Junior Red Cross and the treatment of crippled or otherwise disabled children; the maintenace of a disaster relief organization fully prepared for immediate action in any emergency; the organization of classes for the study of home nursing and nutrition; the training and supplying of visiting housekeepers for families when the homemaker is ill; co-operation with government departments and voluntary organizations in the combating of disease; the promotion of child welfare; and the care of the physically defective—in general, making provision for the needs of the distressed and destitute.

The Financing of Red Cross Activities.—To finance the continuation of activities, the Canadian Red Cross conducted its second national war appeal in September, 1940. The national objective of $5,035,000 was exceeded by approximately 25 p.c., the gross contributions in cash and pledges having amounted to $6,232,044—a wonderful tribute to the work of the Red Cross and to the loyalty of the people of Canada.

The consolidated financial statement of the Society for 1940 showed total receipts of $9,586,675, of which $7,176,583 were voluntary contributions for war work, $1,225,376 for peace-time activities and $705,049 for designated peace-time and war-service projects. Gross expenditures for war work amounted to $5,632,036 including $2,921,114 for merchandise, $734,800 for hospital construction and equipment, $351,023 to the British Red Cross and other organizations in Britain and $445,535 for designated war-service expenditures. Gross expenditures for peace-time services amounted to $1,008,043, including $488,497 for outpost hospitals, $95,520 for services to ex-service men, $74,564 for Junior Red Cross activities and $64,383 for local branch services.

These expenditures relate only to the cash disbursements of the Society. In addition, there are extensive contributions in time and services of the vast army of voluntary workers throughout the Dominion; these cannot be measured in terms of monetary or material values.