

*The Address—Mr. Decore*

those enclosing the broad estuaries of the Great and Little Codroy rivers, as well as the valleys of the other rivers in St. George's-Port au Port, the valleys of the rich and scenic upper and lower Humber river, in the district of Humber, provide fertile land for farming and cattle raising. Much of this land has been developed, but much more is still open for development.

At Corner Brook, in the district of Humber, is the large pulp and paper mill owned by Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited. If not the largest, it is one of the largest pulp and paper mills in the world. The sea along the coast and in the bays abounds with fish of many species, from cod and herring to salmon, halibut and tuna. But here again, in my opinion, the possibilities for development have not yet been realized. As to shellfish, St. George's-Port au Port has great possibilities in clams, scallops and mussels, and the whole coast in lobster fishing.

Large tracts of timber are found upon the island, and these are being utilized in the pulp and paper and lumbering industry generally. The foothills in St. Barbe district are covered with dense forests, which, in several places, extend through to White bay. There is natural grassland on the island which could carry herds of cattle. The awe-inspiring hills which enclose the broad estuaries of the Codroy rivers, the majestic Humber, bay of Islands with the many arms extending from it, Bonne bay, and the rugged coast line, provide scenic beauty to delight the heart of any tourist. The inland country, viewed from the hills, presents the appearance of a succession of green plains marbled with woods and lakes. For the tourist there are the salmon rivers, the lakes and streams filled with trout, and the plains upon which game of every description native to the country can be found. These attractions have brought many visitors to Newfoundland. With more roads and better facilities, more tourists can be attracted to the island to enjoy the scenery and sport that can be offered to them.

One of Newfoundland's greatest needs is roads. This would enable tourists, if better facilities for crossing Cabot strait were provided, to come to Newfoundland in numbers with their cars and enjoy the pastimes which our province can afford.

There is one thing further I must mention, and that is the possibility for water-power development which is so essential to industry. As I have stated, the potentialities are great; all that is required is someone to develop the resources with which our province is endowed. I have noted with pleasure the reference in the speech from the throne to the trans-Canada highway. If that highway

were extended to the province of Newfoundland, a great step in her development would have been taken.

The province of Newfoundland brings to Canada a loyal people. For years many of them have fought the elements in pursuing their livelihood on the sea around her coast and on the oceans of the world. Seamen of sterling quality have been produced. I am sure, sir, that the people of Newfoundland are wholeheartedly behind the union of Newfoundland with Canada. They will take their places as citizens of this great country and do their part in developing its future.

I deem it a pleasure and a privilege, Mr. Speaker, to sit in this historic chamber on the occasion of the entry of our province into union with Canada. It is an honour to be one of the first elected representatives from that province. So far as I am concerned, sir, I shall never forget the warmth of the welcome accorded me upon my entrance into this house.

**Mr. John Decore (Vegreville):** In rising to make a few observations in this debate Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity of complimenting you on the high position to which you have been called. This repetition may seem a bit monotonous, but I am sure there is no question about the sincerity of all of us in paying you this tribute. Your career in parliament over the last number of years and your conduct in the occupancy of the chair for the last number of days have certainly impressed all hon. members, particularly those who, like myself, are here for the first time. We feel that we can accept your guidance, and we know that your interpretation and application of the rules of the house will be fair and impartial.

I wish to join with others who have complimented the mover and the seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The manner in which the hon. member for Nicolet-Yamaska (Mr. Boisvert) and the hon. member for Vancouver South (Mr. Laing) acquitted themselves reflected credit upon themselves and brought honour to this house as well as to the constituencies which they represent.

In the course of this debate most hon. members made reference to the constituencies or districts from which they come. As one of the members from the west, I note with a great deal of satisfaction the pride that the members on the government side take in the members of the cabinet who come from the west. Those from Saskatchewan are proud of their Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Gardiner), those from Manitoba of their Minister of Justice (Mr. Garson), those from British Columbia of their Minister of Fisheries