

etc., \$629,832.00; harness, saddlery and horse equipment, \$250,241.65; engineer and sundry stores, \$187,127.25, and medical equipment stores, \$217,893.12; grand total, \$4,775,902.62.

In another part of the memorandum, the following table of expenditure to December 31, 1914, chargeable to war vote is given. Whether the total includes the sum of \$4,775,902, noted above, is by no means clearly shown in the document. Here are the figures:—

Pay of troops, etc.	\$11,885,107
Separation allowances	500,949
Horses	1,721,970
Clothing	3,809,415
Ammunition	200,848
Field guns	1,141,073
Rifles, bayonets	520,358
Motor cars, etc.	871,023
Saddlery and horse equipment	335,628
Other equipment	1,871,602
Engineering works	520,177
Railway transportation	1,030,961
Ocean transport	1,454,281
Censors	74,320
General	284,268
Total	\$26,221,980
Estimated for January	6,000,000

A general statement of conditions under which contracts were made for the Canadian expeditionary force is given in the memorandum and says, in part:—

The Canadian expeditionary force was authorized by order in council of August 10, to be despatched as early as possible.

Before it could be sent, clothing, warlike and other stores and equipment of all kinds had to be found for a force of 22,000 to 25,000 men.

Six weeks from August 10 was the date set for delivery of supplies of all kinds.

The quarter master general is charged with the responsibility for storing and issuing of the militia, clothing, equipment and stores, and contracts for these are made upon his requisition.

The stocks on hand were, of course, totally inadequate to meet the requirements; more especially as the non-payment militia had never been supplied with underwear, shirts, boots or personal necessities generally; and drab uniform clothing had not been issued to many non-permanent regiments.

First Batch of Requisitions.

The quarter master general was, therefore, called upon, at very short notice, to provide clothing and necessities of all kinds, equipment, ammunition, harness, saddlery, vehicles, tents, food for men, and forage for horses, in quantities which could only be estimated approximately; since the numbers of the troops to be called out for the defence of different points throughout Canada could not be determined beforehand, and the exact numbers to be encamped at Valcartier were also uncertain.

As a matter of fact, the numbers called out locally and the total encamped at Valcartier were both considerably in excess of the original estimate.

The first batch of requisitions was made on the 10th August, for clothing generally, uniforms, etc. These called for 65,000 pairs ankle boots, 35,000 caps, 3,000 cloaks, 15,000 great coats, 40,000 jackets, 33,000 pairs puttees, 6,500 pairs pantaloons, 50,000 suits service clothing, 100,000 suits underclothing, 100,000 flannel

shirts, 150,000 pairs socks, and supplies of more than twenty other different descriptions.

These quantities may seem large, but a considerable excess of the quantities actually required is essential to fill demands for sizes. Each man requires two suits of underwear, at least three pairs socks, two flannel shirts, two pairs of boots, and so on. In the case of the uniform clothing, underwear, shirts, socks, puttees, etc., the wool had to be procured and woven before the articles could be made up. In the case of the boots, at least ten days or two weeks must elapse before the manufacturer could begin the actual work of manufacture.

Causes of Delay.

Another cause of delay was that owing to the very large quantities required, it was necessary to deal with many concerns unfamiliar with militia requirements; and this meant considerable loss of time in every case.

All these considerations, and especially the very short time allowed for delivery, made it absolutely imperative to place all orders at the very earliest possible moment. These requisitions could not be taken up in turn. They were all equally pressing and must therefore be all dealt with at once. This made the work immensely harder. If an order in council had been necessary in each case, the difficulty of procuring the supplies in time would have been insurmountable.

Under present circumstances, it has been difficult and in some cases impossible to meet all demands as they were made. For instance, the boots contracted for were actually delivered well within the specified six weeks, but notwithstanding this, complaints were received daily that they were not being issued fast enough. This applies to the underwear also; 50,000 suits were soon available, but not early enough to forestall complaints.

Haste Was Necessary.

Had it been necessary in these and all other cases to refer the proposed contracts to council for authority, presumably this would not have been merely for registration there, but for serious consideration of the facts; involving probably the furnishing of additional data, answers to inquiries, etc., all of which would have resulted in a disastrous loss of time. The prompt despatch of the contingent depended for the most part upon the readiness with which supplies were forthcoming, and the date of departure would have been postponed weeks and possibly months by the proposed procedure. The longer the contingent remains in Canada, the greater the cost of subsistence.

The batch of requisitions mentioned above covered clothing alone and not all of that. Later on, but as quickly as they could be prepared by the quarter master general's staff, requisitions were made for stores and equipment of all kinds, embracing a very wide range of supplies—hardware, cutlery, leather goods of all kinds, drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, electric supplies, cordage, tents, canvas goods, cotton and linen goods, blankets, knit goods, wood and steel work, etc., and each item in considerable quantities.

In many cases these stores were of a highly technical character and had hitherto been supplied by the War Office, but had now to be found or improvised in Canada, and this entailed additional delay and trouble.

The time limit for delivery remained the same, namely, six weeks from, say, August 10, and as these requisitions were submitted later than the first batch, the time allowed to fill them was correspondingly shorter and the pressing urgency for action more immediate in each