

The Canadian Red Cross

Organized as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Department of National Defence, and in Matters of Health as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Official Authorities, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal.



"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

HEALTH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR HEALTH

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KEEP YOUR MEMBERSHIP RENEWED

See Coupon on Page 16

National Headquarters

Toronto, Canada

The Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference

A Great Gathering Symbolic of International Goodwill and Service to Humanity

THE international character of the Red Cross, and its universal appeal to humanity—those were two of the many impressions gathered by the Canadian delegates at the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference held at Washington, D.C., May 25-June 5. No fewer than eighteen countries were represented at the sessions, and though speaking different languages and coming from lands of varying climates, histories and traditions, all the delegates met under the Red Cross banner as fellow members, working together in a great international league for the benefit of humanity.

The opening session had a most picturesque and impressive setting. It was held in the Continental Memorial Hall Building, upon the stage of which were fan-like stands holding the flags of all the participating nations. The United States Marine Band occupied the rear of the platform and played a good program of classical music until the arrival of President Calvin Coolidge, who was given a standing salute and was introduced by His Honor Judge Payne, the presiding officer. The President's well-worded welcome bespoke high appreciation of the cause for which all were assembled. Among other things he said:

"This is no ordinary occasion. You have come from all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. No fewer than eighteen American nations are represented. I have also the pleasure of welcoming guests from overseas, the representatives of important international organizations and of more than a dozen of the Red Cross Societies of Europe and of Asia who have accepted the invitation of the American Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies to be our guests at this Conference.

"We meet together to-day to take counsel, to exchange ideas and experience, to make plans for future collaboration in the furtherance of a common purpose. It is the realization in the Western Hemisphere of that ideal of service to humanity of which the Red Cross is the symbol. Since the organization of the League of Societies in 1919 the movement has entered on a new and more active program in time of peace. The world has already greatly benefited from this action and it has come to play a new and greater role in our lives.

"The development of the Red Cross movement and the nature of its activities is a demonstration of the possibility and of the utility of free intercourse and of voluntary collaboration. In bringing about such discussions as are provided for in your program of work, in making plans for joint action and for co-operation in a common cause, you are taking a definite part in the building of a new international order. You are bringing home to your respective peoples the possibility of effective action in the prevention of suffering. You are holding before them new ideals which can not but have a wider and wider reaction. You are developing and strengthening the civic conscience of all peoples. At the same

time you are giving a practical expression to their often unformulated desire to add their volunteer effort to the constructive forces at work for the betterment of the community.

"The quick response to the appeals for the victims of disasters in the past decade is an illustration of this development. The increasing willingness of all classes in many countries to aid in meeting local problems is equally significant. The Red Cross is in the truest sense a popular organization. It springs from the people, derives its whole force from their support, and is their agency, locally, nationally and internationally, for the effective meeting of emergency situations affecting the happiness, health and lives of populations.

"In the seven years that have elapsed since the National Societies organized the League, notable results have been achieved in the relief of disaster victims, in the combating of epidemics, in the development of nursing, in the improvement of health conditions in many countries, and finally in the enrollment of nine million children in forty countries in the Junior Red Cross to promote health, civic improvement, peace and friendliness.

"We, the people of this country, have endeavored in the past to do our part in helping other nations in their hour of distress. The American Red Cross has been one of our most effective instruments. We are bound by ties of blood and friendship to the countries of the Old World and of the New. As a people we are consecrated to Peace and to the friendly co-operation of all nations. The Red Cross has provided a means by which we may express this spirit. I hope and trust that this Conference will mark a new advance in the cordial and helpful relations among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in their relation to each other and in their relation to the Old World."

The President left immediately after the delivery of his address, and Dr. René Sand, Secretary General of the League, then called the roll of nations represented at the Conference. The following was the roll:

Argentina	Chile	Guatemala	El Salvador
Bolivia	Colombia	Mexico	United States
Brazil	Costa Rica	Panama	Uruguay
Canada	Cuba	Paraguay	Venezuela
	Ecuador	Peru	

National Red Cross Societies other than those participating in the Conference which had representatives present were:

Albania	France	Italy	Serb-Croat-
Australia	Germany	Japan	Slovene
Bermuda	Great Britain	Netherlands	Kingdom
Bulgaria	Greece	Poland	Spain
China	India	Portugal	Sweden

The chief of each delegation responded to the call with a short address, Canada being represented by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, C.M.G., the Chairman of Council, who said in part:



The splendid marble building, headquarters of the American Red Cross, where most of the sessions of the Pan-American Red Cross Conference were held. It is the permanent home of the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross Society.

CANADA'S REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

AS a representative of the British Red Cross Society and the Canadian Red Cross, serving one of the large countries of the Americas, I am instructed to bring to all the nations represented here a message of co-operating good will, and an expression of their good wishes for the success of this Pan-American Red Cross Conference.

"We recognize that the Conference had its origin in the desire of the League of Red Cross Societies to render still further service to all its members on the North and South American Continents; and we are happy to believe that its full fruition will be fostered by the spirit of bountiful hospitality of the American Red Cross whose guests we are in this beautiful capital.

"Although our homes may be far apart, in terms of geographical distances, we assemble here as friends and neighbors to take part in the world wide crusade on behalf of good health based on good health habits formed in childhood

and youth, on behalf of good will based on mutual understanding, and on behalf of welcome co-operations to further the well-being of humanity—particularly the women and children. As the sessions are held we shall discover more and more that we all are neighbors with the old Samaritan Spirit in our hearts and the new Boy Scouts slogan in our heads—"Do a good turn whenever you can."

The Societies I have the honor to represent earnestly desire that the Conference may be productive of generous augmentation of good-will in action and not merely academic goodwill in passive contemplation. Thus shall the Conference become a means of refreshing our faith in the greatness and goodness of the Red Cross cause, of renewing our allegiance to Red Cross principles and of clarifying the methods of advancing humanitarian service for good health and good-will in action leading to enduring peace and ever increasing prosperity and happiness to mankind."

In only two of the American countries is English spoken. In all

the others with the exception of Brazil (Portuguese) the language is French. During the sessions quick translations were made as needed.

Discussions were held and addresses delivered at the sessions which lasted from May 25 to June 5. Space does not permit of our printing the discourses in full but extracts from them and from the resolutions are given on other pages of this issue.

AN OVATION TO THE FOUNDER OF JUNIOR RED CROSS

An event of a very interesting character to Canadian members of the Red Cross took place on Friday May 28, during the Junior Red Cross Session. Early in the morning Miss Mary Phillips, of Montreal, was introduced to the audience as the mother of the now great Junior Red Cross organization, she having founded in 1914 the first Junior Red Cross group. Miss Phillips was accorded an ovation and was asked to take her place beside the chairman. Responding to prolonged applause she said:

"I only know one word of Spanish, 'amigos,' which in our English means friends. You have accorded me an honor greater than I deserve but it

thrills me with pride that I should have had even a little part in this great movement. I knew the power of children and felt that they should have the right to serve. But organizing of the children's right to serve was a spontaneous growth. The children of that little group of less than ten which I had the honor to register with the Quebec division of the Canadian Red Cross as a junior Red Cross group, has now grown to ten thousand and the habits they acquire as Junior Red Cross members will be reflected in their adult lives in the years to come. I thank you most sincerely for the high honor you have done me."

