

THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS
IN CANADA
AND THE
PERMANENT ASSETS TO CANADIAN
INDUSTRY RESULTING
THEREFROM

Mr. Chairman and members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, when Mr. Gale invited me to be your guest and address your society today I deliberately shrank from the honor he wished to confer on me, feeling quite unable to say anything that would be of helpful interest to you. I could not, however, escape Mr. Gale's special pleading, particularly when he suggested that I, as a member of your own profession, should regard the opportunity as a duty. My friend Mr. Flavelle, the esteemed chairman of our Board, who I am glad is with us today, was no less pressing, and here I am, with a subject far too big to touch even the fringe of it.

Well, gentlemen believe me, I very heartily appreciate your kind hospitality, and hope you will bear with me while I read my remarks, as I think by so doing I shall cover more ground in the limited time at our disposal.

I should like to refer first to Canada's capacity to produce Munitions; second, to the permanent assets to Canadian industry from munition work; and third, to the responsibility of engineers in developing these assets.

CANADA'S CAPACITY TO PRODUCE MUNITIONS.

In September, 1914, when General Sir Sam Hughes undertook the first order for shrapnel shells, Canada's capacity to produce shells amounted to 340 18-Pr. shrapnel shells per week. These were made at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec. The capacity of Canadian factories today approximates 400,000 18-Pr. shrapnel complete rounds per week, including cartridge cases, primers, fuses and propellants. In addition to this amazing output there is a weekly capacity in Canada for nearly 400,000 high explosive shells, ranging in sizes from 18-Pr. to 9.2", making an approximate total weekly output of 800,000 shells. This