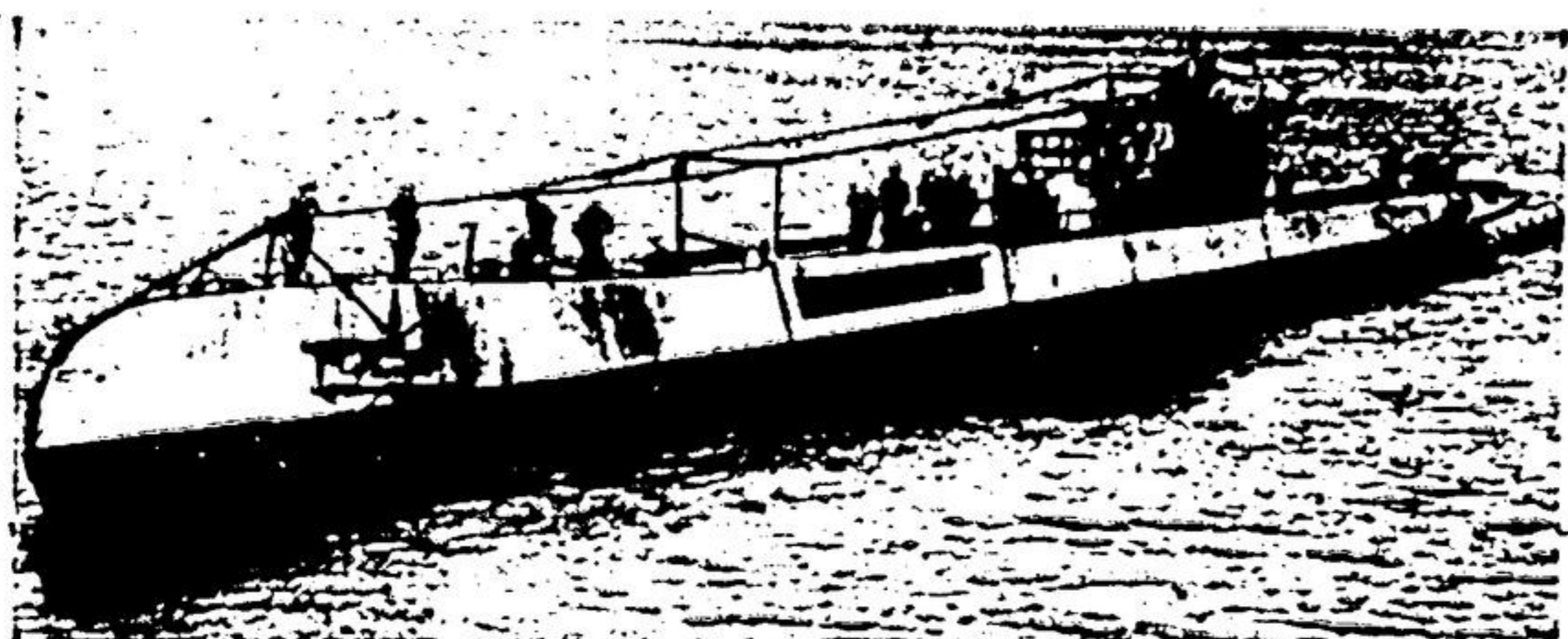


Dutch Submarine Returns to Britain After Three Years Success in the East



The Dutch Submarine O.19 returned to Britain for a long overdue rest after three years of successful service in the Dutch East Indies, Singapore and the Indian Ocean. This big minelaying submarine, built for service in the East Indies, had remarkable escapes in the Java Sea, Singapore and Soerabaya, before reaching Colombo. She sank her first ship on 10th January, 1942, the Aritu Maru a 4,000 ton troopship. Her crew believe that a 5,000 ton supply ship was also hit by their torpedoes, but could not confirm its loss. When the O. 19 at last reached a British port, she was greeted by Rear Admiral J. W. Termijtelen, N.N.N., Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Naval Force in the United Kingdom. The Admiral decorated the Captain of the submarine with the Netherlands Bronze Cross with Honourable Mention, the equivalent of the D.S.O. and the First Lieutenant, the Chief Engineer, three Petty Officers and one rating with the Bronze Cross, the equivalent of the D. S. C. Picture shows: The O. 19.