The proceedings in Washington concluded on Saturday June 3 with a dinner to the delegates given by the Chairman of the American Red Cross, Judge Payne at which Dr. Robertson expressed the gratitude of the Canadian delegation for the many benefits derived from the Conference. He said:

"At the close of the Conference I wish to express the sincere thanks of the Canadian Red Cross and its representatives for all the consideration, all the opportunities and kindnesses which have been extended to us with such generous cordiality. At the opening of the Conference most of the representatives were strangers to each other. Now we are more than mere acquaintances. We find ourselves to be friends united by a lofty purpose, aflame with moral earnestness for service on behalf of good health based on good habits formed in childhood and youth, on behalf of goodwill based on mutual understanding and on behalf of co-operation in undertakings for the well being of humanity.

"The spirit in which contributions have been made to the common fund of knowledge has been a manifestation of the old Samaritan ideal of neighborly helpfulness. The only competitions for recognition have been those for the privilege of saying and doing something beneficial to the Red Cross cause.

"The findings of the Conference as contained in the resolutions adopted will help the Red Cross of the several nations to understand better the problems of the great opportunities and obligations which confront them. They form a wide and solid base on which to formulate and carry out programmes to meet the situations

adequately in the several countries. This happy result could not have been reached without careful consideration of the organization of the Conference and the preparation of its programme by officers of the American Red Cross, members of the Secretariat of the League, and other members of the Conference from various national societies who had eminent qualifications from wide experience in other forms of public affairs. Outstanding among these are our beloved Chairman and leader, Judge John Barton Payne, and Miss Boardman of the American Red Cross, Dr. Rene Sand, and Mr. T. B. Kittredge and Mr. Larossa of the Secretariat of the League. To them and to all the others, whom I do not now mention by name, we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness.

"Moreover, the bountiful hospitality of the American Red Cross, whose guests we have been, and the abundant social cordialities of distinguished citizens of this beautiful capital have

added not only to the enjoyment of the members of the Conference, but have fostered international friendships which we are sure will endure and extend. Altogether we feel that the Conference itself and its associated events have been productive of much increase of co-operating goodwill not only between individuals but also between nations. Our high expectations have been more than realized. The occasion has been a means of refreshing our faith in the greatness and goodness of the Red Cross cause, of renewing our allegiance to Red Cross principles and purposes, and of clarifying our understanding of appropriate measures by which we can serve our several communities, our respective nations, and humanity as a whole, in their slow but certain progress toward enduring peace, good health, prosperity, goodness, and happiness. The winning power of great ideas for human well-being has been appreciably augmented by the Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference."

Heads of States Send Good Wishes for Red Cross

RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1929

At the Closing Session of the Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference it was unanimously decided to hold the Third Conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Rio is one of the most beautiful cities on the two American continents.

At the opening of the Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference the rulers of all the States represented were elected honorary presidents and cabled to that effect. They responded with gracious messages of goodwill towards the Red Cross cause. Space does not permit our giving all of the replies, but the following extracts will reveal the spirit of them all:

...Accept my sincere wishes for the success of the conference for the good of humanity.
Alvear, President of the Argentine.

It gives me much pleasure to support the Red Cross movement in any way possible.

Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada.

It is my earnest wish for complete success in your programme for the progress of the Red Cross and the welfare of humanity.

Larrain, president of the Republic of Chile.

All good wishes for the success of the conference.

Gerado, Cuba.

All good wishes for the complete success of your beneficial institution of inestimable value to humanity.

Ayora, president of Ecuador.

My sincere desires for the prosperity of an institution that does honour to humanity.

Ospina, President of Colombia.

I earnestly desire the success of your altruistic purposes to which Peru and her government fully subscribe.

Leguia, president of Peru.

My sincere wishes for the success of the conference.

Gerrato, President, Republic of Uruguay

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of Harvard University, says: "Pasteurization not only saves lives but prevents sickness. It does not injure the quality of milk in any way, and does not diminish its nutritive value. Pasteurization is the cheapest form of life insurance that the customer can take out."

Notes on the Conference

The countries which sent official voting delegates to the Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference were:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

* * *

The following countries not in the Pan-American region were also represented: Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Bermuda, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Spain, Sweden.

* * *

Mexico, Canada's nearest Latin-American neighbor has a population of about 15,000,000 and in spite of centuries of development is still a land of untold natural wealth. The President of its Red Cross Society, Senor Don Jose R. Aspe, was elected president of the Conference.

* * *

Among the South and Central American and West Indian delegates, there were many speakers well worthy of the name of orators. The Spanish language lends itself very readily to powerful expression and colorful description. In addition the speakers in Spanish almost invariably use expressive gestures to a far greater extent than the speakers in English. The animated and forceful personalities of the Latin-American delegates together with their eloquent speeches and animated gestures always conveyed a message even to those who could not understand the Spanish language. Most of the speeches, however, whether given in Spanish or English, were translated for the benefit of those who did not catch the full meaning during the original delivery.

* * *

His Honour Judge Payne, President of the American Red Cross, was the embodiment of kindness and sagacity. When chairman he conducted affairs with celerity and despatch and as host to the delegates on two of their happy gatherings he charmed everybody with his cordiality.

* * *

Brazil has a magnificent headquarters building for its national Red Cross Society. Brazil is larger than the United States, has the largest river in the world, over 30,000,000 inhabitants and a vast reserve of untouched natural wealth of stupendous variety. A guide at the Pan-American Union building described Brazil as "the frontier of the World."

* * *

Puerto Rico was well represented at the Conference. The leader of the delegation was Senor Vizcarrondo, one of the two deputy commissioners of education. He was formerly a teacher and is an enthusiastic supporter and promoter of the Junior

Red Cross organization which Puerto Rico has developed very effectively.

* * *

Chile, which looks like a ribbon of land on the map of South America, has an area of 289,829 square miles and 4,000,000 inhabitants. It has about 2,500 miles of coast, fine agricultural lands, a great variety of minerals and under Dr. Ferrer, who headed the Chilean delegation at the Red Cross Conference it has laid the foundations of a good system of hygiene.

* * *

Cortes, conqueror of Mexico, and Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, were courageous Spanish adventurers. But both their regimes were marked by enmities, strifes and terrible cruelties. How different was the spirit of the Red Cross delegates from those countries who met at the Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference. There is something wonderfully binding about the Red Cross with its fundamental spirit of international goodwill.

* * *

Paraguay and Uruguay seemed more than colored patches on the Map of South America when one saw their delegates in the session and heard them speak with fervor and eloquence upon Red Cross matters.

* * *

One could not but realize the broadening effect of the Conference. Though one soon learned the names of the delegates the almost unconscious tendency was to think of them by countries. It was impossible to attend a session without thinking of Argentine, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, etc. as their representatives rose to speak. The sessions were like a map of North and South America with the indications made, not by lines and dots, but by representative men and women.

* * *

From Grant Land in Canada to Cape Horn in Argentine, the distance in a direct line is about 10,000 miles. Between these two points lie great stretches of rich unexplored territory and over twenty young nations each developing vigorously its national life and great national resources. Each of them has organized and is developing its National Red Cross Society for the Improvement of Health and the Prevention of Disease and the Mitigation of Suffering and each realizes the wonderful power for good-will among the Nations of the World which is the spirit of the Red Cross.

* * *

Bogota, the capital of Colombia, one of the countries represented at the conference, has a climate of perpetual summer ranging from 55 to 70 degrees.

* * *

Peru, another country represented at the conference, has the highest lake in the world, Lake Titicaca, which lies at an elevation of 12,545 feet.

Pointed Paragraphs from the Speeches

Pan American Red Cross Conference.

