

and it is probably true from one end of the country to the other, it is a suicide run.

What I propose the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion could do if he has a broad enough view of what is needed in regions of this country which have not had the development of the golden horseshoe, is to develop an alternative route off the No. 1 highway down to what is called Highway No. 13 which traverses the southern part of Saskatchewan. I believe that if you bring people off No. 1 down through what is called the Moose Mountain national park, which surrounds Carlyle Lake and Kenosee Lake, which offers plentiful woodland and attractive fishing, where there is a considerable amount of development already; if you bring them in their campers and cars down off No. 1 and across Highway 13, you can take them down through the area of the hon. member for Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain (Mr. Hamilton), where they can see the beauty of Moose Mountain national park, and run them across the southern part of the province to the area of Weyburn where they are developing the Soo Line Historical Museum Society and the Soo Line Historical Museum.

The people here could, I am sure, put on many pageants showing the early life of the pioneers, illustrating the kind of life we went through in the depression and the lifestyles we have developed since. Visitors could move from there to what is called the Big Muddy country which is in the Bengough area of the Assiniboia constituency. In that area, Mr. Speaker, we often go south to see a place called Deadwood. Americans have taken this old, dilapidated town and put in a saloon where they say Wild Bill Hickok was shot. They found a graveyard where they say he is buried and where they say Calamity Jane is buried, and they attract more tourists with those two showpieces than probably any place in the United States with the little they have to show. And what we can do in the Bengough area is show people, if people from large urban areas are interested—and there are many right in Saskatchewan who have not seen it—one of the most beautiful valleys running through the province of Saskatchewan; show them in fact one of the favourite hideouts of some of the most notorious outlaws that ever roamed through Montana and the Dakotas in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Two or three thousand people took the opportunity to make a tour of this whole area this summer. It could be developed in such a way that many thousands of Canadians could view what I believe to be some of the most interesting and beautiful country in Canada without disrupting the local way of life while allowing visitors an opportunity to see life in a rural community. They can go from there up through an area called Rockglen-Willow Bunch, which is hilly country. Willow Bunch is a bilingual community where they have preserved the French language. Its founders were settlers who came from the province of Quebec almost at the same time as the Northwest Mounted Police. They have established one of the most interesting museums that can be seen off the No. 1. It is bilingual museum. It outlines the whole history of the area. Those in charge of the museum conduct tours of the entire collection in both official languages.

The whole town centres around the work that went into the building of this museum. In this museum is what they

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called the giant, who travelled in all the fairs in North America because of his immense size. There is a display of the kind of bed he used to sleep in, the kind of clothes he had to wear and the kind of very frustrating life he had to lead because of his abnormal size which was, believe it or not, over seven feet.

Mr. Speaker, you can go from there into the Assiniboia area where, with a little government assistance, a man has got together one of the best selections outside the western Canadian museum in Saskatoon of antique automobiles, farm machinery and all kinds of antiques. Many people thought he was a little odd because he was collecting these things for years, but now they are worth a fortune. He is prepared to see them all go into a museum in the neighbourhood. He doesn't want to see what has been happening along that border country—Americans coming up and buying all these things in bulk for a high price and taking them back to the States.

Right on Highway 13 between the town of Lafleche and the town of Gravelbourg there is a small park and regional area that can be developed. To the south is the Wood Mountain regional park which is right along the Killdeer-Valmarie area, adjacent to the very grassland park the minister has been speaking of.

Then there is highway 395 to be developed in such a way that people can view the grassland, where they can view the lifestyle of the area, where they can go straight through to Valmarie and participate in the local rodeos, the local fairs that go on all summer in that country. Some of the best rodeo riding in Canada is done at the Wood Mountain park and across at Radville and other places in the general area. Facilities could be expanded so that visitors could view this area without interrupting the lifestyles of the local people. It would give a tremendous boost to that area economically. They can go from that area to a private entrepreneur in the Kincaid area who has developed a restaurant made out of an old railroad station which was built around the turn of the century. He has turned it into an interesting cocktail lounge and dining-facility and he is thinking of expanding his operation because of the increasing traffic on this southern route.

If that kind of entrepreneur was encouraged to expand that kind of operation into a motel, a few places for people to camp, it would be of tremendous benefit in taking the pressure off No. 1 Highway across the province of Saskatchewan and giving the people a real opportunity to see a part of the province which a lot of people assume is nothing more than flat ground—which is not true—and barren ground at that. They can see the community of Gravelbourg which is a bilingual community housing the College Mathieu, one of the few bilingual colleges left in Canada. It has taken a lot of ingenuity and a lot of work on the part of the local population and their local representative to keep that college going.

• (2110)

Sitting on the prairies are the two communities of Gravelbourg and Ponteix, both bilingual communities. These are communities in Saskatchewan where the cathedrals are higher than the elevators. If people who practice religion by attending church travel along No. 13 Highway through Assiniboia constituency, they will never be lost