POTENT FACTS ABOUT CANADA

For Valour

Over in London, England, there's a shop, a small inconspicuous jewelry shop somewhere in the West End. Cuddled in between more pretentious fronts, this little store carries on in its quiet way a most heroic business. Every so often the postman pays a call and leaves a letter marked O.H. M.B. Nothing extraordinary about that. Just enough to start the jeweler's tools humming. Before long another Victoria Cross has been fashioned.

Ever since the Crimean War when the decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria, the making of V.C.'s has been in the hands of the same family, first the founder of the jeweler shop then his son, and now his grandson. Every medal of this kind that has ever been awarded has come out of that same little shop.

The Victoria Cross is presented for the purpose of rewarding individual acts of bravery under fire performed by officers of the lower grades in the naval or military service of Great Britain. In 1858 the honour was extended to non-military persons. The award carries with it an annuity of about £50, which may in particular cases be extended to £250. The decoration con-

WE CAN STOP A REAL TANKIE TOO!



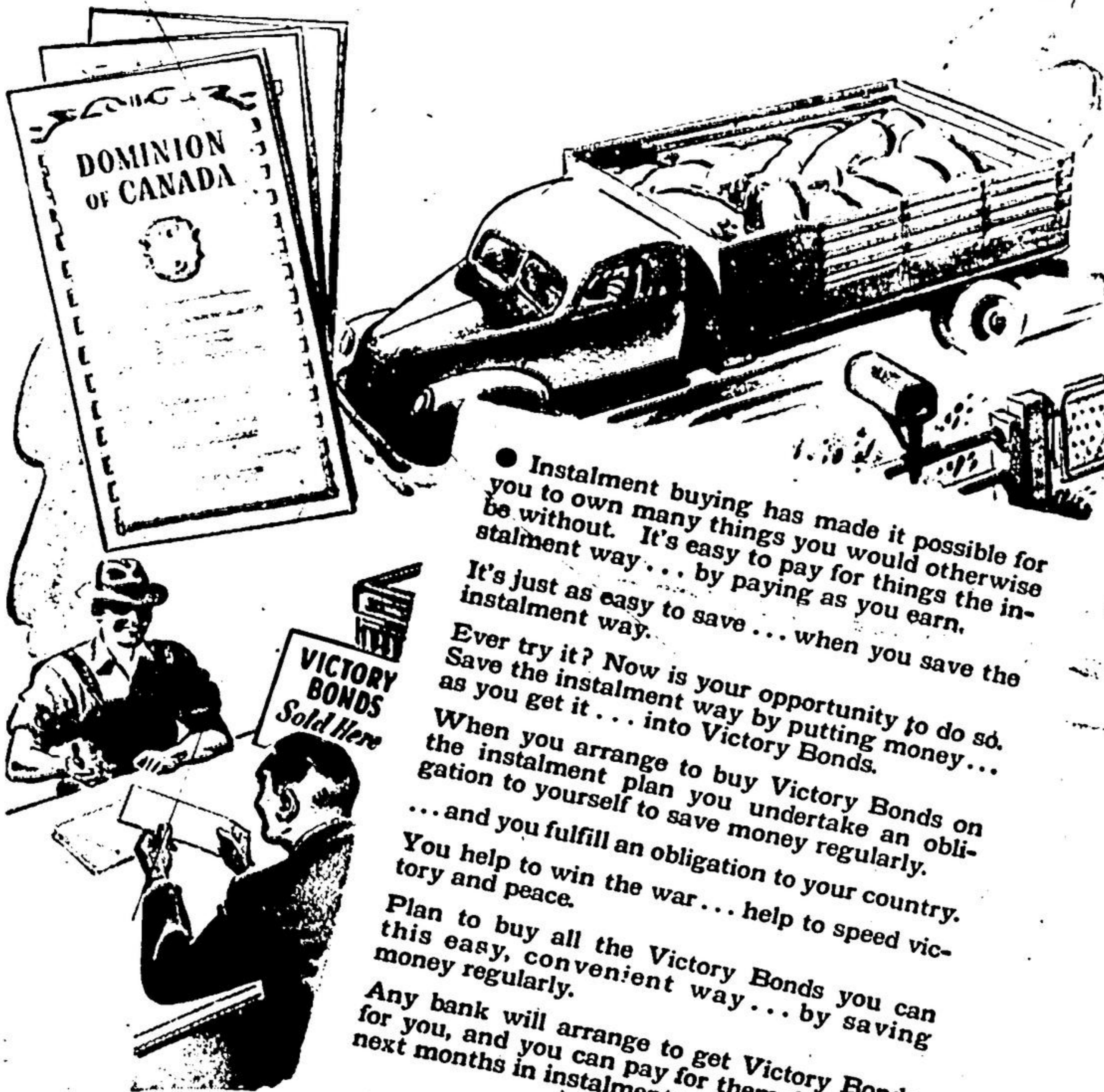
Bobby doesn't realize it—but while he talks to his team-mate about to-morrow's big game, a hard-pressed production man may be trying to get through a message on which lives depend.

