

and goes to the city. He has to compete with the higher degree of specialization that is found today in our cities; these men from the farm are almost without technique from the standpoint of the specialization of labour required in city life today. A farmer may go to the city and very likely he will get a job of work. He will work for years and at the end of those years all he has left is a dinner-pail, and it empty. I think it might be well to put that viewpoint to the farmer. There is one thing sure, although it is forgotten by many people, that the man who stays on the farm, when he gets old still has a little bit of soil and he has a home for himself; whereas the man who has gone to the city has to depend on the old age pension or on charitable care. The man who stays on the farm may not make a great deal of money but he has a home, and he has the certainty that when he gets old he has a place in which to live. For the man who leaves the farm and goes to the city there is nothing left in old age except the old age pension.

Mr. BOUCHARD: Yes. You will agree with me that we must make farm work much more attractive. But all these programs are merely our servants. We have to find out what is best to put on the air; and equally important, what to put in our newspapers. Anything that develops dissatisfaction with people on the farms is most unfortunate.

The CHAIRMAN: Our whole education has done that.

Mr. BOUCHARD: The radio should be used as a means to develop satisfaction with farm life, avoiding any invidious comparisons. There are hundreds of thousands of farmers who are happy and satisfied with life the way they find it, they never complain. Farmers of that type should be invited to give their experiences, to present a true picture of farm life; and that is what I am particularly interested in.

The CHAIRMAN: The departments of education of practically every province are very much concerned about that very matter. I think Mr. MacKenzie could tell us something about that. Our rural teaching has contributed very greatly to the present difficult situation. It is taking people away from the farms.

Mr. MARTIN: The novelist Street has written about eight books on rural life.

Mr. BOUCHARD: And they are all of the best sort, I have read three of them.

Mr. MARTIN: If material of the kind to be found in these books by Street could be broadcast it would have a wonderful effect; it would give a fine conception of English farm life, the beauty of it, what it means and so on.

Mr. BOUCHARD: And with a real rural soul is it written.

Mr. ISNOR: This is a very important question, this problem of rural life, but there is another aspect to the problem which I would not want Mr. Murray to overlook; namely, the fishermen.

The WITNESS: Oh, yes.

Mr. ISNOR: I think the same thought which has been so well expressed by Mr. Bouchard would apply with equal force to the fishermen. I have particularly in mind of course the fishermen along the Atlantic coast, and I would like to express appreciation of the weather reports that are broadcast to our fishermen along the shore. I have a very vivid recollection of last September where the news reached a fishing village about four o'clock in the afternoon, over the radio, that there was a storm coming off the coast. Everyone turned to, assisting in making fast, make secure, fishing gear and boats; and no doubt that saved thousands of dollars; due directly to the fact that they received news in advance of the approaching storm. I think the service is one which will do a lot of good along the coast of Nova Scotia where we are subjected to real storms. You will

[Mr. W. E. Gladstone Murray.]