THURSDAY November 27, 1902

that everything is lder snap. Sea all the local drug

1.1.4

November 27, 1902

FIONng consul general

wa, has written to ity asking for inwhereabouts of supposed to have year or so ago. ere now or not is a he in this city ereabouts he is the consul at Otn, this city.

employe of the Le illy hurt yesterday. with a bundle of s footing and fell shing his nose and was taken to the Burton is a meme No. 21, Knights just recovered from is eves.

Kamloops has been n British Columbia party in provincial One of Mr. Robinwill be to assist in live Conservative t the province and t Rossland in this the approaching

participate.

d at the mill at the s, had his left arm the mill while It seems that the ned it into one of three of the bones. nded the injured to be doing well, to work for some

end, first lieutenant l militia, has bagsession for the of the Canadian uires, - McHugo. hn A. Coryell, C. Cape, J. Brent, A. ell. Several of these h Africa, but any istrict may procure on and the bagdian Pacific depot. n which the men on completing in South Africa to Rossland, where were enlisted.

well known shoeay at his home of heart. Fraser ve small children. esiding on Wash as a member of the gemen, as well as as also a member but is not in good ler. He carried a in the Foresters ill receive in due good deal of ill. twice burned out, the fire which nd Spokane street inder the direction and will probably

AIR

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

of British Columbians will say, let a substantial part—even one-fourth—of this aid be given for a period of years to up-lift and forever establish on a firm basis HELPING LEAD INDUSTRY our silver-lead industry. "It is remarkable that the halls of par-An Extremely Interesting Meeting--It Is Forcibly

liament at Ottawa have not been made to ring and re-echo with demands--not to silenced until granted-for justice pose high duties are imposed, how can uncially to B. C. financially to B. C.

THE OUTPUT OF LEAD.

There was also in years past a short-

age of lead ores for fluxing dry ores,

allowed in by paying an import duty of

1 1-2 cents per pound on 90 per cent

of the lead contents, and this duty was

remitted on 99 per cent of the lead con-

tents when exported, so that 7 per cent

or 8 per cent of the contents were really

imported free and could be sold at the

fictitiously enhanced home price so long

as the home production and the free importations did not exceed the home

consumption, and as the duty paid on

the other portion was remitted on ex-port, an extra good price could be and

was paid for B. C. ores. But these two

factors naturally stimulated production from mines that otherwise would be

unworkable and soon the home produc-tion grew, shut off the buying of foreign

and the smelters had, in spite of the

factor to disappear and would have nul-

lifted the first factor (just as an excess

rapid growth of the latter, an over-sup

ply of lead ore flux, causing the seco

ores and exceeded the home consum

industry of British Columbia grew from 1060 tons in 1893 to 32,000 tons in 1900; in 1901 it declined to 26,000 tons, and this

end sought. "But as the trust buys and sells al year will not exceed 15,000 tons, all the large low grade mines being closed down, the lead used in the United States why should it not allow the mines to pro notably the St. Eugene at Moyie, which all they like and sell the excess in the instructive. The home price is by the world's market, paying for such excess duty artificially enhanced over two cents can produce 15,000 or more tons yearly. The decline in output has follwed a decline in the prices of lead and silver, the B. C. producers now receiving for lead but one-half and for silver three-fourths of whet there is a lower price? For just the reason that it raised its refinery rate \$4 on our lead to curtail our output, for if we and at a lower price? For just the reason that it raised its refinery rate \$4 on our lead to curtail our output, for if we and to a bonus of \$40 per ton on the home the United States put a large output on production. Even if the output of B. C. of what they got some two years ago. the world's market the price there would were curtailed to home consumption un-go down still lower and the United States der similarly high duties, would not a No countries except New South Wales, Mexico, Canada and the United States home price would go just so much lower show any appreciable increase in output in recent years, and the increased output as that price is made up of the world's of the C. P. R. or price plus the duty. This is proven by our lead districts? of the three former countries is not at the trust carrying over during the past all equal to the world's increased demand, so that the price of lead would two years an average of 30,000 tons of have been upward but for an abnormal lead more than in previous years, preferring to pay storage on it and interest on \$2,700,000, its value, to placing it on the world's market and further depresincrease of 80 per cent, or from 167,000 tons in 1896 to 308,000 tons in 1901 in lead production in the United States, largely sing the price there for an average drop due to an absurd economic condition there produced by action of its govern-

of even one-quarter of a cent a pound would have meant a cash loss of \$1,650,ment and costing its people not less than \$12,000,000 anuually to maintain, but 000 on this extra foreign sale of 30,000 which has made that country able to extons and one year's home sales. port where before it had been a large "With a large excess of production importer of lead and a buyer at good over home needs, the fictitious price would soon break just as in the case prices of B. C. and Mexican ores for its ome market. This economic condition of copper and wheat where produced in resulted from two factors: (1) A duty of local consumption the home

of 2 1-8 cents per pound on lead imported price does not exceed the world's price. into the United States, which enhanced the home price of that article over the world's price just that much because it HIGH TARIFF NO REMEDY.

