

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL

Everybody knows that the late and still lamented war was not only the biggest but the costliest war in history. It remained for Great Britain to show how rapidly modern warfare runs into money, so that, for instance, the mere setting of the stage for a single battle may cost upward of \$100,000,000.

During the fourteen days from July 17 to July 30, 1917, the British army was getting ready for the third battle of Ypres. Part of this preparation consisted in a thorough bombardment of the German positions, during which the British guns expended 4,283,550 rounds of ammunition. This ammunition cost £22,211,889 14s. 4d., or approximately \$107,947,351 at normal exchange, according to "statistics of the military effort of the British Empire during the great war."

This formidable volume, recently published with the sanction of the War Office, audits Armageddon and renders a cost accounting of destruction with almost appalling minuteness, as witness the four pence noted in the receipted bill for the preliminary bombardment at Ypres, which is furthermore itemized to show the different varieties and sizes of shell used. They ranged from 1606 fired by the giant fifteen-inch howitzers to 2,239,608 shrapnel and high explosives from the eighteen pounders corresponding to the three-inch field gun. Next to these the six-inch howitzers consumed most shell—750,119—and the 4.5-inch gun was close third with 728,345.

The total cost of this preparation was greater than that of any other indulged in by Britain during the war. But the cost per day had mounted to an even higher level six weeks earlier, when, from May 20 to June 6, they were getting set for the battle of Messines. During a period of eleven days their artillery expended 3,561,630 rounds at an approximate cost of \$85,075,502. This averages \$7,734,227 a day, where the longer bombardment at Ypres averaged \$7,710,525.

But even Ypres and Messines do not represent the peak load. The heaviest expenditure in any single day by the British armies in France was from noon to noon, September 28-29, 1918, when they pushed off for the final advance in Flanders before the armistice. During these twenty-four hours 943,847 rounds were expended, very nearly twelve shells a second of 720 a minute. The stated approximate cost of this ammunition was \$18,813,060, which amounts to \$783,878 an hour and \$13,064 a minute. Every time a watch ticked off a second that day the equivalent of \$217.77, or more than the monthly income of the average family went up in smoke.

These figures are for artillery ammunition and for France alone where the estimated strength of the British forces, all ranks and labor units, on November 1, 1918, was 1,966,727 officers and men. And this was only one of several theatres of war in which British land forces were operating. In Italy, on the same day, their number was 83,630; in Salonica, 183,007; in British East Africa, 115,670; in Egypt, 458,246; in Mesopotamia, 408,138; and at Aden, 11,461; giving a grand total of 3,226,879 in the expeditionary forces. To this must be added the estimated strength of British and colonial troops at home, 1,603,384, and in India, Burma and the garrisons of defended ports. This brings the total estimated strength of British land forces ten days before the armistice to 5,336,943.

To maintain and operate such armies cost correspondingly great sums. The "Statistics" state that for the period from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1919, five full fiscal years, the army expenditure proper was equivalent to \$14,118,249,807, of which \$4,008,330,198 was spent in 1918-19 alone. The average yearly expenditure during the period was \$2,823,649,981. The army expenditure for the year April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, was \$137,859,256. So the average war-time annual expenditure was 2048 per cent. of what it had been, and during 1918-19 was more than 2900 per cent. higher.

And the army expenditure was only one of several war cost items. Another table gives the average daily expenditure at different periods for the army, navy, munitions, shipping,

etc., as follows:

1916—October 8 to December 9, \$27,970,040 daily.

1917—April 1 to May 5, when the Germans retreated to the Hindenburg line and the Arras offensive began, \$36,261,020 daily.

1917—November 1, to January 19, 1918, the period of the peak load, \$36,532,620 daily.

1918—April 1 to November 9, a stretch of more than eight months, \$36,172,980 daily.

To provide for these expenditures Parliament granted between August 6, 1914, and November 12, 1918, a series of twenty-five war votes of credit ranging in amount from £37,000,000 to £700,000,000. The grand total of these credits was £3,742,000,000, equivalent to \$42,486,120,000 at normal exchange for the sovereign.

Great Britain, like the United States and unlike France, adopted the pay as you go policy and raised by taxation the largest feasible amounts of war revenue. Nevertheless her national debt, which on April 1, 1914, was £707,684,110, had on April 1, 1920, six years later, become £7,835,000,000, equivalent to \$34,638,998,225, and an increase of 1007 per cent.

The total provision of men for the army, all ranks and colors, during the whole war, was 8,654,467, a contribution of man power, according to the "Statistics," second only to France, though the actual figures of the strength of the French armies are not available for comparison. The third largest contribution was made by the United States in sending approximately 2,000,000 men to France in the A. E. F.