The Red Cross Activities in the Field of Health Education

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON—

Red Cross educational service for the improvement of health and the prevention of disease is rendered,

(1) To *children*, through the Junior Red Cross, by inspiring them, (a) to acquire and practice the habits of good health, (b) to help handicapped companions to better health, (c) to cultivate the qualities of good citizenship and to join in a world-wide crusade of health, happiness and international goodwill;

(2) To *girls and women, especially mothers*, (a) through home nursing classes, (b) through the work of Red Cross Nursing Outposts, (c) through the distribution of health literature;

(3) To the *medical and nursing professions*, (a) by helping them to extend modern scientific knowledge to their members, especially in rural communities by extension lectures, (b) by promoting university courses in Public Health Nursing;

(4) To the *people at large*, (a) by preparing, publishing, and distributing popularly expressed correct information on health and hygiene through magazines, pamphlets and posters, through the press and the pulpit, through lectures, radio talks, moving pictures, health plays and pageants, (b) by promoting new methods and demonstrations of health service, by such agencies as the Junior Red Cross, Red Cross Nursing Outposts and Seaport Nurseries.

These educational activities of the Canadian Society are carried out through its national, provincial and local organizations, and are linked through the League of Red Cross Societies with the world-wide international work of the Red Cross.

Disaster Relief

MR. HENRY M. BAKER—

Mr. Henry M. Baker, the National Director of Disaster Relief of the American Red Cross Society gave a very comprehensive paper on Disaster Relief. He dealt with organization of relief and administration; relations with the military authorities; financing, Community organization for permanent rehabilitation, family rehabilitation, rebuilding campaigns, business rehabilitation, accounting for the relief fund and follow-up work after the departure of the disaster relief unit.

The American Red Cross has developed its disaster relief more completely than any other National Red Cross Society through its wider expansions. Since 1905 the American Red Cross has assisted in 854 disasters in the United States.

Mr. Baker's conclusion was as follows:

"It will be seen that the Red Cross in the United States is making a sincere and progressive effort to discharge the responsibility placed upon it by the Congressional Charter and the growing good will of

the people of this country by taking every business precaution and using every business principle to see that the funds are spent wisely and well, in the firm conviction that in so doing it will continue to be enshrined in the hearts of the people as their trusted agency of mercy in disaster."

Nursing Outposts

MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE—

1. The Red Cross form of Outpost Service has commended itself to Governments, to the general public, and to the communities in "outpost" areas. Governments have shown their approval by making grants of money: the public readily subscribes to this form of Red Cross: the demand for outposts from scattered areas is far larger than the funds of the Red Cross can meet.

2. Outposts have proved themselves useful in raising both the standards of health and morals in these scattered areas. Especially they have been successful in reducing the number of deaths of mothers in child-birth, and the rate of infant mortality. They have also prevented epidemics of contagious diseases among school children.

3. Outpost hospitals, such as described above, have succeeded in setting a new standard in both *efficiency and economy*.

The Junior Red Cross and Health Education

COL. GEO. G. NASMITH, C.M.G.—

Health educationists believe that if they could take all the children and inculcate in them good health habits they would be building on a sure health foundation, for they know that such children, as they grow up, would be naturally interested in their environment, would support all public health measures and would finally constitute a public that would endorse every public health measure because each member of that public would be an individual exponent of good health.

"The logical and practically the only way of creating such widespread public opinion and the universal adoption of hygienic practices is to educate the children.

WHAT IS THE JUNIOR RED CROSS?

"It is an organization of children of all nationalities banded together to carry out practices for better health, citizenship and international goodwill. Its emotional appeal is due to the idealism of the Red Cross Society. Its strength is due to the fact that this is the children's very own organization and that millions of members all over the world are doing the same things. Its main motivation comes through the altruistic desire to serve.

"From the children's standpoint it has the club value. It has an emotional appeal. It is co-operative. The children elect their own officers and commit-

The National Headquarters of the Brazilian Red Cross where the next Pan-American Red Cross Convention will be held. It is situated in the beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro.



tees who have status among themselves just as older people have in their own organizations. They have objects to work for like adult societies and they pledge themselves to work for those objects. Their ideals are high—service to others and their community. They govern themselves. They learn to do by doing.”

The Junior Red Cross as a Factor in Education

DR. HENRY N. MacCRACKEN—

“One great principle in particular we have all accepted from the new education—that there is nothing in the world of human activity or association which may not be adapted to the child in his age, made a part of his experience. We no longer shut away the facts of life in Blue-Beard’s closets, forbidding, upon pain of mental death, the child to open them. This is the natural corollary of the fact that with expanding civilization and increasing population the child shares with the adults the fate of the nation. Is there a famine? Children are hungry. Is there a war? Children are killed. Is there an earthquake? Children feel it. And therefore, since the destructive forces of nature cannot be kept from children, we must reveal to them also, as in duty bound, the constructive forces of society which comprise man’s noblest works; those works by which he asserts the will to survive, his defiance of the elements, and his generous and sacrificial service which knows neither continent nor hemisphere.

“It is upon this principle that the Junior Red Cross is developed. The Red Cross of the world, which is but to say society organized for mutual aid, under certain conditions of catastrophe, through the school, takes the child into its confidence and says, “Here we are, men and women, boys and girls; we live together in this world in which catastrophe unfortunately exists. In our happy moments we forget it but not carelessly for we have provided against its occurrence certain skills and aptitudes and remedies. These habits of society we have chosen

to co-ordinate in a great world-embracing organization under the Red Cross banner. It is the most extensive social movement in the world. You and your school can be a part of it if you will.”

Nursing

MISS KATHERINE OLMSTEAD—

“It is also generally conceded that women efficiently prepared to enter public health fields such as child welfare, visiting nursing, etc., should have at least this fundamental two years’ hospital training followed by special courses of from six to ten months theory and practice in health, social and teaching problems and methods.”

The Canadian Red Cross a Good Example

PROF. C. E. A. WINSLOW—

In the course of his address, Prof. Winslow gave credit to the Canadian Red Cross as showing “what a clear and comprehensive programme, even with modest resources, can accomplish in the improvement of health and the mitigation of suffering.”

The Junior Red Cross at Work

ARTHUR W. DUNN—

The Junior Red Cross is one of the most promising and practical means available to the schools of the several countries, not only of building up a loyal and efficient national citizenship in each country, but also of fostering international understanding, good-will and co-operation, which is rapidly becoming one of the chief objectives of education. This, again, is due in large measure to the consciousness fostered in each member of the Junior Red Cross of belonging to a world-wide organization including ten million children in the schools of fifty nations, experiencing at the present moment a common program of service, understanding, goodwill and co-operation.

Red Cross Societies of Western Hemisphere Express Themselves Upon Peace-time Services

Resolutions Adopted at the Second Pan-American Red Cross Conference

THE Conference while in full session passed the resolutions which were recommended by the Commission appointed to study organization and publicity methods.

ORGANIZATION AND PUBLICITY

First of all the Conference expressed its satisfaction at the progress realized by the Red Cross Societies of the continent, in the development of their organization and propaganda, since the First Conference in Buenos Aires.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Conference also gave recognition to the fact that all National Societies on entering the Universal alliance of the Red Cross:

Adopt a relatively uniform Constitution. Are recognized as an auxiliary to their respective Army Medical Services.

Extend their activities to the whole of their national territories.

Admit all citizens without distinction of sex, religion or political creed.

Subscribe to those principles of moral solidarity which constitute the essence of the movement.

The Conference also recognized:

The advantage of associating the national authorities with the Central Committees of each Red Cross Society, by including in the Committee representatives of the Medical Services of the Army and Navy, of the Health Department and of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The advantages of having as large a proportion of the Central Committee as possible chosen in elections in which local committees participate.

