

300 acres under cultivation. He had four big sons, but only one of them wanted to stay on the farm. As you well know, with the high wages for hired help one man can't run a farm successfully; you have to have the help of the whole family. My brother said, "If I can't get two sons to stay on the farm, I will sell it." He sold that farm for \$42,000.

That is what is happening to many of our young people in the Clay Belt. It is fairly good land, although the climatic conditions are not always good. They suffer from premature frosts, rain participation and things like that. The young people look to the big mills at Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Falls and other places, and also to the mines on the Quebec side and the Porcupine side. That shows how hard it is to keep the young people on the land.

I am told that the provincial Government is now trying to place Scandinavians in that area. Well, I prophesy that unless the Government is going to extend to them a lot of help—perhaps give them \$15,000 to start with—to cultivate their land on a big scale, they will not succeed. Although the provincial Government has had no real scheme for settlement over the past 25 years, the people got by and made a bare living. The Government tried to settle Dutchmen in that area—you know how thrifty and hard working the Dutch people are—but they did not succeed. They gradually gravitated to the centres of mines and industries, until today there is not one Dutchman on the land.

At one time Mr. Ferguson, who was Minister of Lands and Forests and eventually became Premier of Ontario, decided to make this a settlement for French-speaking and English-speaking. A French-speaking friend of mine came to me and said, "Joe, the Fox township is being opened up, and it is a good timber township." Mr. Sam Dempsey was then the agent for Lands and Forests, and he said that no French-Canadian could apply for land there. We felt that was an awful thing to do, but looking back now it was probably the best thing, because of the school situation. For instance, in the township we settled in there was one-third English-speaking and they had to send their children to the Separate School. You see, there were all those complications.

In the depression years the Honourable Wesley Gordon did a good job under most difficult circumstances in building up a settlement south of the town of Cochrane with people who came from Toronto, Hamilton and other places. But after two years the good wives would take the train or go by foot back to Toronto or Hamilton. So, that scheme did not work out either. This is the kind of crisis we face in northern Ontario, where we have big mines and industries which attract our young people away from the farm.

Senator McDONALD: I think, Mr. Chairman, that is also true in our provinces on the sea as well: the shortage of labour and the increase in the use of machinery have changed the picture very materially. I am worried to know how a lot of our small farmers are going to manage in the years to come, unless they can be assisted by getting cheap money to enlarge their farms. Something has to be done to assist them. I can think of so many people in farming communities in my own province, and Senator Taylor knows about the province of New Brunswick, as other senators know about their provinces, and I believe without exception that this is the greatest problem they face today. Some way has to be found by which a good farmer can be assisted to enlarge his holdings so that he can make a success of his farming venture.

Senator HORNER: In all my experience, both in Quebec and in western Canada, you cannot prevent the good farmer from acquiring land. I have known men you could not stop; I have known other men who made a success on smaller farms, who were happy to stay there and raise their families, who did not want to take any risk or go into debt.