

something but it ended up, as so many things often do, far away from having machinery capable of giving you what is required.

Although we realize that this problem is countrywide, I do not think the problems are specific to us, they are nationwide, we feel in northern Ontario that that designation just has not done a darn thing for us, and yet this is a development area. I think, to start off, that we should do something about it in this centennial year, which is 100 years from the time when they brought some of the country together, and a lot of it was primarily so that it could be developed, and people like the first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, had the dream of the development of Canada. They invested and raised and mortgaged the future to no end to put a railway across the hinterland, where there was nothing but buffalo and Indians and a few settlers around Winnipeg and in Saskatchewan. What happened was that Canada was developed as a country because we provided the facilities to develop it. I am afraid that now, 100 years later, we are sitting with 90 per cent of the voting population—which in effect is the government—in areas such as the Niagara peninsula, the golden horseshoe, the area around Montreal and a few others, where they are living in the second most prosperous part of the world and they are not particularly interested in development unless they are investing, and that is not a large number.

Perhaps on the 100th anniversary of this country, which started out with a developing nature, we are about due to realize that we need to start developing for the next 100 years, and that the funds that are going to be funnelled into this are going to pay off at the 200th anniversary, just as they have done right now after a hundred years have passed.

I think we have to start thinking about this, and up in our area, as in many other areas, we have a large number of natural resources, but because of them we are handicapped. We have an economy which is a raw resources economy and as far as transportation and subsidies and everything else is concerned we are given a great many advantages in shipping these materials out to the manufacturing areas, but when it comes to trying to develop the country for industry or agriculture we do not get too much encouragement.

If you consider agriculture and look at what is happening in southern Ontario or Quebec or along the St. Lawrence you will see that we are taking all the good agricultural lands—not quite all, but we are fast approaching it—out of production to build new sub-divisions and industrial complexes. Twenty-five years from now we are going to be looking for places to grow things, and yet the people from up around Timmins, Cochrane and Mattawa that try to get into farming cannot do it economically because of the density of the population. Whether we like it or not, I think we are going to have to develop these areas to get food, not only from the ground but also beef and hogs, and so on. If it is going to be developed we have to go back to what they did one hundred years ago, provide the means whereby these people can do it economically. Now, this is the principle that struck me through all our studies on it. Without getting into too much detail, on this matter of designation—and this is a personal opinion, I do not think everyone agrees with me—it is widely felt by a lot of people that we should have designation of the north, period. Well, of course, somebody down in Nova Scotia may say they should have designation of Nova Scotia, but if we did designate the north, does this mean that firms such as INCO are going to get the advantage of it. They are already getting a considerable number of advantages. Perhaps under another name