

to take advantage of the technical facilities we have in the province. Many of them have grade 5 and grade 6 education, but grade 10 and grade 11 are required for technical advancement. We want to provide the possibility for these people to get this training within their own districts.

Senator HIGGINS: Mr. Truemner, towards the end of your speech you referred to the unwillingness of many farmers to give up their freedom and independence for a job in the city. Would that apply to the younger members of the farming population? We have been told that too many of the younger generation are leaving the farms and going to the city. I know that that might apply in the case of uneconomic farm units, but what about younger people working good farmland? Do they leave the farms and go to the city, and finding the hours are shorter and the work not so hard as on the farm never go back to the farms again?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: The rate of decrease of farm population in Manitoba is about one per cent per year. 1956 census showed 49,200 farms in Manitoba. Preliminary 1961 census figures indicate that there are now 44,000. Commercial farms are staying and they are increasing in size. This point of providing industrial opportunities in the local community fits in very well with all theories. When people move from rural to urban areas, in order for such migration to be successful they do not move from a very submarginal area into a city such as Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal. Doing this leads them into many problems with respect to social adjustment. The most successful migrant in terms of social adjustment is one who moves from a small rural community to a small town and then to a larger urban centre. It is a three-stage process in order to have successful social adjustment during the process. I doubt if we will ever provide all the opportunities that are needed in the rural areas, but it is a stepping stone.

Senator HIGGINS: These young men who leave the farm and go to the cities, will they ever come back to take up farming again? Is there any possibility of that?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: I would question that this is true. In order to make an adequate living on farming today a capital of something like \$50,000 is needed to start with, in Manitoba, and I do not know of any boys who could save that on a salaried position.

Senator HIGGINS: Would they go back and take up work on the farm, let me put it that way?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: Not under present conditions, no.

Senator HIGGINS: Is it because the hours of work on the farm are too many, and the work is too hard, is that it?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: The hours are long but there are many attractive opportunities or benefits flowing from it. Agriculture cannot afford to pay competitive wage rates for labour. We are always hearing that we cannot get farm labour. There would be no difficulty in obtaining farm labour if the farmers could afford to pay. If we can pay the price we can get the labour.

Senator HIGGINS: In Newfoundland we find the same conditions in the fishing industry, the younger generation do not want to take up work in that industry, they would rather go to the city and get higher pay and work shorter hours, whereas in the fishing business they are less secure, and so they move away.

Senator HORNER: Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that the wages paid to a farm worker, when everything is taken into consideration, works out to about the same as he would get in the city. They do get a salary on farms and when everything is considered—they have no home to provide and everything is found for them—that salary is comparable to a city salary.