

born. There were 551 clinics held and the Red Cross nurses examined 19,035 children. The Red Cross has also provided aid to ex-service men; nutritional and visiting housekeeper services; highway first-aid posts, etc.; and conducted home-nursing and first-aid courses in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Junior Red Cross, an organization devoted to the promotion of the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness, has helped 23,613 crippled children since its inception. At the end of 1944, it had a membership of 874,130 pupils in 30,515 branches in Canada and Newfoundland. Contributions to the Junior Red Cross Fund amounting to \$521,736 at Dec. 31, 1944, have financed 14 mobile kitchens, 6 ambulances, 8 carrier canteens, 5 utilicons, 2 station wagons, 1 mobile canteen, 1 utility car, and 14 war nurseries in Britain, as well as relief for child war victims in Europe, and many other services.

**War Services.**—The work accomplished by the Red Cross up to the end of December, 1943, is summarized in the following paragraphs.

*Overseas Work.*—A 600-bed military hospital has been built in England, furnished and fully equipped at a cost of \$840,000 and turned over to the Canadian Department of National Defence. This hospital is considered to be one of the finest military hospitals in Britain and is giving the best of medical treatment to Canada's sick and wounded. Thirty-nine mobile kitchen units, each equipped to feed 250 workers at a time, and 32 trailer kitchen canteens, have been presented to Britain's Fire Fighters and Home Guard. A vast organization of Canadian Red Cross "hospital visitors" has been built up around hospitals, ready on call to act as "friends from home" and to provide special diets, extra comforts and personal services to Canadian patients; the Maple Leaf Clubs have become exceptionally popular with the Forces and provide excellent accommodation, recreation and entertainment. Inquiry bureaus have been organized in Britain and Canada to obtain information regarding relatives and friends who are missing, wounded, or prisoners of war.

*Overseas Shipments.*—Shipments up to Dec. 31, 1943, consisted of: 311 ambulances and other motor-vehicles; 28,713,282 articles of hospital supplies, comforts for the troops and relief clothing; 6,500,016 prisoners of war food parcels; distribution of supplies was made, not only to Canadian Armed Forces but to those of all the Allied Nations; 1,400,000 lb. of jam and honey (1,800,000 lb. to the end of 1944) were provided to civilian war sufferers in Britain, particularly children in war nurseries and orphanages, women's institutes and other organizations participating in this work.

*Canadian Work.*—The packing of food parcels for prisoners of war, begun in 1941, reached a total of 100,000 a week in the five packing depots at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. By the end of 1943 over 7,800,000 parcels had been packed. Up to Dec. 31, 1944, with six plants operating to a capacity of 140,000 parcels per week, 13,460,000 had been packed.

Through the Red Cross Volunteer blood-donor clinics, 750,032 blood donations were received and processed into serum up to the end of December, 1943, (1,800,000 to the end of 1944). An objective of 15,000 donations per week was exceeded in 1943 and the objective raised to 20,000 which was also exceeded in 1944. The serum has been used in bombed areas and battlefields on fighting fronts.