

not exceeding \$50,000,000. The details of the expected expenditure of \$30,000,000 between then and the end of the fiscal year to end March 31st, 1915, for military purposes, as given by Premier Borden, include the following:

Pay of 25,000 officers and men for seven months, \$6,100,000; rations at 40 cents per man, \$2,100,000; purchase of 5,000 horses at \$200 per horse, \$1,000,000; transport to Quebec, \$450,000; ocean transport, \$1,000,000; transport abroad, \$300,000; return transport to Canada, \$1,450,000; engineers' services at Halifax, Quebec and elsewhere, \$500,000; equipment, \$2,400,000; clothing, \$300,000; ammunition from Dominion arsenal, \$660,000; censorship, \$150,000; pay and maintenance of troops on guard in Canada, \$2,000,000; for additional troops and unforeseen expenditure, \$7,615,000.

From London in November came a cable from "Windermere," a service used by *The Monetary Times* by special arrangement with *The Montreal Star*, stating that large war orders were being given to Montreal, Hamilton, and other Canadian houses, including steel, woolen, leather, hosiery, and other goods, under the direction of the British purchasing director, Mr. Fred. W. Stobart, with headquarters at Montreal. Contracts for further orders on behalf of France and other allies might come, it was added, if Canada was able to promise prompt delivery. The fullest desire was shown, it continued, to act upon the recent compact between the British, French and Russian governments to give preference to the British dominions next only to the factories of the allied countries and before going to foreign countries for supplies.

As to the British orders, the names of the Canadian firms who received the orders are not available, but all firms offering a good quality of material at reasonable prices are being awarded their share. An even distribution is also being made.

Some complaints were heard to the effect that after receiving portions of the business, some Canadian firms were entering the United States market and buying the goods there. This has been denied. In some cases Canadian manufacturers have been obliged to buy the raw material for manufacturing some of the goods in the United States, but the actual labor is done in Canadian factories. Manufacturers of sweater coats, for instance, have had trouble in securing the necessary yarn, and have had to pay much higher than at first anticipated, the price having shown an advance of nearly 20 per cent. in two weeks.

The representatives of the British government in Canada have all the equipment to examine and pass before it is shipped abroad. The accounts will also be paid through Mr. Stobart.

The first large consignment of materials ordered by Mr. Stobart has been forwarded to the British War Office. A shipment of five hundred packages made up of sweaters, socks, leather mitts, sheep-skin coats and cardigan jackets left Montreal on November 18th. Shipments will probably be forwarded weekly.

According to a Canadian Associated Press dispatch, dated November 30, orders for one million tins of meat have been sent to Toronto by the British War Office, which is also giving further orders for clothing. A military representative has left for Canada to supervise the fulfilment of these orders. Canadian manufacturers would doubtless receive larger orders if they were able to guarantee immediate delivery. Goods like boots and clothing must be had right away in view of the present bad weather in the war area, adds the dispatch.

Among the numerous articles and commodities which have been ordered in Canada are the following:—

Dominion and Provincial Contributions.

Flour, oats, canned salmon, potatoes, apples, evaporated apples, cheese, horses, hay.

Harness and Saddlery.

Saddles, halters, horse collars, rifle straps, bandoliers, mess tin straps, Oliver equipment, universal saddlery.

Clothing, Etc.

Shoes, blankets, woolen caps, shirts, under-drawers, sweater coats, socks, sheep-skin coats, woolen mitts, cholera belts, gloves, uniforms, overcoats, shaving brushes, hair brushes, rubber sheets, overshoes, blankets, suspenders, rubber boots, fur caps.

Miscellaneous Equipment.

Mess tins, picket poles and pegs, saddle blankets, picks, shovels, mallets, shrapnel shell, rifles, ammunition, motor trucks, automobiles, food supplies, cutlery.

Among the orders given, the following details of quantities have been reported: 250,000 mess tins, 50,000 picket posts, 200,000 picket pegs, 200,000 shaving brushes, 1,000,000 shirts, 1,000,000 pairs of worsted socks and 1,000,000 pairs woolen mitts.

Harness and Saddlery.

Harness and saddlery orders were heavy and aggregated a large sum. They were ordered by the Imperial, Dominion, French and Russian governments. On October 19 Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman of the contract sub-committee of the Dominion cabinet, stated at Ottawa that contracts for the supply of 50,000 military saddles for Canada, Great Britain, France and Russia had been placed with Canadian saddlery firms from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These contracts covered an order for 15,000 saddles from France, one for 10,000 from Britain, one for 20,000 from Russia, and the requirements for Canadian uses, aggregating about 6,000 saddles. Mr. Rogers stated that not a single saddlery firm in the Dominion had been overlooked in the letting of the contracts for the large order. "Their representatives were all at Ottawa," said Mr. Rogers. "When the Russian order of 20,000 saddles came in I held a conference with the representatives of the companies. I told them it was up to them to supply the order, and they, one and all, declared that it would be done."

While the value of the contract to Canadian saddlery concerns was not definitely given, it is estimated that in saddles alone the contracts will aggregate over \$2,000,000. The contracts include bridles, etc. Some estimate of the price paid for each outfit may be gathered from the fact that the French saddle, owing to additional fittings, such as water bags, rifle buckets, etc., will cost from \$12 to \$16 more than the British saddle. In addition to the orders placed for saddle outfits, large orders were placed with Canadian firms for artillery harness, single harness, etc., and these also were divided among the various companies.

On November 2nd, Canada received a further request from Russia for a heavy order of cavalry saddles.

Leather Men Ready.

A deputation of leather men, representing the principal leather, tannery and manufacturing industries of Ontario and Quebec, was in Ottawa on November 20th and saw the minister of trade and commerce, Sir George Foster. The partial embargo on animal products from the United States had threatened materially to reduce the supply of hides for the Ontario and Quebec tanners and