

A part of these advances may be returned during the course of the year, but this cannot be determined now. Furthermore, a portion of the amortization cost of the capital expenditures resulting from such advances may be included in the cost of the equipment which is included in the estimates of the Department of National Defence. If this is the case there may be some duplication in the amounts included in the estimates of the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Department of National Defence. At this stage it is difficult—impossible, I should say—to determine the extent of such duplication because the costs of the equipment which is to be produced are themselves based on estimates. The accuracy of these estimated costs will depend to a considerable extent upon the quantity of equipment which will be produced.

The third factor making for uncertainty in estimating is the question of the amount of war materials and equipment which can be physically produced and delivered within the coming fiscal year. Estimates have been made of the probable deliveries, and I assume that the Minister of Munitions and Supply (Mr. Howe) will be discussing the whole question of the production program at the proper time. It will suffice if I say that this program is dependent in certain important aspects upon the delivery of machine tools and parts from the United States. If there should be delays in such deliveries the completion of the equipment in question will be held up.

In view of these various uncertainties I thought it preferable not to ask at this time for the total of the estimates which have been submitted. Instead, as I have said, the bill calls for an appropriation of \$1,300,000,000. It may be that the total cost of our war effort expenditures during the coming fiscal year will exceed this figure by a considerable amount, and if it does it will be necessary for me to come back for an additional appropriation at a later date.

However, in determining the magnitude of our total war effort we must not overlook another burden which Canada has assumed. I refer to the assistance which we are giving to the United Kingdom in financing the war materials, equipment and other supplies which are being produced for the United Kingdom in Canada. During the first eleven months of the war we made available to her 184 million Canadian dollars by our repatriation program; that is, by buying in or paying off Canadian securities which were held in the United Kingdom. For the succeeding six months' period ending January 31 of this year we agreed to provide \$150,000,000. We have done this, and indeed by the end of this month will have provided an additional \$137,000,000 by accumulation of sterling which, in part at least, is in anticipation of repatriation to be carried out in later months of the year. I cannot now estimate the total amount which we will be able to do