Here's one more way in which youngsters can show their loyalty to the cause for which their fathers and big brothers are fighting. And let's be sure that we set them a good example by using the telephone only for necessary calls... and by keeping them brief. *War calls must come first.*



We would like to have you as a regular Subscriber!

An opportunity to *SAVE* money ... the convenient way



● Instalment buying has made it possible for you to own many things you would otherwise be without. It's easy to pay for things the instalment way... by paying as you earn. It's just as easy to save... when you save the instalment way.

Ever try it? Now is your opportunity to do so. Save the instalment way by putting money... as you get it... into Victory Bonds.

When you arrange to buy Victory Bonds on the instalment plan you undertake an obligation to yourself to save money regularly.

...and you fulfill an obligation to your country. You help to win the war... help to speed victory and peace.

Plan to buy all the Victory Bonds you can this easy, convenient way... by saving money regularly.

Any bank will arrange to get Victory Bonds for you, and you can pay for them during the next months in instalments convenient to you.

WHAT IS A VICTORY BOND?

A VICTORY BOND is the promise of the Dominion of Canada to repay in cash the face value of the Bond on the date of maturity with half-yearly interest until that time. A Victory Bond is the safest investment in Canada backed by the entire resources of the Dominion. Canada has been issuing bonds for 75 years, and has never failed to pay every dollar of principal and interest when due. A Victory Bond is an asset readily marketable at any time.

Get Ready to BUY MORE

VICTORY BONDS

National War Finance Committee

... of a Maltese cross of bronze, the center of which contains a royal crown surrounded by the British heraldic lion rampant. Below, on an escroll, is borne the inscription "For Valour". The reverse side of the bar bears the rank and name of the recipient. On the cross is inscribed the name and date of the action or campaign in which the honour was won. Reward for any further act of exceptional bravery is presented in a bar being attached to the ribbon by which the cross is suspended. An additional \$25 goes with each bar. The cross is borne on the left breast supported by a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army.

The Victoria Cross is the most coveted of all the British military or naval orders. By 1913 there had been 522 V.C.'s awarded. Towards the end of 1918 the number had been extended to around 670. So far in this struggle one Canadian has won the Victoria Cross. He was Lt. Col. Charles Merritt, of the 1st Battalion, South Saskatchewan Regiment and he won it for valour at Dieppe.

War on Disease

From the dawn of time there have been wars. Treaties follow conflicts when men again proceed to tread the path of peaceful ways and turn once more the sword into the ploughshare. But there is one battle that is a continuing fight—one that knows no armistice. That battle is being fought with ever-increasing determination on a world-wide front. It is the fight against disease—man's greatest enemy. This army of fighters includes the research scientist, the doctor, the nurse. In fact all of us. Each must bear arms against the arch enemy.

