

of health, good citizenship and international friendliness. Guided only by the teacher-director, the children work out their own programs of personal and school hygiene, based on the twelve fundamental Junior Red Cross rules, community service and interchange of portfolios with the Juniors of other lands. It is an educational movement, both in health and service. Since its inception, the Canadian Junior Red Cross has helped approximately 22,000 crippled, or otherwise disabled, children. The Junior Red Cross in Canada and Newfoundland had, at the end of 1941, a membership of 900,000 pupils in 30,000 branches. The members entered enthusiastically into war service by making garments, donating 6 ambulances, 14 mobile kitchens and 4 station wagons. The most recent Junior Red Cross project is the maintenance of 8 war nurseries in Britain. Canadian Juniors have contributed upwards of \$500,000 from their own earnings since the beginning of the War.

War Services of the Red Cross.—At the close of 1941, the Canadian Red Cross had a total membership of nearly 2,000,000 seniors and juniors, or about one in every five of the total population. An estimated 750,000 Canadian women donated their services free to the Red Cross work and made over 14,000,000 articles for hospital supplies, comforts for the armed forces, air-raid victims in Britain and others. The stupendous volume of work accomplished by the Red Cross from the beginning of the War up to the end of December, 1941, is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Overseas Work.—At Taplow, England, a 600-bed military hospital was built, furnished and fully equipped at a cost of \$755,000 and turned over to the military authorities to provide the best possible care for Canadian men; 36 mobile kitchen units, costing \$111,600, were presented to Britain's fire fighters, each equipped to go into bombed areas and feed 250 workers at a time; millions of articles of clothing—shoes for children, ready-made garments, etc.—were provided for air-raid victims in all parts of Britain; gifts of over 4,000,000 articles of supplies and comforts were made to patients in military hospitals in Britain, and a great band of Red Cross "visitors" made sure that no Canadian patient in Britain was lonely or his needs unfilled; sailors' comforts and supplies were provided through substantial grants to navy and merchant marine welfare organizations in Britain; the Maple Leaf Club is operated at London as a popular home and recreational centre for men on leave; inquiry bureaus were organized in Britain and Canada to obtain information regarding relatives and friends who were missing, wounded, or were prisoners-of-war.

Shipments to Britain.—Shipments up to Dec. 31, 1941, consisted of: 8,729,768 articles of comforts and supplies for the armed forces, military hospitals and civilian relief; 5,015,597 surgical dressings; 3,115,244 articles of relief clothing; 77,021 cases of canned goods, honey, biscuits, coffee, jam, butter, cigarettes, tobacco, etc.; 232 ambulances, 9 station wagons, 3 trucks, 1 automobile, 69 cases of spare parts; 1,135 cases of hospital supplies, comforts, relief clothing for Allied Red Cross Societies and evacuee children; \$215,000 contributed to British Red Cross War Relief, besides large quantities of materials and supplies; 14 utilicon vans at a cost of \$20,000.

Canadian Work.—The packing of food parcels for prisoners-of-war, which was begun in 1941, reached a total of 22,500 a week in the two packing depots at Toronto and Montreal, with 612,944 parcels having been shipped to British prisoners-of-war in enemy countries by the end of 1941. This total has since been increased to 40,000 parcels a week and may be further increased before the end of 1942.