INFORMING THE PEOPLE

Concerning the giving of information to the public the Conference expressed its intention as follows:

Conscious that the peoples of each country will be disposed to support adequately their own national Red Cross Society only when they know the full importance of the work being done by the national societies, and esteeming it to be an obvious duty of each society to give complete information of its activities not only to its own members but to all the people of its country, it was recommended that the Red Cross Societies here represented undertake to inform their members and the general public of their activities, using for this purpose every possible propaganda medium.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

The Conference, recognizing the fact that the National Red Cross Societies can best accomplish their great mission when they enjoy the confidence and support of the populations of their respective countries recommended:

That each Society endeavour to secure a large and democratic membership, so that it may be truly representative of all the people, and that its moral and financial support may thus be derived from all classes, through membership and contributions, rather than from a few individuals.

RED CROSS PERIODICAL

The Conference considered:

That the publication by the National Societies of a periodical review devoted to Red Cross and health activities, in countries where such publication is feasible, is of great value in promoting support of peace-time activities, in educating the public to a clear understanding of that program, and in developing a strong and progressive Society.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

THE Conference expresses its gratification at the progress of the Junior Red Cross during the past two years in the American continents and in the rest of the world; reaffirms the belief expressed by the First Pan-American Red Cross Conference at Buenos Aires in the importance of the Junior Red Cross; and again recommends that every possible effort be made to extend and develop the movement in all American countries.

CO-OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTS

The Conference recommends to the Red Cross of each American country that it seek to obtain the authorization of its governmental and school authorities to promote the organization and development of the Junior Red Cross in all schools, and to use in appropriate manner the facilities at their command to promote such organization.

The Conference recognizes that geographical, educational, and social conditions and circumstances vary in the several American countries, and that it is necessary to adapt the methods of organizing and promoting the Junior Red Cross to meet these diverse conditions and circumstances.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATORS

The Conference notes with interest that the international conference of educators which met in Paris in the summer of 1925, at the invitation of the League of Red Cross Societies, to discuss the work of the Junior Red Cross, adopted the following definition: "The Junior Red Cross is a voluntary organization through which children and young people find opportunities for self-expression; the motive which it brings into any class room appeals to the imagination and will of children in such a way as to transmute knowledge into action, it is free spirit which quickens the life of the whole school in which it is organized."

The Conference endorses this definition, and urges the Red Cross of each American country, in co-operation with the school authorities, to seek to realize the ideal which the definition expresses, in the case of its own Junior Red Cross, to the fullest extent that conditions and circumstances permit.

The Conference believes that the successful development of the Junior Red Cross requires a permanent central organization within the National Red Cross, with a paid secretary or other agent who shall be responsible for the promotion and organization of the Junior Red Cross.

FUNDS

The Conference thinks that funds raised or contributed by children should not be used to meet administrative expenses connected with the organization and promotion of the Junior Red Cross; it being understood that all contributions by the children for Junior Red Cross purposes should be voluntary.

THE LEAGUE

The Conference requests the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies to give immediate consideration to ways and means of providing a traveling field worker who is well trained in the aims and activities of the Junior Red Cross, to visit American countries on request for the purpose of advising and assisting in the organization and development of the Junior Red Cross.

The Conference is of the opinion that in arranging for the next Pan-American Red Cross Conference, every effort be made to include in the delegation from each country one person who is connected officially with the educational system of that country.

DISASTER RELIEF

Regarding problems of Disaster Relief the Conference recommended:

That each Society represented be urged to regard disaster relief as a primary obligation.

To develop disaster relief activities in accordance with the needs of its country.

That the Red Cross Societies represented develop an exchange of the latest plans and policies of disaster relief work by frequent correspondence and, where desirable and practicable, an interchange of personnel for the study of relief administration.

That each Society here represented recognize that the best means of financing disaster relief operations is by popular subscriptions, by contributions from governments, from other Red Cross Societies, and from interested organizations and individuals; such subscriptions to be based upon an intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of the conditions produced by each disaster and upon public confidence in the Red Cross Society as the administrative relief agency.

That the National Societies represented in the Conference should bring to the attention of their governments the importance of the interchange and distribution of all scientific information relative to possible disaster hazards such as earthquakes, floods, epidemics, etc., in each area.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES

CHILD WELFARE

The Conference was of the opinion that Child Welfare, as scientifically established to-day, is a proper field for the activity of the Red Cross and recommended that each Society should include it in its programme with the necessary local and national adaptations.

This recommendation was supplemented by detailed references to ways in which this might be carried out.

PROTECTION OF NEW-BORN INFANTS

One of the references made special mention of the necessity of Red Cross physicians and visiting nurses co-operating with the health authorities in each country for the protection from disease of new born infants.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS OF THE POOR

In the next section, the question of inadequate resources in homes was dealt with and it was suggested that the Red Cross offer its aid to governments in order to help them to put into practice every measure they may adopt to improve hygienic and moral conditions in the homes of the poor.

THE BLIND

In this section also the question of blindness was dealt with, with regard to its prevention and the creation of working homes for the blind.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS

The teaching of health in schools was also considered together with the advantages of the training of teachers for effective teaching of hygiene in the public schools.

POPULAR HEALTH EDUCATION

Stress was laid upon popular health education.

It was pointed out that it is important that each Society, in order to properly fulfil its mission, should undertake the teaching of health principles with the view of development of a public conscience in the great medical and social problems.

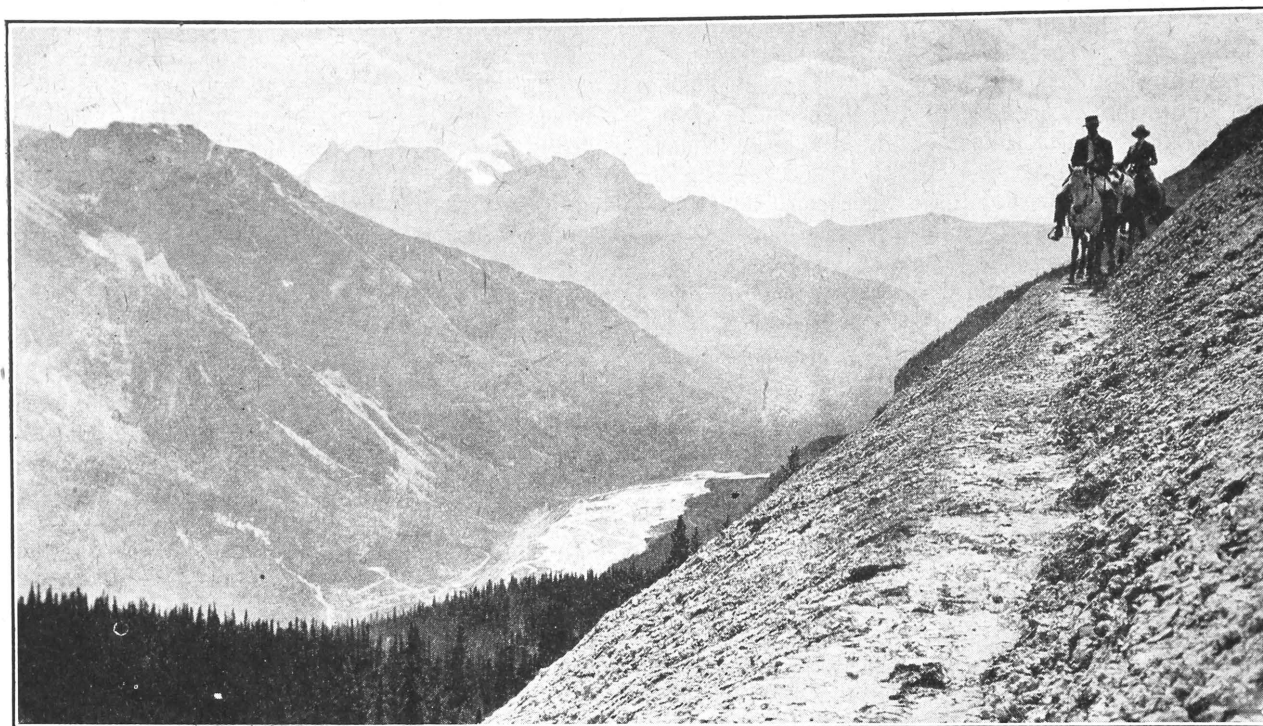
Since the first experiments in this direction have shown the usefulness of such work and the prestige the Red Cross may derive from it, each Society should intensify the teaching of hygiene among the people.

