

*Natural Resources—Development*

as an opportunity for them to obtain employment in Canada. That is why they greeted him and his message as they did.

Certainly the figures which the hon. member for Vancouver-Quadra or the Leader of the Opposition, I forget which, put on the record this afternoon showed the present rate of depletion of Canada's natural resources. I emphasize these words "the present rate of depletion", assuming no greater expansion of that development. Time is very short. In many cases in 15 years, 18 years, 24 years and 26 years we too shall become a have-not country with respect to many of these minerals.

That is why, as I said, this resolution is timely, and that is why it is so important. Now, apply that to the area of which I have some knowledge, the maritime provinces. There are apparently two schools of thought with respect to our natural resources. I hold in my hand an editorial from that very excellent paper published in New Brunswick, the *Fundy Fisherman*, which cannot be accused of being an ardent supporter of the Progressive Conservative party, at any rate, Mr. Speaker. This editorial outlines the great natural resources of the maritime provinces.

I am not going to put it on the record because I realize that they are a trifle optimistic. They point out, and quite properly so, that the greatest fisheries in the world, with all due respect to British Columbia, are to be found in that area. There are natural resources second to none; there are vast deposits of limestone, coal, iron and so forth. There are thousands and thousands of square miles available for oil exploration which have not yet been surveyed by the geological survey of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. And so it goes.

Then you get the Gordon commission report, which rather apologetically shrugs its shoulders and says that nothing can be done for these poor people but to buy their tickets and send them out of the provinces somewhere. Somewhere between these two extremes is the proper situation with respect to the maritimes. There are tremendous natural resources there. There are more which can be discovered.

Take the mineral deposits in northern New Brunswick. I sat on the standing committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines last winter when that committee was considering the construction of a branch railway line running between Bathurst and Newcastle. Mr. Fairweather, the vice president of the Canadian National Railways in charge of development, was there and he said to that committee, as his considered opinion, that the

base metal deposit in northern New Brunswick was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in Canada and possibly in North America. He said it had only been scratched in so far as the future development of that area is concerned.

What is to be done with that? Are those ore bodies to be taken out of there and shipped to the United States for processing, and a few people employed in mining them? Or is northern New Brunswick, and the whole province of New Brunswick, to become an industrial area because of the development of this base metal deposit which, again I say, Dr. Fairweather said was in his opinion the most important in Canada. When you think of the pre-Cambrian shield, when you think of the base metal deposits in Ontario, Quebec and in the rest of Canada—and he puts the deposit in New Brunswick up against them—you can envisage some of the possibilities of development there.

Now, one can say, and quite properly, well, what about the power for the development of that area? Certainly, Mr. Speaker, I do not think Beechwood, important as it is, would ever produce enough power to develop that whole area because, if the province of New Brunswick develops, Beechwood itself and the power from there will be required for domestic and various other uses in New Brunswick. Probably the proper place to get the power from is across the river and have it come down from the province of Quebec. Whether or not that can be done depends upon a certain situation. At least, for the moment it cannot be done. But there is another solution, and that is the establishment of thermal-power units along the coast burning Nova Scotia coal and developing power from that coal, thereby providing employment for Nova Scotia miners and also providing for the development of that area in the north.

When I speak of power in New Brunswick I think of the tremendous power development on the north side of the river. It is one of the greatest power potentials in North America. If that power is not to be kept within the province what is going to happen? Northern New Brunswick may develop its own power there, naturally, but also on the north side of the river an industrial area is going to develop during the next two decades. Thousands and thousands of people will establish themselves there if we maintain a policy of manufacturing things in Canada that can be manufactured here. If that is done markets will be provided for the farmers of Nova Scotia, for my farmers in the Annapolis valley and for the farmers of Prince Edward Island. Agricultural markets