

*The Address—Mr. Granger*

where concentrates containing lead, zinc and copper with some silver and gold are produced.

There are the copper mines at Tilt Cove and Little Bay, with other similar developments in the offing. There is the asbestos mine at Baie Verte soon to come into production. There are also great iron ore developments at Labrador City and Lake Wabush, and the power development at Twin Falls. There, I might say, is one of the great industrial developments of the century. There are new towns with a new modern school, a new hotel, new mills, a busy airstrip, and there as far you can see are mountains of iron ore.

At Labrador City one mill has been built with a pelletizing plant to be constructed soon. The first mine will go into operation early this summer. Significantly, the first mine is called the Smallwood mine in honour of Premier Smallwood whose vision and energy did so much toward making this great northern development possible. Labrador iron and Labrador power will undoubtedly make this area one of the greatest industrial regions in North America.

As I stated before, practically all the fish we catch and the minerals and paper products we produce are sold abroad. The money received in exchange is spent on the mainland of Canada. Prior to confederation Newfoundland was Canada's second best customer. The amount now spent on the mainland by the province of Newfoundland has increased greatly over what it was prior to confederation. Certainly when we ask for financial assistance from Ottawa to improve our fisheries so that we can catch more fish and have more money to spend it must be realized that most of our spending is within Canada and that the Canadian economy profits directly and almost exclusively from Newfoundland's production of fish, minerals and woods products.

I have mentioned before the importance of the woods industry of Newfoundland to the Canadian economy. There is a threat to the forests of Newfoundland which is probably much greater than the threat of forest fires. I refer to the pestilence of the woolly aphid. I call the attention of the Minister of Forestry (Mr. Flemming) to this blight. The Minister of Forestry with his colleagues, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources (Mr. Dinsdale) and the Solicitor General (Mr. Browne), showed an interest in our problems by coming to Newfoundland last summer when the scourge of fire was afflicting our province. I believe the Minister of Forestry is aware of the threat of the woolly aphid and of the fact that some areas are already affected.

[Mr. Granger.]

My information is that 2,000 square miles of forest are affected and that the disease is breaking out in other places. I am told that treatment to control the woolly aphid has to be in the form of severe surgery. I understand it is impossible to counteract the spread of this blight by means of spraying from aircraft and that it is necessary to burn the affected areas. This means the building of more roads so as to obtain access to the principal forests on the island. It may well mean building a road westward from Buchans toward the west coast to reach the valuable forests that lie between this part of the interior and St. George's on the west coast. Certainly the situation is one that needs to be faced immediately and with the utmost vigour.

I have referred to the fisheries of Newfoundland on many occasions in this house. They are still of paramount importance not only to Newfoundland but to Nova Scotia and, in fact, to all of Canada. As I stated earlier, the fish plants of Nova Scotia depend to a large degree on fish caught in Newfoundland waters by Newfoundland fishermen. Although much has been done by both the federal and provincial governments, much remains to be done. What would be very helpful is an extension of the services already in use. I think of the perennial shortage of bait. Although the bait service has been extended, many more bait holding units and cold storage facilities need to be installed.

Investigation and development of artificial bait is highly desirable. The development of bait which would be impervious to spoilage would have a directly beneficial effect upon the fisheries. The Labrador floater fishery, practically dormant for years, is showing healthy signs of making a comeback. As a matter of fact, the rich fishing grounds off the Labrador coast are becoming more and more attractive as the need becomes felt more and more. I would strongly urge the need for more and improved marine works for the fishermen of Labrador and for those who go to Labrador for the fishing season.

The first community stage to be built in Labrador was built at Williams Harbour last fall. This was a federal project. A community stage complete with bunkhouse and cookhouse is being built at West St. Modeste in the straits of Belle Isle. This is a joint federal and provincial project. With the Labrador fishery growing in importance both types of structures are needed badly and I would hope that the federal Department of Public Works will see fit to build more marine works such as wharves and breakwaters in