The Conference affirmed its acceptance of the principle that Red Cross workers should seek and accept the guidance of the natural leaders in all health matters, namely, the doctors, public health nurses and other important teachers.

HEALTH KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE

The role of the Red Cross is to back up their services, to create public opinion in support of their work and to diffuse such popular information among laymen and laywomen as will help to make the special professional knowledge of the few, beneficially effective in the lives of all.

The great peace-time mission of the Red Cross is to help to bridge the gap between the knowledge possessed by leaders in preventive and protective medicine and nursing and the knowledge and practice of women generally who are in charge of homes and schools.



A trail in the picturesque Rocky Mountains. Canadian Red Cross nurses are frequently required to travel paths like these in carrying out their work in connection with Nursing Outposts on the organization of Home Nursing Classes.

Adventures in the Rockies

By a Red Cross Organizer of Home Nursing Classes

ALL my trips are interesting but I think my February one was unusually so," writes Miss C. Davidson, the organizer appointed by the National Committee on Red Cross Home Nursing Classes to work in the British Columbia Division.

"My first stop was at one of the main towns in the Okanagan Valley. The school nurse there is most interested in everything pertaining to the health of the community and though very busy had agreed at a former visit to teach Home Nursing. While willing to teach a class of adults her chief interest seems to be with the High School girls, and I found she had arranged to give the complete course to eighty girls. A fair-sized miniature bed with doll had been provided and the girls were engaged in making the necessary linen in sewing class. I was privileged to speak to those girls (they are divided into two classes), and found them responsive and keenly interested in the course of lectures.

"To reach my next 'stopping off place' I could either go by boat or by stage. The secretary of the Institute called me by long distance telephone and advised the stage journey as the

class was to meet early in the afternoon on account of the distance most of the pupils had to walk. She was sure also that I would be enchanted by the scenery and natural colorings along the valley of Long Lake. Accordingly I arranged to go by stage starting from the hotel early in the morning.

"It had rained heavily during the night and the snow had begun to thaw. The stage road climbed up from the valley floor, rounded the shoulder of a hill where it clung to the face of a precipitous mountain with Long Lake lying at the bottom almost sheer below. The colouring of mountain, sky and lake which is a lovely and unusual green, was very beautiful when I had opportunity to enjoy it, but—as I said before—it had rained during the night and the snow was thawing. The heavy car slipped and slid all over that narrow road, a dozen times was within an ace of slipping over the edge. It did not make for tranquility of soul to hear the passenger in the front seat discussing his life insurance and what dispositions he had made for his family should an accident occur. It was a thrilling ride which happily ended safely. I left the car and

climbed the bench by a trail that led up among magnificent bull pines and so over to the Okanagan Valley.

"The first lesson was given there and the short week-end spent among a most hospitable and friendly people, cultured and delightful to meet. They gave the stranger the welcome of an old friend.

"On the way to Nelson the train was held up for some time at Midway owing to a wreck on the track ahead, and the delay was filled in by a visit to the small village which is about a mile from the station.

"The President of the Ladies Aid, the one and only organization, was very interested. At present there is no graduate nurse in the community, the nearest one being thirty miles away. A daughter of the village who is nursing in Vancouver General Hospital is expected home quite soon to stay for some time. They are sure that she will be glad to give instruction if a class can be organized.

"After my visit I started back and while still more than half way from the station I heard the engine whistle twice; then the bell clanged and the train started to move out. You can imagine how I felt. I tried to run but the roadway was inches

deep in snow and water, and after all the fuss the engine had only moved up to take water and was still there half an hour after I got on board.

"The scene of the wreck was reached at noon. This was a part of the track high up on the shoulder of a mountain, where a large boulder rolling down had broken both rails and an engine with caboose had become derailed, fortunately being thrown against the cliff instead of outwards down the mountain. Men were still at work repairing the track and it was two hours later when we crawled over and resuming the journey to Nelson arrived there twenty-one hours late.

"During the week-end I spoke to an Institute situated on the edge of the Doukhobor community. Among the members were two teachers who taught in Doukhobor schools. They were keenly interested in Junior Red Cross and were put in touch with Miss Hodge, Director of Junior Red Cross.

This Doukhobor settlement is most interesting, especially the tomb of Peter Veregin, the late 'King,' who was killed by a bomb explosion in a train. The actual grave has been hollowed out of the rocky summit of a small elevation, over this has been laid tender green turf which forms, even at this early date, a beautiful emerald shroud. In the middle of this is a low granite monument. The sides have been terraced and planted with flowers and shrubs. Over all this at night is a lace work of dim electric lights, and night and day a man is on guard.

"These people eat no flesh of any kind. Fruits, vegetables, fats in the form of cream, butter and oil and black bread make up their daily fare. More sturdy, healthy people could not be found. A steam bath in a specially built bathhouse is a weekly rite for every member of the family.

"Fortunately, after these adventures, my return trip to Vancouver was uneventful.

"At the request of the secretary of the Women's Institute a second visit was paid to Vernon for the purpose of starting a class. It was found that there was one class of twenty adults and two classes of High School girls. These girls are in the third year and are over sixteen years of age. They are having the full course with practical demonstrations as part of their course on household science.

Just Drink "SALADA" TEA

T50

Its superb flavour satisfies.

Both these groups were given a talk on Red Cross ideals and work. Mrs. Martin, school nurse, is teacher to all these classes. It has been arranged that in future all first year High School girls will be given the Home Nursing Course.

"A return visit was paid to the small community at Okanagan Centre, to give the first lesson and advise the teacher. The class is small but practically all the women in the community are enrolled. The teacher is a graduate of the London Hospital, London, England. She has had special training in midwifery in the old country, and will make a splendid teacher. The pupils are very keen.

"Castlegar is a scattered farming community with a store, a school and a few houses near the station. As a result of a letter written to the Institutes early in December the Castlegar Women's Institute asked for a personal visit to learn more of Red Cross activities, particularly Home Nursing. There was quite a large gathering. Interest was keen and the general feeling of the meeting was for organization if a teacher could be obtained, but there is no graduate nurse in or near Castlegar.

"Robson is situated on the Lower Arrow Lakes and is a scattered community. The secretary, and several of the members were present at Castlegar when that Institute was addressed. They were very interested and decided that their members should have opportunity to hear of Home Nursing. Arrangements were made to visit Robson during March. It may be possible to have a group of classes organized in and around Nelson that could be taught by one nurse.

Langley Prairie is situated in the Fraser Valley. There is a small village in the heart of a large farming district. The Women's Institute is a wide-awake group of women doing good work. At their request an address was given to the members on Red Cross work and Home Nursing. Intelligent questions were asked and keen interest shown. The vote was in favour of Home Nursing classes, and a committee was appointed to take responsibility. The convener suggested the name of a teacher, Miss Hunt, and later interviewed her and introduced her to the organizer. Before leaving that evening all arrangements for organization were completed.

