militia department alone, in addition to those let by a sub-committee of the Canadian privy council. The number has been greatly increased since then. The war purchasing commission was said then to be working "almost night and day, clearing up the rush of contracts."

Mr. W. L. Griffiths, secretary to the acting Canadian High Commissioner in London, is reported in a cabled interview last week as saying: "Through the medium of the High Commissioner's Office trial orders have been given by the British authorities for certain Canadian mineral products found in Ontario and Quebec. Those who grumble about Canada's share of war contracts have no conception of the large orders already passed. Canada may rest assured of the good faith of the Imperial government in this respect, as the policy is being followed of giving the Dominion every possible chance." A lengthy schedule of contracts given in the past half-year is in the possession of that office and runs into hundreds of millions of dollars, and covers every conceivable requisite for war.

In the equipment of the Canadian expeditionary forces, the expenditure to December 31st, 1914, chargeable to war vote was $26,221,980. Of that amount only $10,471,917 has been included in *The Monetary Times'* estimate above. The purchase of equipment of all kinds for the Canadian forces since last December, *The Monetary Times* estimates at $2,500,000 monthly. For the first half of 1915 that would represent an expenditure of $15,000,000. The first and second Canadian contingents are abroad and the third and fourth are being organized and equipped in Canada. Of the $26,221,980 expenditure chargeable to war vote to December, 1914, we have seen that $10,471,917 represents equipment. The remainder of the amount is accounted for by the pay of troops, a heavy item; separation allowances; engineering works; railway transportation; ocean transport; censorship expenses and miscellaneous items.

As to the profits on war orders, they have apparently ranged up to profits which may be considered as tantamount to modern brigandage. Something as to war order profits has been elicited from parliamentary discussion and parliamentary investigations at Ottawa. Profits of 100 per cent. seem to be the popular idea and assertions have been made that profits in some directions have been as large as 200 and 300 per cent. In estimating the gain to those filling the war orders placed in the United States, which are said to amount to $1,500,000,000, a Chicago banking authority puts it at 20 per cent., which seems to be a pretty fair estimate. On that basis the profits on war orders placed in Canada to date would be $79,000,000, or if a profit of only 10 per cent. is allowed on the $394,000,000 worth of orders, the profits would be $39,000,000.

An interesting statement was made in the official memorandum issued from Ottawa last week to the effect that in February last representations were placed by the Dominion government before the British Admiralty as to the inadequacy of transportation facilities across the Atlantic, as that condition prevented Canadian producers and manufacturers from availing themselves of opportunities which might otherwise be open. As a result of these efforts eighteen steamers were detailed by the Admiralty for the purpose of transporting across the Atlantic supplies purchased in Canada for the British and allied governments.

The official memorandum also said: "Since the early weeks of the war the Dominion government has made very active and persistent efforts to obtain on behalf of Canadian producers and manufacturers a reasonable proportion of orders for munitions of war, like stores and foodstuffs which are necessary for maintaining the military operations of Great Britain and her allies. While the government has declined to make representations on behalf of any middleman, it has constantly maintained the policy of placing before the British government, through Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner, all possible information as to the products and manufacture of all kinds obtainable in Canada which might be utilized or required for war purposes."

As is seen from the above estimate, the orders placed through the Canadian shell committee and for other munitions account for $254,000,000 of the $394,000,000 worth of orders. The shell industry in Canada has grown to be a large one and is increasing rapidly in size and importance. According to a statement of General Bertram to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention at Toronto last month, 60,000 artisans are employed in Canada, drawing weekly wages of $1,000,000 in 247 factories, manufacturing shells for the war arena. Orders for 9,000,000 shells have been placed here by the shell committee and for 8,100,000 cartridge cases, fuses, primers, and friction tubes. For these contracts orders have been placed for 170,000 tons of steel, 30,000 tons of lead and several thousand tons of other material. Canada will be shortly turning out 50,000 shells per day. The changes which were necessary in the equipment of the various factories by adding new machinery, or in the re-adjustment of existing plants, were made by the manufacturers themselves and at their own expense. These changes gave employment to many other factories which were not directly engaged in making ammunition.

General Bertram stated some months ago that the shell committee, of which he is chairman, had placed $154,000,000 of orders. Premier Borden, to a delegation of Canadian mayors interviewing him in May on the question of unemployment, gave the figure as $200,000,000. In the above estimate, *The Monetary Times* has put the total at $180,000,000. The large and valuable orders for fuses, cordite, etc., have also been included in the shell committee's total, although there is a possibility that all those orders were not placed by the committee, in which case the grand total would be still larger.

In addition to the manufacture of several thousand tons of cordite and powder in connection with the present shell contracts, an important new industry has been initiated in the Dominion, *viz.*, the utilization of the by-products from the coke ovens of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., for the manufacture of the high explosive, trinito-toluene. The revenue alone from the contract placed with this company will be nearly $5,000,000. Other companies also are making similar materials.

The largest single contract for shrapnel and other shells placed in Canada was that of the Russian government for $83,000,000. This was placed with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Montreal. The contract, it is understood, was sub-let by that company to the extent of $29,829,330 to about 22 companies in the United States. The remainder of the order, $53,170,670, is being filled by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, and other companies in Canada to which part of the contract was sub-let. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company inform *The Monetary Times* that last month that company passed the million mark as far as the production of shell bodies is concerned, having up to June 14th turned out 1,006,080 forged shell bodies, including 15 and 18-pounder shrapnel and 4.5-inch high explosive shells.

The shell committee will shortly issue a statement setting forth the amount of orders placed in Canada for the manufacture of empty shells and of fixed ammunition.