

MILLION DOLLARS A DAY ON OUR WAR OPERATIONS.

Over 400,000 Soldiers Sent Overseas and There Have Been 200,000 Casualties—Canadians Should Not Begrudge Necessary Outlay on Army.

Canada needs \$500,000,000 to carry on the war this year. It is a lot of money, but Canada has not felt the ravages of France and Belgium have done, and we have seen money flow easier than at any other time in the history of the country. We must give the Government that amount of money so that it will not be hampered in its financial operations.

The Finance Minister tells us that the war is now costing over a million dollars a day. The estimate for the year is over \$360,000,000. That is for actual war expenditures, the keeping of our armies on the field and the reserves in England and Canada. Then there is the interest on the war debt to be paid, and huge outlays to finance necessary war work, such as the construction of ships, and the sending in ever-increasing quantities to England of food for Great Britain and her allies. From previous loan issues the Finance Minister was able to take care of our exports of food products at a time when markets might not have been found for them if he could not have made advances to the British Government.

RAISED HALF A MILLION MEN.

But there have been, as we have said, war expenditures of more than a million dollars a day. We have sent overseas, including the estimates for the balance of this year, about 425,000 men. All told we have raised more than 550,000 men. In the field there have been casualties amounting to over 200,000, and the number of killed up to the 31st of August was 29,000.

We have paid out in pay and allowances \$501,704,000. For the maintenance of the Army in France we have expended \$114,366,000. Separation allowances have totalled \$71,436,000. Clothing has cost \$35,449,000 and boots and repairs \$10,600,000. To

transport our boys to Britain and France we have paid \$16,000,000, while land transport has cost us \$17,500,000. Stores, including furniture, bedding, utensils, etc., have cost \$14,000,000; motor trucks, ambulances etc., \$9,500,000 more; remounts \$8,591,000; machine guns \$4,700,000 kit bags and necessaries \$5,500,000; outfit allowances \$5,500,000. These items aggregate \$814,000,000.

PAY AND MAINTENANCE.

The average pay of our soldiers amounts to \$1.25 a day for all ranks. The average cost of rations in Canada is 50 cents, in Britain 33½ cents. Maintenance of Canadian troops in France works out to about \$2.30 a day per man.

The cost of clothing per man is about \$64.00 a year, with \$5.00 added for necessaries. The upkeep is placed at about \$20.00 a man per month. At the beginning of the year there were 71,000 dependents of soldiers in Canada who received an average of \$26.75 a month for all ranks.

These figures will give some idea of the tremendous cost of keeping our army in the field. The \$500,000,000 asked for this year is absolutely essential if Canada is not to be restricted in her efforts. The Canadian Corps is efficient. It is because Canada has stood behind the corps. The money has been forthcoming. It will not be wanting this year.

OCT. ORE SHIPMENTS.

Cobalt, Oct. 31. — Ore and bullion shipments from Cobalt during the month ended October 31st are the highest for several months past. Close to three score cars continuing nearly four and one-half million pounds of ore were shipping during the 31-day period. Bullion shipments for the month also exceeded any recent month, exceeding one million ounces. The estimated value of the bullion together with the estimated value of the ore sent out amounted to over \$1,400,000.

During the month the Nipissing assumed the lead by a considerable margin and now appears to definitely rank first among the Cobalt mines in production as well as in ore reserves.

WASTING AWAY THEIR SUBSTANCE.

(Mail and Empire.)

Dr. Charles W. Elliot has prepared a table of certain expenditures of the American people. He says they spend every year for:

Intoxicating liquors	\$2,200,000,000
Tobacco	1,200,000,000
Jewelry and plate	800,000,000
Automobiles	500,000,000
Church work at home	250,000,000
Confectionery	200,000,000
Soft drinks	120,000,000
Tea and coffee	100,000,000
Millinery	90,000,000
Patent medicines	80,000,000
Chewing gum	13,000,000
Foreign missions	12,000,000

Total \$5,565,000,000

This must not be set down as representing the extravagances of the people, for there are too many items in the list which do not represent extravagances. Liquor, chewing gum, tobacco, confectionery, soft drinks, tea, coffee, tobacco, and jewelry, in the main are extravagances; much of the money spent for automobiles is to be rated "extravagance" and likewise patent medicines and millinery. Missions represent an investment.

A canny Scot owned a wonderful badger it was reported no dog could tackle. However, a friend of his had a dog he proposed to back against the badger, and a match was in due course made for 100 pounds, to come off in two months' time.

As the time drew near there were rumors that all was not right with the dog, and the Scot's friends were making sure of victory for him.

Imagine their surprise and disgust when they heard that McTavish had accepted 50 pounds as a compromise in lieu of the 100 pounds.

"You've been done, Mac," said one of them. "That dog is so mangy and unfit he couldn't kill a rat."

"Ah, ah!" said McTavish, "I dare say, but my badger is dead."—London Globe.

Lend Your Money— Give Your Time

Let every Canadian measure his responsibility towards the Victory Loan 1918 according to his ability to work for its success.

While to the people at large, the call comes as an appeal for dollars, there are many who must do more than subscribe to the loan, if they are to fulfill their obligations to their country and its brave defenders.

There are men in Canada who, because of the prominent positions they occupy in the world of business and finance, are especially fitted—and specially called upon—to influence others.

If you—in addition to laying aside every available dollar for the loan—can induce friends, business associates and employees to subscribe, then to you comes the call for service, as well as the call for money.

Think of the men and women you could, by a word, induce to subscribe—people who, without that word from you—might remain in ignorance or apathy, might fail to buy a Victory Bond, or buy less than they should.

First see that every dollar you yourself can find, is put to real use in the cause of Freedom. Then, having loaned to the limit of your capacity, work to the limit of your ability, to influence your friends and your employees and all who look to you for guidance—that the call may be widely heard and fully answered.

Do your part to make the Victory Loan 1918 a success

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