"Later the convener of the Home Nursing Committee reported that the first meeting had been held."

HOME NURSING AT MAPLE CREEK

Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, apparently holds the record for the number of Home Nursing Classes held in a small community. The population of Maple Creek is only about one thousand but three Red Cross Home Nursing Classes have been completed and a fourth is now in operation.

Banquets for men are frequently held in Maple Creek, but the banquet for the women of the Red Cross Home Nursing Class was the first for women ever held in this enterprising town. The interesting function was held in the B.C. Cafe which was gay with Red Cross flags, and the tables, set for fifty guests, looked very attractive.

Notes from the New Brunswick Junior Red Cross Report

The following selections from the New Brunswick Junior Red Cross Report are commended to the consideration of teachers. They tell of some of the good results that may be credited to this organization, which now numbers some 104,000 members throughout Canada.

Health:

1. Members are carefully trying to keep the Health Rules.
The most outstanding improvements in this respect are:—
Hundreds of children have given up tea and coffee.
More vegetables are being eaten.
Teeth are being cleaned that never before were so.
2. Great attention is being given to cleanliness of person, schoolroom and school-grounds.
3. Many schools have raised money and procured water coolers and individual drinking cups for the school.
4. Attention is being given to Posture.
Our article on "Posture and School Desks" was used in a practical way in many branches. They learned what a school desk should be, and are trying to have such desks provided for their schools.
5. Many schools have provided wash-basins and individual towels.
6. Hot lunch at school is being prepared by a number of the branches.
7. Health Rhymes and Songs are learned. Health Plays are often given at meetings. Whenever a Junior Branch has a school closing or concert something in the nature of a health play is always on the programme. This material is usually taken from the "Red Cross Junior."
8. Health talks have been given by teachers, the Juniors themselves, also doctors, nurses.

Service:

1. During the year 1925—the Juniors have contributed \$1,183.97—earned and saved by themselves to the Children's Fund. Not one cent of this money came from any other source.
2. During this period the Junior money has helped 15 children:
2 cases have been provided with special boots.
4 have received glasses.

- 1 had tonsils and adenoids removed.
- 2 have been operated on for lameness.

- 1 received special treatment for lameness.

- 1 had a special head and neck support provided.

- 2 undernourished children have been provided with milk.

- 3 cases of rickets are being treated.

- 5 children have been provided with boots and rubbers to enable them to attend school.

3. Additional forms of service have included:

Valentines sent to hospitals.

Scrapbooks, toys, etc., to children in hospital and at the port.

Boxes sent to the sick and shut in children in the community.

Christmas cheer provided.

Clothing sent to Sydney—by individual branches.

One branch writes: "We visit an elderly lady every second Friday. We bought her a pair of side-combs for a Christmas present, and a box of chocolates for a birthday present, and a pound of maple sugar just as a little present, as she is very fond of it."

Sweaters, dresses, mittens, etc., have been made for needy children.

Citizenship:

1. As Citizens of the Schoolroom Juniors have kept it tidy, have beautified it with pictures, curtains, bulbs and other flowering plants.
2. Have improved their School by providing Libraries, Flags, etc.
3. One Branch writes: "We wash up the school floor and windows and polish the stove once a month."
4. As Citizens of the community many branches—especially in towns and cities—have tried to keep streets clean, picking up waste paper, erasing chalk marks, etc.
5. Have paid special attention to Dominion Day, Empire Day, etc.—preparing appropriate programmes.

6. Have prepared and sent in 19 portfolios of correspondence.

In connection with the portfolios it may be stated that the nineteen portfolios made during the year went to England, Australia, France, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, and various parts of the United States.

Outstanding Features in 1925.

During the year 1925 the most outstanding features of Junior work in New Brunswick have been:

- (1) The enlargement of our Junior Committee by adding representatives of: Rotary Club, Gyro Club, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Women's League, I.O.D.E.
- (2) The increasing number of young men who are taking up the work in their schools.
- (3) The addition of Sunbury County to the list of those taking up Junior work.
The addition of Rothesay and Hampton Consolidated Schools.
The fact that the schools of Moncton and Fredericton are starting slowly, but surely to enroll.
- (4) The increasing support of Junior Red Cross by the Chief Superintendent of Education and the Inspectors.
- (5) The visit of Miss Browne, the National Director, and the journey of the British Banner through New Brunswick.
- (6) The Christmas Tree at the Port.

THE BANNER

During Miss Browne's visit the Banner was shown fourteen times—and was seen by 87 branches and 2,111 Juniors.

We attended four Teachers' Institutes—visited the Normal School—had nine mass meetings—five other meetings where the Banner was shown—visited also thirteen branches—and attended six special meetings.

At the Normal School the principal, Dr. Bridges, asked Miss Browne to address the students. That her address was a most interesting and inspiring one may be gathered from the fact that the three hundred young men and women there assembled gave her the closest attention for fifty minutes. Then Dr. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education of

New Brunswick, called on by Dr. Bridges to say a few words to the students, spoke strongly in favour of Junior Red Cross, as he did at every Teachers' Institute. He said that at first his attitude towards this work had been negative; but, not because of what anyone had said, but because of what he himself had seen, he had become convinced that Junior Red Cross was good and he would advise every teacher to give it a try.

"Schools," he said, "where Junior Red Cross is established are cleaner and more attractive both inside and out—the children have better posture, more regard for the rights of others, and better manners. Junior Red Cross inculcates the principles of self-denial and unselfishness, cultivates the school spirit, and is an excellent way of teaching Citizenship, which is after all the chief end of education."

How Red Cross Juniors carry on may be learned from an account of the Debec meeting. Debec is a tiny village, with a one-roomed school of forty pupils. But it has a Community Hall, and in the immediate vicinity are a number of other schools, not on the railway line, which have Junior Red Cross. The last week in September the Director, President, and one other representative of each of these branches met at Debec, and planned the programme in detail. At that time it was expected that practically the full membership of each branch would be able to attend the meeting. In the meantime came that terrible snowstorm in October, which made the roads impassable for a time, and as the date of the meeting approached it became evident that it would be impossible to take the Juniors to Debec by car, and that therefore some branches would be able to send only one or two representatives. One of these branches had undertaken to prepare the Alphabet Exercise. When three days before the meeting it was finally decided that it would be impossible for these Juniors to be present, the Eagles of Elmwood School undertook to prepare this exercise, rather than fail in any portion of their programme. The significant thing about this is that the Juniors who thus took part in it were for the most part bigger boys and girls who might have been expected to consider an Alphabet Exercise too childish for them to take part in.

It was evident from the moment

we entered the hall that this was a meeting which was being conducted by the Juniors themselves. Two of the larger girls, in Red Cross caps, acted as hostesses—greeted all who came, assigned the branches to their seats—ushered Miss Browne and me, and the representative of the Women's Institute to special seats reserved for us. When the time came for the meeting to begin, the hall was crowded—Juniors in front, parents and other visitors in the rear. Many of the men stood in the back of the hall, as all seats were filled. The chairman was a girl of seventeen,

and the secretary a boy of eighteen. The Roll Call was responded to by six branches—the "Comrades" of Debec, the "Eagles" of Elmwood two miles away, the "Merry Workers" of Mapledale four miles away, the "Pals" of Green Road five miles, the "Rosebuds" of Richmond Corner six miles, and the "Optimists" of Bedell seven miles. The representatives of this last branch were two in number—the teacher and one member, who drove the seven miles over very bad roads. It was twelve o'clock when they reached home that night.

