

Rural Development

it to be noted that I advised the government not to go into the real estate business through buying smaller lots and farms, improving and developing them into economic units and then selling them back to the farmers. After a considerable period spent by people in such a socialistic government-sponsored upheaval, as I have just indicated, I ask the question: Which farmers would be the purchasers?

One can readily visualize the course of events. A certain area would be inspected by an advance corps of committees and inspectors. Some small holders would be willing to sell to the government. Others, rightfully, would be adamant in not wishing to sell. The government would then have the painful and embarrassing experience of having to resort to expropriation. Many decisions would go to arbitration or to court, a process which would vastly increase the cost of the land to the government.

Once a governmental economic unit had been so expensively thrown together further expenses would follow including the fencing of the unit, the erection of suitable buildings, the tearing down of unsuitable buildings where necessary, the provision of suitable water supplies for livestock and human consumption, the installation of hydro where provision is not already made, and the setting up of the power facilities needed for modern farming. All these things involve considerable expense.

Money would be needed for the improvement and building of roads in many cases where township councils could not extend existing roads in the absence of guarantees. All these subtotals, Mr. Speaker, make up the grand total representing the price the government would have to ask of the first prospective purchaser. I say again, as I said on March 31: Give the farmers the credit and the benefits of the Canadian Farm Loan Act and let them do their own developing. Let them create their own economic units. Let them improve their own solvency. Almost without exception, anything any government has ever done in the line of construction and

development has cost far more than the same work done by private enterprise.

Let farmers do their own developing and carry out their own improvements with the help of specific grants made available for certain required improvements. They could collect these grants after the improvement had been inspected and the cost authorized for payment.

I have here a clipping from the *Napanee Beaver* of May 4, 1966, reporting a meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture held in Toronto. The heading is: "Rural Redevelopment Must Start With People, Federation Told". It reads in part as follows:

Fieldman Rae Cunningham and "AG Rept" Garnet Mills, who were present at the monthly meeting on Tuesday, April 26, in the County Memorial Building at Napanee reviewed recent conferences held in Toronto and Guelph and stated that the conclusion reached is that rural redevelopment must start with people who are willing to participate in a self-help program of retraining to meet the needs of a changing world.

May I call it six o'clock?

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Drury: Mr. Speaker, the business of the house tomorrow will be the same order of business as we have been considering today. We will continue with item No. 5 on the order paper, Bill No. C-151, followed by second reading of Bill C-146, an act to amend the Northwest Territories Act. Then we would take second reading of Bill C-147, an act to amend the Yukon Act, followed by the estimates of the Departments of Forestry, Labour, Post Office and Industry, not necessarily in that order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: In order to keep the record straight, may I ask whether I am expressing the will of the house if I say that the private members' hour suspended this day is to be taken on some other day?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

At six o'clock the house adjourned, without question put, pursuant to standing order.