

found that it is the farmer who lives on a small farm—where his wife has to carry water from the well and use washboards for doing the laundry, and so on—who cannot pay his taxes. The young people leave the farms and go elsewhere and as the old fellows die off the farms go back into bush.

Dr. RIPLEY: I heard a statement in a lecture the other day that 10 per cent of our farmers produce 50 per cent of our agricultural production.

Senator HAWKINS: I would not be surprised.

Dr. RIPLEY: This shows that the good farmer is doing all right.

Senator BRADETTE: The specialist.

Dr. RIPLEY: Well, they are specialists or they would not be making a good job of it. But 10 per cent produce 50 per cent. Now, what are we going to do with this other 90 per cent, that is the problem?

Senator HAWKINS: You know what they should do with the other 90 per cent, and so do I, but I haven't nerve enough to say what should be done. That is where your problem is.

Dr. RIPLEY: During the war years when there was emergency in Great Britain, they organized, set up a system, whereby they divided their farmers into three different groups, the good farmers,—the high producers, the medium group, and the very poor farmers. They simply said to the good farmers, "Go ahead and continue your good job". They said to the medium farmers, "You must increase your production", and they probably used some of the good farmers as advisory people to tell them how to do it. They practically forced the poor farmers to get right out of the business altogether if they could not produce. Now, that was in emergency. They increased their production by 42 per cent, so I am told.

Senator HAWKINS: The economics of this thing is going to do just that thing.

Dr. RIPLEY: I believe it will eventually work out some way, but I do not think that in a democratic country we can do the thing you would like us to do.

Senator HAWKINS: I don't want you to do it, because I would be sorry to see little homes go, but the standard of living demanded by the people will determine it.

Senator TAYLOR (*Westmorland*): In order that I may be clear, where was this done?

Dr. RIPLEY: In Britain. Now they have had to go back to the old system.

Senator HAWKIN: I am not suggesting that should happen here. In fact, I am very much against it, but I am trying to look at it factually, that is all.

Dr. RIPLEY: But I think probably we could do something to sort of push this thing along. I have a few pencilled notes here about how we might organize, by way of suggestion. I do not presume to tell you people how to approach this thing, but when we studied this matter on this national committee of soil conservation, it occurred to me that there are three general things that need attention, very generally. I have used three words here: Investigation, Education and Lubrication. Now, I think that we need to step up our research program in Canada. We have a big country. He have a good organization of agricultural research, but I think we have to continue that and improve it and increase the work. There is a great gap, however, between the information that is produced from research and its application on a farm. I do not know whose fault it is. We can't blame the education people, the extension workers; I think some of the farmers have to accept some blame for it. I go out to meetings around the country here. I go to a Holstein meeting tonight, and next week I go to the Crop Improvement Association in Hastings county, and I find the same men at the two meetings. Now, that is the 10 per cent of the farmers that are doing a job. The other 90 per cent are not at those meetings. So I do