

Thousands of Canadians are giving their time and energy to voluntary war work. Women in all parts of the country, in homes, clubs and churches, devote themselves each week to providing clothing and other material for the Red Cross and other organizations. A nation-wide salvage campaign, carrying on the work begun earlier by many local committees, is encouraging the collection of sal- vageable material for munitions manufacture and for charitable purposes.

In a variety of other ways thousands of Canadians are industriously devoting their time and energy to the prosecution of the war. Over 100 "dollar-a-year" men have been brought to Ottawa to occupy key positions. The head of one of the world's greatest chemical industries, the president of one of Canada's leading banks, and the chief of an outstanding meat packing firm, have all left their businesses to devote themselves to facilitating the flow of supplies to Britain from this con- tinent. Other industrial, commercial and financial men are helping in similar ways. For example, the Canadian Manufacturer's Association and the Canadian Cham- ber of Commerce have undertaken to assist the Department of Munitions and Supply by providing information about the industrial capacity of some 1500 firms from coast to coast. Scientists and technical experts in the National Research Council and in universities have placed their skill at the disposal of the country. An outstanding example in this connection was Sir Frederick Banting, who lost his life in a plane crash in Newfoundland when on his way to Britain on a mission of high military and national importance. Newspapers, professors, and hosts of others, both prominent and obscure are "coming to the aid of their country" in the way best suited to their talents and connections.

Thousands of Canadians and many Americans have sent nearly a million and a half dollars to the Canadian Government in the form of "free gifts" to help the war effort.

MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY

Canadian factories from coast to coast have been turned over wholly or in part to war work. Steps are being taken to increase this diversion of industry from ordinary to war production. A system of zoning is being studied with the object of placing smaller industries in war work on a steadily increasing scale. New factories have been built and old ones expanded and provided with new equipment. Since the war began the British and Canadian Governments have under- written capital advances of some \$400,000,000 for this purpose.

This undertaking has involved tremendous construction activity. The number of construction contracts awarded during the first two months of this year was nearly 150% greater than the number awarded in the first two months of 1940; the number awarded in 1940 was about 85% greater than the number awarded in 1939. In addition to industrial work, the construction industry has undertaken a \$100,000,000 defence building program, under which several thousand buildings and over 100 air fields have already been completed.

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