

*Government Monetary Policy*

have taken "wheat province" off their licence plates. I do not know if the farmers like that very much. They have, at least, realized they have something else besides wheat, though of course they are not doing a very good job of developing it.

This is easy to see if, for example, one looks at the development of hydro power. Compare the development of hydro power in Saskatchewan with the development which has taken place in any other province in Canada. It has been left far behind. In 1940, Saskatchewan produced 99,000 horsepower units. Today they have got 128,000 horsepower units. Compare this with the situation in Alberta. Alberta, in 1940 had 71,000 horsepower units. Today, they have 312,000 horsepower units. That is a sharp increase in Alberta, compared with a very poor increase in Saskatchewan. And how did that development of power occur in Saskatchewan? Mainly from a large smelter along the Churchill river in the north. Of course, this government has decided to go ahead with the Saskatchewan dam project. The great financial expenditure involved in that province will no doubt create a good many more jobs there and, no doubt, create also to a certain extent, an environment which will allow Saskatchewan to increase its population. The former government realized that the Saskatchewan dam should be built. Jimmie Gardiner, when he was minister of agriculture, said: yes, it is a necessity for Saskatchewan; we must have it. But the prime minister of that day said it was not in the best interest of Canada as a whole. You would not call that a one-man government. It was just that the prime minister said no, and Saskatchewan never got the dam. Now let us take a look at the forest industry. In 1958—

**Mr. Peters:** Is there any chance of your making a federal speech when you go home to Saskatchewan?

**Mr. Horner (Acadia):** I thought I had been in the house long enough for the hon. member to realize that I come from Alberta, but never mind.

Let us consider the forest industry. In Saskatchewan there are approximately 147,000 acres of forests—almost as great an area as they have in Alberta, which has approximately 158,000 acres. Now let us look at the value of production. Saskatchewan had a net value of production in 1943 amounting to nearly \$5 million. Alberta, in the same year had a net production amounting to \$5,300,000. The current figures show the value of production in Saskatchewan to have been just below \$8 million, while in Alberta the figure

was more than \$20 million. What could account for this tremendous difference? I can only attribute it to one thing, the reluctance of financial interests to invest in Saskatchewan. Of course, when the present government took over in 1943 they set up what they call a timber board. Anybody who wanted to cut any timber had to sell it to the board and it was hard to get leases. That may have had something to do with the amount of timber cut. Timber cut in 1943 in Saskatchewan was 95 thousand cubic feet; in 1958 it amounted to 55 thousand cubic feet; Alberta, 1943, 99 thousand cubic feet; 1958, 125 thousand cubic feet. Lumber cut in Alberta was three times as much as was cut in Saskatchewan and, as I have shown, the value of the production increased fivefold in the same period.

One could examine every industry, every manufacturing project in the province, and come up with the same conclusion—that there has been a decline in business, a decline in employment and a decline in the whole economy of the province. Socialism is no cure for any of the ills which beset the province of Saskatchewan. This is evident if we take a look at the mining industry. Few people realize that in 1943 Saskatchewan produced 86 million pounds of copper. In 1958 the province produced 75 million pounds, a decrease at a time when production throughout Canada as a whole rose appreciably. In 1943, Canada produced 575 million pounds of copper. In 1958, production amounted to 720 million pounds. Production figures of this kind imply financial backing; it takes money to develop these mining industries. Socialism has not solved the problem in Saskatchewan, where production has gone down.

Take the production of gold, or any other commodity produced in Saskatchewan in 1943. In 1943 Saskatchewan produced 174,000 ounces of gold. In 1958, 86,000 ounces were produced in the province, a decrease again. It was only half of what it was in 1943. While gold has not been a strong commodity in Canada, yet in 1943 Canada produced 3 million ounces and in 1958  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million ounces. Therefore, while Canada's production has gone up, Saskatchewan's has gone down under the socialists.

How would socialism work in all of Canada? Well, Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt in my mind as to how it would work. Our production would go down. We would have no money and no financial interest would be willing to invest in the country.

Let us look at the oil industry. There is no doubt that in the province of Alberta it took money to develop the oil industry, and in that province it has developed immensely. Of course, our socialist friends do not think we