (1) For the benefit of Canadian Military Hospitals overseas—

Buildings and Equipment.....	\$323,000
Recreation in Hospitals.....	39,000
Additional Motor Ambulances and Lorries.....	47,000
Equipment of Beds.....	35,000
Christmas Cheer.....	8,000
- (2) Grants to British and other Hospital Funds, (including \$20,000 to St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind)....
- (3) Hospital near Paris presented to French Nation (expended during 1917 only).....
- (4) Grants for Red Cross work in Italy..
- (5) Supplies purchased for distribution from London, and from Depots at Boulogne and Paris.....
- (6) Parcels for Canadian Prisoners (Prisoners of War Department).....
- (7) Care of individual sick and wounded Canadians (Information Dept.)....
- (8) Grant to St. John Ambulance Brigade (V.A.D. equipment and transportation).....

(All figures given are approximate. The Annual Report gives a full financial statement.)

What Goods were Shipped in 1917 ?

The total number of packages shipped to England during 1917 was

54,957, including Hospital Supplies, Fruit, Maple Sugar and Tobacco, and other foods.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Handkerchiefs.....	3,000,000
Socks, pairs.....	868,629
Shirts.....	193,480
Wristlets.....	11,473
Pillow Slips.....	212,070
Blankets.....	5,751
Pillows and Pads.....	175,034
Towels.....	482,758
Night Shirts.....	33,406
Hospital Shirts.....	14,265
Mufflers.....	18,695
Sheets.....	104,386
Housewives.....	6,575
Sweaters.....	18,600
Pyjamas.....	249,772
Caps (Balaclava, Sleeping, Trench and Stretcher).....	96,644
Hot Water Bottle Covers.....	21,986
Kit, Comfort and Personal Property Bags.....	79,678
Underwear.....	15,908
Dressing Gowns.....	13,547
Quilts.....	7,286
Slippers.....	30,677
Hospital Suits.....	4,642
Pneumonia Jackets.....	32,360
Surgeons' Coats.....	5,236
Bed Socks.....	19,446
Hot Water Bottles.....	6,470
Wash Cloths.....	187,592
Gloves.....	4,160

Upon a moderate estimate the above mentioned goods value \$4,500,000.

FOODS AND SUPPLIES.

Candies and Maple Sugar.....	13 tons.
Tomatoes.....	200 cases.
Catsup.....	500 gals.
Peaches.....	2,000 cases.
Soups, etc.....	170 "
Cigarettes.....	4,500,000
Plug and Chewing Tobacco.....	4,000 lbs.

Total value, about \$32,000.

SUPPLIES FOR HOSPITAL USE, OTHER THAN CLOTHING
AND FOODS.

Heating Stoves.....	211
Tobacco Pouches.....	29 gross.
Razors, Safety and Straight.....	39,000
Anti-toxin Serum.....	37,000 boxes.
Gauze.....	1,250,000 yds.
Absorbent Cotton.....	11,000 lbs.
Total value, \$79,360.	

SUPPLIES FOR KIT BAGS.

10,000 each of Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes,
Tooth Brushes, Combs, Tooth Paste, Shaving Paste,
Soap, Pencils, Paper, Envelopes—Total value, \$7,350.

**Total approximate value of goods sent over-
seas, \$4,613,795.**

We were enabled to make an entire clearance of
all goods up to the end of the year, as our final
shipment was made on Dec. 30th.

PATRONS:

H.E. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., Governor-General of
Canada.
F.M. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

HON. PRESIDENT:

MAJOR-GENERAL HON. S. C. MEWBURN, Minister of Militia.

PRESIDENT:

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MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE, Toronto.
LT.-COL. W. N. PONTON, R.O., Toronto.
SURG.-GEN. G. STERLING RYERSON, R.N.O., Toronto.
JOHN T. SMALL, Esq., K.C., Toronto.

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HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. A. JACKSON, Alberta.
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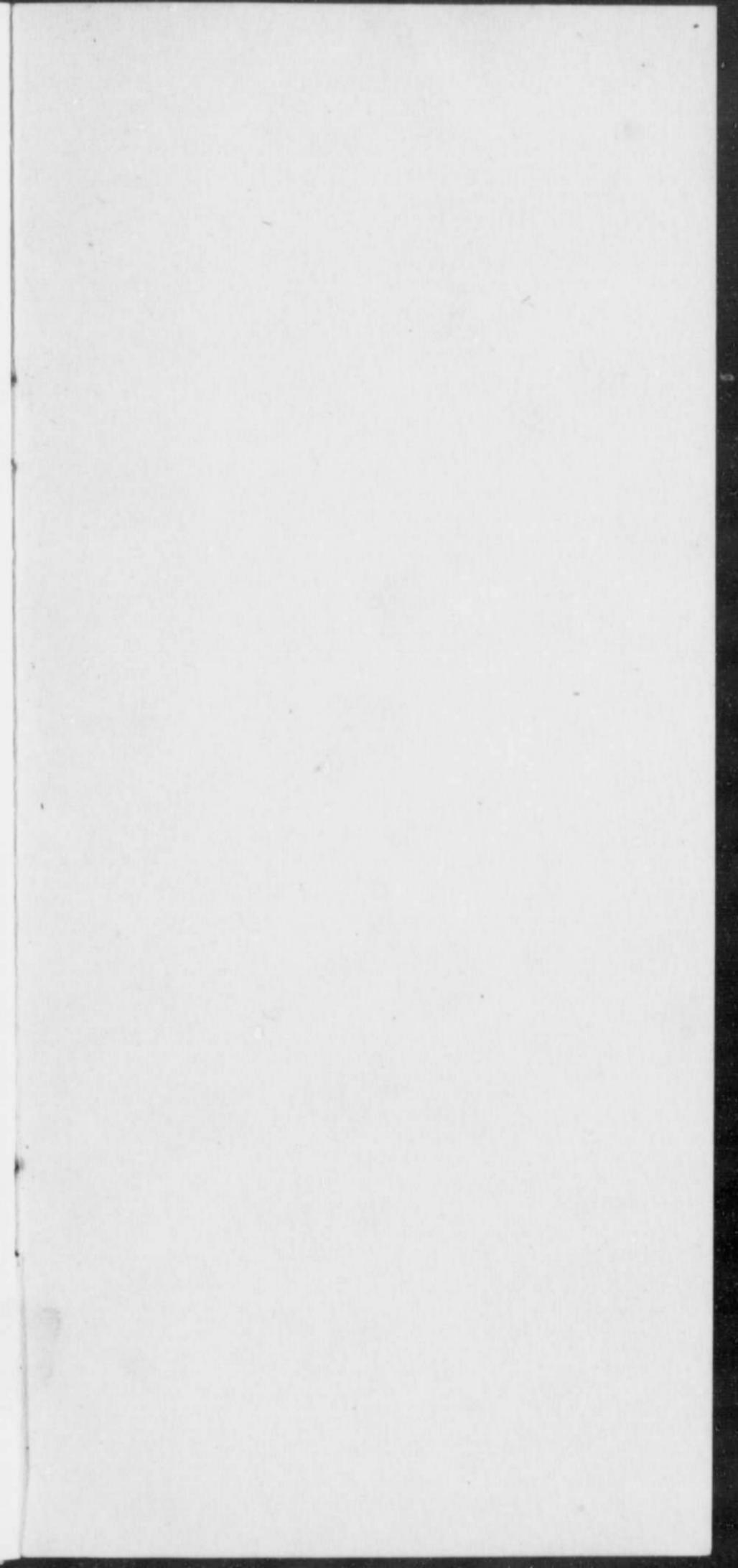
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