

them for the United States Navy; the Board was also the agent of the United States Ordnance Department in arranging contracts for munitions and supplies. Its activities may be summed up in the words of the Report of the Imperial War Cabinet for 1917 as follows:—

“Canada’s contribution during the last year has been very striking. Fifteen per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of the year was incurred in that country. She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18-pounder to the 9·2-inch. In the case of the 18-pounder, no less than 55 per cent of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from Canada, and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent of the total 4·5-inch shells, 27 per cent of the 6-inch shells, 20 per cent of the 60-pounder H.E. shells, 15 per cent of the 8-inch and 16 per cent of the 9·2-inch.”

The following figures will give some idea of what Canada accomplished in the production of munitions of war:—

VALUE OF MUNITIONS AND MATERIALS EXPORTED FROM CANADA.

Calendar Year.	\$
1914.....	28,164
1915.....	57,213,688
1916.....	296,505,257
1917.....	388,213,553
1918.....	260,711,751

The effects of the establishment of the munitions industry in Canada in increasing iron and steel production is also observable in the statistics of manufactures. In 1915 the iron and steel products industry of Canada produced commodities to the value of \$120,422,420, while in 1917 its products were valued at \$400,385,086 and in 1918 at \$443,455,779. The chemical and allied products industry was also greatly stimulated by the war. Commodities to a gross value of \$45,410,486 were produced by this industry in 1915, while in 1917 the gross value increased to \$133,618,658, and in 1918 the gross products were valued at \$173,649,073.

To the Shipbuilding Department of the Imperial Munitions Board was due in large measure the great increase in Canadian shipbuilding which went far to defeat the most serious menace to the security of the Empire during the war—the unrestricted submarine campaign. During the calendar year 1918 there were launched the following vessels built to the order of the Imperial Munitions Board: Steel, 23 vessels with an approximate deadweight carrying capacity of 114,863 tons; wood, 45 vessels, with an approximate deadweight carrying capacity of 138,600 tons. Steel vessels to the number of 11, with an approximate carrying capacity of 48,000 tons, built to the order of the Department of Marine, as well as 11 steel vessels with a carrying capacity of 45,304 tons and 13 wooden vessels