Guarding the Outer Gateways

The Vital Work of the Quarantine Service of Canada

By Dr. J. D. Pagé, Chief of the Division of Quarantine,
Department of Health of Canada

 HE safeguarding of the health of the people from a national and community standpoint is the care of the federal and provincial health departments, the various medical health officers and numerous organizations. In a country of stable population, internal organization would probably be all that was necessary, but in Canada, where immigrants are coming in by the tens of thousands every year, the possibilities of spreading an epidemic far and wide are very great unless the gates are closely guarded. This vital work is being carried on by the Maritime Quarantine Stations of the Dominion.

The most serious communicable diseases to be guarded against are cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus, and yellow fever. To prevent the transmission of these and other epidemics into this country from an infected ship, the Dominion Government operates four main quarantine stations, situated at Quebec, Halifax, Saint John and Victoria, besides maintaining officers at all the principal ports.

At the four main stations adequate facilities exist in the form of well-manned hospital accommodation for each type of communicable disease; detention quarters for the proper observation of those who have been exposed to infection; disinfecting and fumigating plants; bath-houses and

apparatus for fumigating ship's quarters. Large numbers can be handled rapidly and delay reduced to the minimum consistent with safety.

The man in the street noting the comparatively few cases of communicable disease quarantined each year, might be led to wonder if quarantine stations were not becoming obsolete. It is true that quarantine work is made lighter by the improved sanitary conditions throughout the world, including the countries from which Canada's immigrants are drawn, and also by the medical inspection before and during the voyage, but a little consideration will show that if a number of persons infected with plague or typhus were allowed to enter the country undetected, a serious epidemic might develop.

While it may be unlikely that terrible epidemics such as those of the third and fourth decades of the last century which carried off their victims by thousands will ever again visit Canada, nevertheless the prevention of even a small epidemic would pay for the quarantine service for a long time, not to speak of the greater saving in health, working power and happiness. World statistics show that the quarantine station, now a century-old institution, has more than justified its existence and that its continuance, especially in thinly populated countries like Canada and Australia, is a necessary and far-sighted policy.

Meetings in the Maritimes

Chairman of Council and Chief Commissioner in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Chairman of Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society and Dr. James L. Biggar, Chief Commissioner, will tour the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the purpose of conferring and discussing means of progress with the Red Cross Officers and Officials of the Headquarters of those two Provincial Divisions and for the purpose of giving to the public generally, information of the services and activities of the Red Cross.

The itinerary will be as follows:

SAINT JOHN

Tuesday, June 15th—

1.00 p.m.—Combined luncheon of Gyro and Canadian Clubs, to be addressed by Dr. Biggar.

4.00 p.m.—Mass Meeting of the Juniors of Saint John County. Flag for Saint John County to be presented by Dr. Biggar.

Wednesday, June 16th—

Quarterly meeting at Fredericton of the New Brunswick Division.

Afternoon—Address from Dr. Biggar and Dr. Robertson to the Red Cross and Graduate Nurses' Association, which is holding its Annual Meeting.

Evening—Public Meeting arranged by the Women's Institute in connection with their Annual Session in Parliament Building.

Speakers—Dr. Helen McMurchie and Dr. Biggar.

Thursday, June 17th—

Visit to the Junior Red Cross Branch at Middle South Hampton—Rural School 44 miles from Fredericton; go and return by motor.

Friday, June 18th—

Open for any work arising out of the foregoing programme.

NOVA SCOTIA

Monday, June 21st—

3.00 p.m.—Arrive at Amherst from St. John, 1.00 p.m. Meeting (Leave Amherst for Halifax 6.30 p.m.)

Tuesday, June 22nd—

Halifax—Address Rotary Club and probably address the Commercial Club. Meeting of the Executive

of the Halifax Branch and the Nova Scotia Division.

Wednesday, June 23rd—

Motor Halifax to Lunenburg—Address at Lunenburg at 2.30 p.m. and possibly Bridgewater. Motor to Liverpool—address meeting at 8.00 p.m.

Thursday, June 24th—

Motor Liverpool to Yarmouth and address meeting at 3.00 p.m. Motor Yarmouth to Digby and address meeting at 8.00 p.m.

Friday, June 25th—

Motor Digby to Halifax—calling on Red Cross members, at Middleton, Kentville, Wolfville and Windsor.

Saturday, June 26th—

Day train to Sydney.

Sunday, June 27th—

Appointments—churches, halls, etc., morning, afternoon and evening—City of Sydney, Town of North Sydney and the Town of Glace Bay if possible.

Monday, June 28th—

Leave Sydney.

QUEBEC RED CROSS SEAPORT NURSERY

The Red Cross Seaport Nursery at Quebec reopened for the 1926 season on April 25th under the supervision of Miss V. A. Tremaine, M.V.O.

Ice in the St. Lawrence River had delayed the opening of navigation, but, when the work began, it began with a rush. In the first two days six ships arrived with more than 3,000 immigrants anxious to start the springtime in Canada. Nine hundred and twenty-seven children and their mothers were looked after in the Nursery, given tea and milk and biscuits, helped to get food and check trunks.

Miss Tremaine's report continues:

"A number of children had severe colds and coughs. We had to ask a doctor to come down several times, and there were many minor dressings, vaccinations, cut fingers, etc., to be attended

The Canadian Red Cross

A national journal published monthly by the Canadian Red Cross Society, to place before the people of Canada information concerning its program and activities, to assist in carrying out the purpose of national Red Cross Societies of the world as set forth in Article XXV. of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly-authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
National Headquarters:

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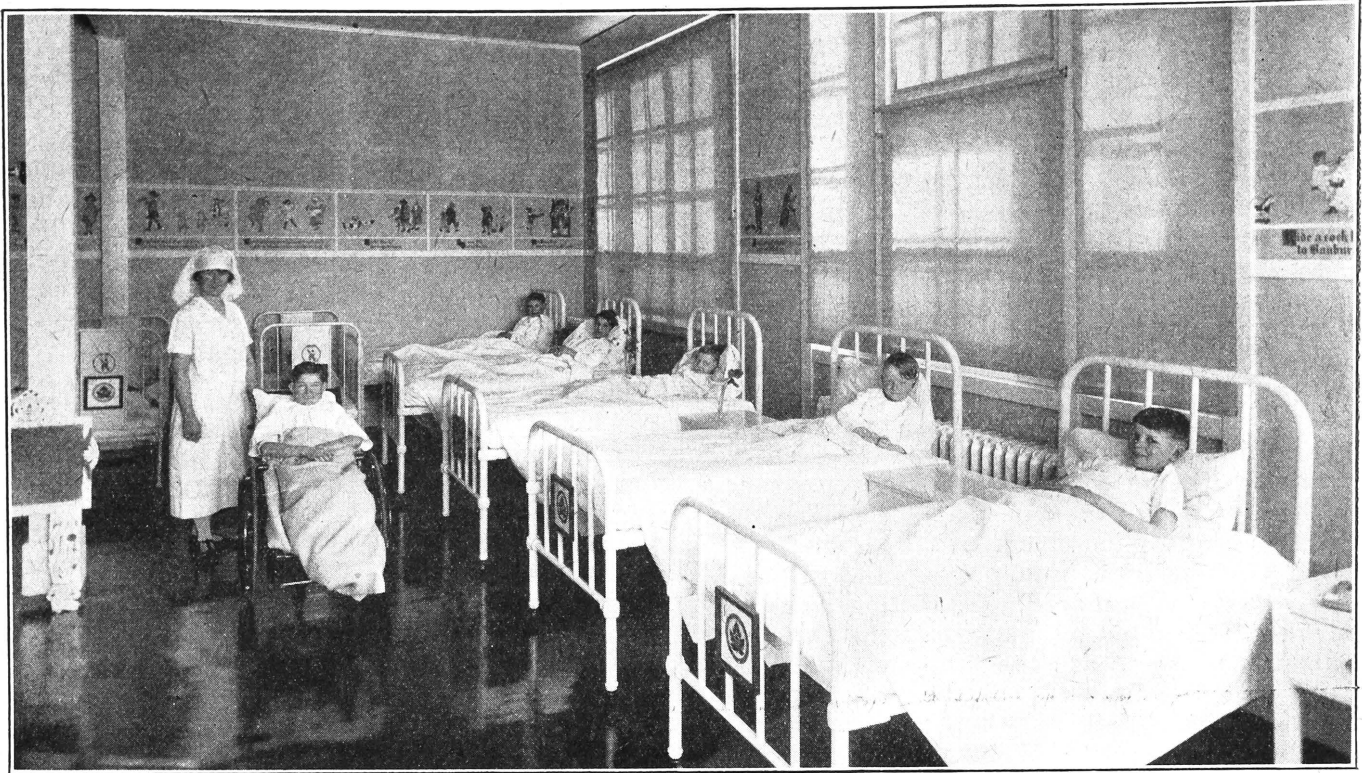
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to. Over a hundred families under the Land Settlement arrived; most of these are very fine people, but a few were quite poor and had very little money with them. One little Irish woman of 23 had four children, and when I was explaining to her that it was necessary to get food at the Canteen, as there was none to be bought on the train, she told me she didn't think she could buy any, as they had only one pound altogether. Of course we got her a good supply, but how they were going to manage when they got on the farm I can't imagine.