Canada from the first has marshalled her force, and is in the forefront of the fight against suffering, disease and premature death. And as is the case with all wars, unforgettable heroes emerge. In this fight, such world-renowned Canadian names as Banting, Oeler, Fitzgerald, will live forever as being amongst the world's greatest generals. Many more heroes will arise as time goes on, fighting, ever fighting, until the enemy has been scattered and his forces smashed.

Man has definitely capitalized on the experience gained in this centuries old fight. Great strides are continually being made in the field of medicine, hospital equipment is being progressively improved, and the general public is being schooled in the knowledge of disease. As a result, the health standards of most civilized races have definitely improved. This fact is borne out by a study of death rates in white world countries where during the past century sharp declines in the death rates have been recorded.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy since 1750. There, the crude death rate declined from an average of 27.4 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.3 in the decade 1911-20 to 11.5 in 1938.

Similarly, in England and Wales, the crude death rate, which was 18.3 in the 60's of the past century, declined to 16.4 in the first decade of the present century, and 12.1 in the third; it was 12.1 in 1939. In Scotland, the average rate was 22.1 in the 60's, 21.6 in the 70's, 19.8 in the 80's, 19.9 in 1921-30, 19.9 in 1934-35, 12.3 in 1931-35 and 12.9

in 1939. Vital statistics in Canada as a whole have been collected since 1926. Since that time the Canadian death rate has declined from 11.4 to 9.8 in 1940.

Your Pet Beef

You may not be able to make a purse out of a sow's ear but you can make a good picture out of a cow's ear. All you need is a little paint, artistic tendencies and imagination—the cow does the rest.

You see, artists who paint battle scenes, formerly used camel hair brushes but since the war these have been replaced by those made from the small tuft of fine silky hairs in the cow's ear. The cow doesn't mind it at all and the hair brings around \$15 a pound should you decide to go "hair hunting" this fall.

About the only similarity between cows and sows is their names. But they've really been pooling their efforts for the good of the cause since 1939. For the manufacture of war materials, particularly for aeroplanes, a good quality glue is made by mixing cattle and hog's blood. The resulting product has been found especially satisfactory when used on plywood. Certain plastics now on the market contain the same ingredients.

To conclude these gory details mention might be made of the recent scientific discovery that in cases of severe shock and sudden drop of blood pressure, ox-blood plasma has been added to the human plasma with extremely beneficial results. The pyloric portion of the porker's stomach is stripped and used as a source of pepsin. Many glands of cattle are used for medicinal purposes which are invaluable on the battle field. These glands could not be saved were it not for the rigid Government inspection carried out in registered packing plants.

When an animal is killed in a packing plant only 70 per cent of a hog, 55 per cent of a very good steer and 47 per cent of a lamb is meat. But nothing is wasted. Cattle brains may be used for edible purposes or otherwise; the feet produce meats-foot oil; buttons are fashioned from the horns; glue from the tendons; dog food from spleen and lungs; intestines go into the making of sausage containers, and the rumen for tripe. Other parts are taken by gardeners and farmers who compost it for use as fertilizer.

The by-products of swine are also varied and important. Bristles go into the manufacture of brushes; small intestines for sausage casings; many glands are saved and used for medicinal purposes, such as the pig makes gelatin; the feet are cured and put up in casks with bay leaves; and the British West Indies provide a ready market for pig tails.

"Baa-a-a" say the sheep in protest. "You ain't seen nothing yet". So let's take a look at their war effort. The main by-product of sheep and lambs is the pelts used for bookbinding, gloves, purses and countless other articles requiring a soft, fine leather. The intestines go into the making of sutures for the medical trade; philharmonic orchestras use them for strings on their violins, cellos and other instruments; the best sausages on the market have sheep and lamb casings.

When it was claimed that every portion of the pig was used but the squeal which was eventually sold to a conch opera company, it was no idle boast. These animals are giving their all. (Continued on page eight)