

aspect of the activities of the board; which is of considerable importance. He concluded his statement with the following remarks:

The experience of the last war clearly demonstrates that high prices, high wages, high costs—produced by the artificial stimulus of war—have a very definite and very painful reaction when we return to the normal and unstimulated economic levels.

One of the main purposes which this board will serve is this: by maintenance of fair and reasonable prices during the war-time period, we shall not wear the false face of false prosperity during that period on the one hand; on the other hand, we shall not have to endure the severe pains of economic contraction.

While the board may be fairly regarded as a board to protect consumers, its influence should be much wider than that. It will be of advantage to our wage-earners in maintaining a sound basis of the cost of living and in maintaining real as against nominal wages. It will be of advantage to our producers in the stabilizing of the prices of their products and in eliminating the unfortunate and precipitate fall which inevitably follows an unregulated advance. It will be of advantage to all our citizens in that its tendency is to bring order out of chaos and stability out of confusion.

Such interferences with normal life as have been set up are to the end that all of our resources may be marshalled and ordered and made available where and when they are needed the most, and such control is also for this purpose and to this end—that at a time when our enemies, who have sworn our destruction, stand in arms against us no one within our own gates shall be allowed to wax fat on his country's necessity; no one shall be permitted to make greedy gain out of our common need.

Apart from the important mandates given to the various boards and departments which I have mentioned, I must add that the Government was faced with the problem of maintaining and organizing the production and marketing of foodstuffs generally, and of solving the difficulties arising out of the dislocation of the markets for Canadian foodstuffs, due to the war. Three departments—Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and Fisheries—have co-operated in this work. Existing agencies of the Government, such as the Canadian Wheat Board and the Salt Fish Board, have also assisted the Government, as has the Bacon Board, which administers the Bacon Agreement entered into with the United Kingdom.

In nearing the close of my remarks I may be permitted to give a summary of additional measures. In view of the critical turn of events in Europe during the past few days, and in the light of the information obtained by the Minister of National Defence on his recent visit to England, the Canadian Government have decided:

To advance the date of the dispatch overseas of the Second Division of the Canadian Active Service Force.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.

To advance the date of the dispatch of such further reinforcements of the First Division as have not already proceeded overseas.

To push forward the recruiting of reinforcements for the Second Division of the Canadian Active Service Force, who will follow the division overseas at the earliest possible date.

To form a Canadian Corps in the field, in accordance with arrangements which have been discussed with the British War Office. Besides the two divisions and their ancillary units, the corps will include the necessary additional corps troops and will involve the dispatch overseas of several thousand men, beyond those already mentioned.

To undertake the raising of a Third Division, to be available for such service as may be required in Canada, or overseas.

To assign, at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, certain naval and military formations to active duty in the Caribbean and North Atlantic areas.

To dispatch overseas No. 112 Army Co-operation Squadron, to act as a reserve for No. 110 Co-operation Squadron, now overseas.

To adopt every feasible method of accelerating the output of pilots and air crews from Canada, for service in the field at the earliest possible date. Certain methods have already been formulated by the Canadian Government both to accelerate and to supplement the Joint Air Training Plan in Canada, in order that pilots, observers and air gunners may be made available more quickly for active service. Steps have been taken in order to expedite the preparation of aerodromes and hangers.

To confer upon the Ministry of Munitions and Supply certain special powers which would not be accorded in normal times, to enable it to expedite the provision of equipment and materials of war, for the armed forces.

These decisions are being translated into action.

The measures announced to-day are in addition to the vigorous conduct of the Canadian war effort, already under way, in the military, naval and air spheres, and on the economic front.

Inasmuch as the Minister of Finance will have to submit to Parliament the ways and means to finance this increased expenditure, I have obtained an estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1940-41, which I shall impart to the Senate. The total expenditure for all purposes is estimated at over \$1,150,000,000, or more than \$3,000,000 a day. Ordinary and special expenditure for other than war purposes is estimated at approximately \$450,000,000. War expenditure is estimated at over \$700,000,000, or almost \$2,000,000 a day. This