The number of Casualties among British troops in all theatres of war up to November 11, 1918, is given as 3,084,018, or more than 35 per cent. of the total man power employed. Of these 689,246 were killed or died of wounds or disease, the greatest proportions of these mortalities, 561,335, occurring among the forces in France. The wounded numbered 2,035,965.

These figures take no account of the reduction of the number of effectives through such casualties as ordinary illness, and which in several of the theatres were the cause of very heavy "wastage." In France, for example, though the maximum strength at any one time was 2,046,901, the total personnel employed during the war period was 5,399,563, requiring heavy replacements.

The operations in Mesopotamia created the heaviest wastage of all. There the maximum strength on any date was 447,531, and the total personnel employed during the operations was 889,702, or all but double, largely because of heavy casualties from sickness, there being only 31,758 battle mortalities, 51,156 wounded and 18,350 missing and prisoners.

Another table gives the approximate number of British casualties from the outbreak of war in 1914 to December 31, 1920, as 908,371 soldiers dead in or through the war, and the number of wounds received as 2,090,212. Of the dead 702,410 were natives of the British Isles, 59,330 were Canadians and 62,056, were Indian natives.

The variations in the length of the line held by British forces in France and Flanders is given in another table. It ranged from twenty miles in September, 1914, following the retreat from Mons and the first battle of Ypres, to a maximum of 123 miles in February and March of 1918, after which it steadily declined until it measured sixty-four miles at the cessation of hostilities on November 11.

In regard to discipline, 304,262 officers and soldiers were tried by courts-martial during the war. Of these, 270,927, almost 90 per cent., were convicted.

These courts passed 3080 death sentences, of which only 346 were carried out, however, three of the culprits being officers, one of them found guilty of murder and the other two of desertion. Desertion, with 266 death penalties inflicted, consisted the chief capital offence. Murder was second, with 37 death penalties inflicted, and cowardice third, with 18 cases.

Between December 16, 1914, and August 5, 1918, Great Britain was exposed to forty-eight Zeppelin raids, of which twelve included London: fifty-nine airplane raids, of which twenty included London, and to twelve bombardments from the sea by German vessels.

The airship raids killed 536 and wounded 1357 persons, and the airplanes killed 857 and wounded 2050, while the bombardment killed 157 and injured 634. The total number of casualties from the three causes was 5611, of whom all but 752 were civilians. The raids and bombardments killed 411 women and 295 children and injured 1210 women and 772 children.

Another significant measure of the war effort is found in the output of munitions, regarding which the "Statistics" go into minute detail.

From an output of only 245,400 empty and 526,300 filled shell of all calibres in the period from August to December, 1914, the manufacture of gun ammunition was increased to a peak output of 84,167,000 empty and 87,688,053 filled shell during 1917. The total output during the war period was 258,397,100 empty and 218,280,586 filled shell.

Production of high explosive was built up from 11,891 tons in the last quarter of 1915 to a peak of 259,665 tons in 1917 and a total for the war of 403,364 tons, of which 200,534 tons

were TNT and 332,193 tons were ammonium nitrate. Propellants, including cordite, ballistite and NCT, increased from 12,967 tons in 1915 to a peak of 204,809 tons in 1917 and a war total of 432,183 tons.

For trench warfare a total of 19,096 trench mortars and howitzers were put out and 16,994,315 rounds of ammunition for them. The output of hand grenades was increased from 2152 in 1914 to a peak of 34,867,968 in 1916, and a total of 100,102,719 for the war.

Machine guns were increased from

274 in 1914 to an output of 120,864 in 1918 and a war total of 239,870, while rifles, numbering 120,093 in 1914 were built up to a peak output of 2,123,287 in 1917 and a war total of 5,090,442, of which 1,117,850 were manufactured in the United States. The war total of small arm ammunition for machine guns and rifles was 8,637,112,000 rounds, of which 876,587,000 rounds were manufactured in the United States.

The first tanks, a British device in origin, were built during the last half of 1916, 150 of them. During 1917 the output was 1277, and during 1918 it was 1391, giving a total output of 2818 tanks.

The man on the level never goes down hill.

Teach your child internal cleanliness

THE mother who permits constipation in her baby or older child is risking the health, even the life of her little one.

It must be remembered that an infant is helpless, unable to tell that constipation is making its life miserable. Consequently the mother must be able to recognize signs of constipation in her baby. Convulsions, night terrors, grinding the teeth in sleep, feverishness, fretfulness and such symptoms—any of these may indicate that poisons from baby's stagnant intestine are flooding the little body.

In older children biliousness, coated tongue, loss of appetite warn the mother that constipation is present. Constipation, unchecked in youth, may lead to serious consequences. In constipation, according to intestinal specialists, lies the primary cause of more than three-quarters of all illness, including the gravest diseases of life.