"Four families were given food for the journey. A party of boys going to farm were given tea, biscuits, and ice cream cones.

"The Junior Red Cross in Montreal sent us a very nice box of sweaters, washcloths, bibs, scrapbooks and toys; the Baden Powell chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Quebec, also sent a parcel of useful garments. We are very thankful to them for their help."



The Saskatchewan Division's Junior Red Cross Hospital—Boys' Ward.

For Crippled Children

Saskatchewan Division's New Hospital at Regina

Saskatchewan is the third province of Canada in point of population, being exceeded only by the two oldest provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Over two hundred thousand children are enrolled in Saskatchewan schools. Yet, up to a few months ago there was no Children's Hospital in this province, although such institutions existed not only in the older provinces, but also in Manitoba and Alberta.

Now, as a result of the interest and efforts of children themselves, working through the organization of the Junior Red Cross, Saskatchewan, too, is blessed with a Children's Hospital for the treatment of the crippled children of the province whose parents are financially unable to provide the necessary surgical treatment and hospitalization which these less fortunate children require in order to brighten their lives, relieve their suffering and handicapped condition, and thus give to them a

fairer outlook on life and a reasonable opportunity to become happy, healthy, self-supporting citizens of the Dominion.

The cherished ambition of the Junior Red Cross and its tens of thousands of boy and girl members in Saskatchewan, was realized on February 16, 1926, when the formal opening took place of the Junior Red Cross Hospital for Crippled Children at Regina.

The Junior Red Cross Bulletin, published by the Saskatchewan Division, introducing a description of the hospital says:

"It is, of course, impossible for all the boys and girls of Saskatchewan to personally visit their own hospital — although hundreds did so on the opening day — so we are largely devoting this issue of The Bulletin to showing by word and picture just what the Hospital is like, and we hope every Junior member will find it very interesting and an incentive to do even more for the crippled boys and girls of our Province."

Then follows a very well-written description of the hospital, its observation ward, the boys' ward, the girls' ward, the kitchen, the dining room, the baths, the operating room, the laundry, the sun-balcony and the school-room, for the Saskatchewan Division takes care that its convalescent patients as far as their strength will permit, will have the benefit of instruction. This helps them to keep their places in class with children of their own age. The hospital is a monument to the generosity and good will of the Junior Red Cross members of Canada and a testimony to the thought and loving care which those directing the enterprise have put into it.

The Hospital will care for thirty patients. The Junior Red Cross of the Saskatchewan Division carries on a wonderful work for the crippled children of needy families. Mr. W F. Kerr, the commissioner of the Division stated that in the year 1925 the sum of \$25,300 was spent on the medical care of 230 children. Of that number 35 suffered from deformity through paralysis; 14 had spinal curvature; 10 had dislocated hips and 20 had club feet.

Saskatchewan's Well-organized Campaign

IN ORDER to bring the Saskatchewan Division into line with the proposal for the National Red Cross appeal in June of next year, the Saskatchewan Division this year advanced its annual appeal from the Autumn to the month of June.

The Campaign is now in progress and is being conducted under the direction of the Divisional Office by the Commissioner, Mr. W. F. Kerr, assisted by approximately three hundred local branches, and aided by many organizations, such as the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire; Home Makers' Clubs; Community Clubs; Women's Clubs; Grain Growers' Clubs, and Citizens' Committees.

A thorough canvass is being made of the whole of the province. Posters have been distributed, and, through the courtesy of

the Post Office Department, have been displayed in every Post Office throughout the Province, as well as in stores and other public places. Five thousand other posters and between 75,000 and 100,000 campaign leaflets have been distributed through local branches. The Provincial Press has been widely used, and has given strong editorial support to the campaign. In the case of the big dailies of Regina, Moose Jaw, and Prince Albert, and also leading weeklies, the news stories of the campaign have been supplemented by illustrated articles setting forth the great service which the Canadian Red Cross Society is rendering in the Province, particularly in the way of Junior Red Cross organization for crippled children and the Outpost hospitals which are helping so greatly in ameliorating the conditions of pioneer life. Radio ad-

resses have formed part of the campaign, and lantern slides have been shown in the theatres.

Reports from the Saskatchewan Division are to the effect that the opening of the campaign was very satisfactory, and the Divisional authorities are hopeful of success in reaching their objective of \$75,000, which is needed to carry on the services until the next appeal.

GOOD PROGRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Eleven new Red Cross Classes in Home Nursing were organized in Sydney, Cape Breton, during the month of March. Five of these classes were organized under the Catholic Women's League, and three by the Local Red Cross Branch. One of the most interesting of the classes is being held at "The Door of Hope," an institution for young girls and a class for teachers is included in the promising group.

The Ideal of the Red Cross

The diplomatic representatives of the Latin American nations most graciously extended a warmth of welcome to the Conference delegates which will live in memory of all who were fortunate to experience it. Men high in public office, in the sciences, the arts, and in social welfare, came to Washington to exchange with the visitors the things of high import in the spirit and the ideal of the Red Cross. Words cannot express their significance nor speak a prediction of their far-reaching influence for good. It was a great get-together — and great must be its ultimate illumination of all the Americas.

—Red Cross Courier.

The Red Cross is organized in the nine provinces of Canada. Its aims are: The improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. Help with your steady membership.

The Canadian Red Cross Magazine is not published during the months of July or August.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

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TO MEMBERS

Every membership in the Canadian Red Cross helps on its good work. Tell your friends about it and have them send their subscriptions to the Red Cross Office of their Division. Address above.

To
(Name of Provincial Division of Canadian Red Cross)

Herewith enclosed is a contribution of \$..... to the Canadian Red Cross Society, which sum includes annual membership and twenty-five cents per annum (\$0.25) as subscription to the magazine, "The Canadian Red Cross."

Date Name

Address

