

Farm Credit Act

on their own, the means of adjusting to modern economic trends.

It is inconceivable that society as a whole should expect so much from agriculture, while our governments ignore the basic problems in their legislation. I say "ignore", because last year, or more exactly on June 4 of last year, I received an answer to a question on the order paper asking for the number and amounts of loans granted by the Farm Credit Corporation in my county.

In 1961, seven requests had been received, of which four were approved for a sum of about \$44,000. In 1962, 41 requests were received, of which 30 were approved, representing \$413,700 which means ten times as much borrowed money and ten times more people with a financial load to carry.

The Farm Credit Corporation should be able to adjust to the local needs, so as to help not only the farmers to get credit for their own farms, but also to help farm organizations and other people who, though not being farmers themselves, make their living from farming, in order to open up paying markets, so that those who borrow might at least repay their loans.

In Compton, in 1962-63, 18 loans were approved for \$282,900, and in 1963-64, 14 loans for \$168,700. Fourteen applications were in abeyance. In Frontenac, in 1962-63, 17 loans were approved for \$176,000, and in 1963-64, one application was approved, for an amount of \$8,000, and five cases were in abeyance.

In both sections of the riding, Compton and Frontenac, 35 farmers were granted a loan. Are 35 farmers an economic market? Because their neighbours were unable to get financial help, they will not be able to make the borrowed money productive. Almost all the farms in the riding represent a whole network of poverty. It is not small farmers, faced with chronic farming problems, who must adapt themselves to the Farm Credit Corporation, but rather it is the corporation which should find some means to adapt itself to their situation and help them.

One has no right to let people suffer, who might produce something to feed a part of our population which lacks the vital minimum, and that for administrative reasons, because of a legislation which is only paperwork, because of the decisions of officials blinded by routine. There is only one thing that can put an end to our troubles: it is a concentration of collective efforts.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to introduce an amendment to section 16.

[Mr. Latulippe.]

I move, seconded by the hon. member for Chapleau (Mr. Laprise)—

[Text]

The Deputy Chairman: Order. I apologize for interrupting the hon. member for Compton-Frontenac but if he proposes to move an amendment to clause 16 I think it might be more appropriate if the hon. member would wait until clause 16 is being discussed.

Mr. Hays: Mr. Chairman, with the concurrence of hon. members I wonder whether we might not pass clause 1 this afternoon. I know we cannot pass them all.

Some hon. Members: No.

The Deputy Chairman: Shall clause 1 carry?

[Translation]

Mr. Latulippe: Mr. Chairman, may I call it five o'clock?

[Text]

Mr. Baldwin: I have some observations on this clause.

Progress reported.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Batten): It being five o'clock the house will now proceed to the consideration of private members' business as listed on today's order paper, namely notices of motions and public bills.

ESTATE TAX ACT**SUGGESTED EXTENSION OF MINISTERIAL DISCRETION UNDER SECTION 16**

Mr. A. D. Hales (Wellington South) moved:

That, in the opinion of this house, the government should give consideration to the advisability of extending the ministerial discretion delegated by section 16 of the Estate Tax Act beyond the "undue hardship or excessive sacrifice" limitations, to the end that the minister possess wider power to accept instalment payment of estate taxes and thereby reduce the number of "forced sale" liquidations that, in many cases, have resulted in the loss to Canada of Canadian ownership or control of Canadian business enterprises.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to reintroduce this notice of motion which I favour very strongly and which I hope other hon. members of the house will favour likewise. I should like to outline simply the basis of this motion. Without repeating it word for word, it recommends to the government that it make the payment of succession duties payable over a greater length of time and by instalments.