Laxatives Only Aggravate Constipation

The mother should not resort to laxatives. A noted authority says that laxatives and cathartics do not overcome constipation but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury.

Why Physicians Favor Lubrication

Medical science, through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation, has found in lubrication a means of overcoming constipation. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste and hastens its passage through and out of the body. Thus Nujol brings internal cleanliness.

Not a Medicine

Nujol is used in children's and general hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world. Nujol is not a medicine or laxative and cannot gripe. Like pure water it is harmless.

Let your infant or child have Nujol regularly—and see rosy cheeks, clear eyes and happiness return once more.

Get rid of constipation and avoid disease by adopting the habit of internal cleanliness. Take Nujol yourself as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. For sale by all druggists.

Nujol
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
For Internal Cleanliness



GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

Help the Veterans



Try this new patience

The Poster-Judging Competition now being conducted in Canada for the benefit of the Veterans' Associations is one of the most fascinating of games. On the ticket-folder which donors of \$1.20 are presented with, sixteen of the most famous posters of BOVRIL are reproduced in colors.

Which are the 12 best, in order of merit, is what you must decide. The folder shows just what you must do and how to do it.

It is an interesting trial of taste and judgment to class these posters in the order which popular fancy will endorse. It is a real game which can be played over and over again, and in which all the family can join and which will interest visitors, be they young or old.

And just think of the possible reward? A Prize which is a real fortune—and you help an excellent cause.

You can make as many trials as you like—for every donation of \$1.20 one ticket-folder is presented, thus \$12.00 secures 10 folders—though only one prize will be given to one person.

BOVRIL LIMITED has donated \$30,000, about \$138,888, which has been divided into 2,003 prizes. The first three are approximately as follows:

1st Prize, \$55,555.00
2nd " 13,888.00
3rd " 4,555.00

Send donations to any of the following organizations or their branches which are actively interested and ask your help:

Veterans' Association of Great Britain . . . 2725 Park Ave., Montreal
Great War Veterans' Association . . . Citizen Building, Ottawa
Army and Navy Veterans in Canada . . . 121 Bishop St., Montreal
Imperial Veterans in Canada . . . 700 Main Street, Winnipeg
Grand Army of United Veterans . . . 19 Gerrard Street, Toronto



Splendid work being done for Children of Montreal by Child Welfare Association

About one thousand happy, delighted children were the guests of honor, The Child's Welfare Association of Montreal was the host, while through the courtesy of His Master's Voice Limited, the entertainment was provided and perhaps no afternoon in the lives of these children was more enjoyed than that spent yesterday at the summer day camp of the Association on Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Patriotic tunes, stirring marches, songs and calls of native birds, whistling selections and the popular tunes of the day contributed to the intense delight of the children and all this joy and brightness undoubtedly added to the affection and gratefulness which the children have come to have for the Welfare Association because of its unceasing effort in their behalf.

So life-like were the selections rendered that it was interesting to note the amazement of the children who really felt sure they were undoubtedly listening to the various performers themselves instead of a reproduction of their art on a regular stock model of "His Master's Voice" Victrola.

trola by means of "His Master's" Voice Victor records.

And what made the illusion more striking was the amplifying arrangement made possible through the co-operation of The Northern Electric Company who installed for the purpose of carrying the performance of the Victrola to every one of the junior audience—the same set of amplifiers used to broadcast the address delivered at Vancouver recently by the late President Harding.

The Child Welfare Association of Montreal has many activities for the promotion of the welfare of children. It has established thirteen health centres in different parts of the city where more than 2700 mothers are coming with their babies to receive instruction and supervision in baby care.

The splendid work of health education being carried on by this association is bringing its results in the greatly lowered death rate among the families who come to the Health Centres for advice. Another special activity is the Nutrition classes for under-nourished children which

are carried in selected schools during the school year. Very amazing results have been obtained by means of these classes.

A noteworthy activity during the summer months is a day camp at 393 Dorchester Street, west, provided by Major Washington Stephens, where large and beautiful grounds are open daily to mothers with their babies and to children of all ages. Many special treats are provided at intervals for the hundreds of children who flock there during the hot weather. It was here that the special concert was held.

The members of the executive under whose direction this splendid and needy work is carried on are—
President, Mrs. Walter M. Stewart.
Vice-President, Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon.

Directors, Mr. Norman Holland, Mrs. T. J. Stevenson, Mr. W. R. Christie, Mr. R. W. Gibb, Miss V. M. Macdonald, Miss Helen Reid, Supervisor of Nurses, Miss N. Callard, Office Secretary, Miss E. H. Marshall.