cases; others urge a straight bounty or

"Aid is absolutely, urgently needed Which is the better, the right plan? Sup

ter price for his ore? Only in the way such duties have accomplished that re-

lead and zinc produced.

"Canada's consumption of lead in all forms does not exceed 10,000 tons annually, being less than half our average pro be gradually decreased. duction of the past three years. A high-

4. By engaging the best expert metallurgist obtainable, having a thorough practical knowledge of lead and zinc, to investigate and report from price only in case we limit and greatly curtail our production—the very oppo-site of the object we seek. But why should the C. P. R., interested in the growth of B. C., urge this form of remedy? Railway companies favor duties (except on steel rails). Why? The high duties on bread stuffs do not give the Manitoba farmer a cent more for his wheat, but they enable the C. P. R. to exact that much higher freight rate on the territorial flour it brings into B. C., so that we virtually pay the duty but the railway and not the government pockets the same, while living (and inci-dentally mining) here is unduly increased.

"Then if a duty is imposed the smelters and transportation companies can sorb as much of it as they like, hence their predilection. Mining men and boards of trade supported a \$5 per ton bounty on lead refining—upon promises that the ben-efit would be given to producers of ore, but the C. P. R. refinery has not kept these promises even at a time of great

******************* SLOCAN MINERS HAVE DECIDED I

and lead products should be com-The resolution in favor of protective duties is qualified. The lead miners demand an assurance that the producing mines rather than the smelting and transpor-tation interests shall be benefited by the imposition of such tariff. Representatives' of the lead mines will attend the propos convention at Nelson on Monday next.

and railway are protected enough by the long haul to the foreign works. "The points in favor of a bonus are (1). The producer will really get the intended aid, and it is certain in effect. (2). It will stimulate and greatly increase production; ing in the Boundary and Rossland ing in the Boundary and Rossland camps, and this would be attended with beneficial results to the entire Dominan effective duty would only restrict output. (3). A bounty is cheaper for the people; a duty to give the same beneion that were totally unappreciated, fit to the producer will be the bounty plus manufacturer's, wholesaler's and re-tailer's profits on duty paid, all shoulout of which an idea could be gained when it was stated, as establish ed by statistics in a well known mining joursult in the United States. There we see the trust has had to limit home produc-tion to home consumption to attain the is always limited in amount and in time, nal, that every working miner supported five other men in other avocations. This national aspect of the case was quite overlooked, but it should be borne while the real cost of a protective duty is uncertain; once given and its intended work accomplished, it is hard to rein mind at all times that the question at issue was not a Rossland or Slocan peal. The result in the United States issue, but that it involved the enhanced

prosperity of the broad Domini In the east bounties were paid on iron and steel, but there was a disposition to regard gold, silver, lead and copper mining as something of a myth; without substantial business basis, and as more or less of a business in which the main object was to dispose of stock worth 10 cents at \$5. This feeling must of the C. P. R. over reduced traffic in be dispelled. It must be demonstrated that mining was a solid business in-

dustry of prime importance to the Do-"I propose a bonus on zinc extracted because new processes and recent large minion as a whole, capable of being extended to dimensions that would ac-crue to the lasting benefit of the coundemand for zinc white and zinclead pigment, as well as the high price of spelter, have made the large try and therefore worthy of every posdeposits of zinkiferous ores contained in nearly all our lead mines valuable and sible fostering aid.

rake off of \$40 per ton soothe the sorroy

OTHER COMPLAINTS MADE.

the ore gone over its line to Lethbu

"The complaints about high freigh

If a means of stimulating the produchave suddenly given a marketable value tion of silver-lead ores was decided to ores that were heretofore made value-less or less valuable by the zinc conupon it must be a primary principle that the benefit should accrue to the tents, for which, when exceeding 8 per miner. No matter what legislation was secured there would be no benefit for cent or 10 per cent, a fine had to be paid to the smelter. Some of these ores are miners if the first and direct advannow going to Kansas treatment works tage went to the smelters-the smelters would not divide with the miners and paying a high freight charge. The bounty will stimulate production and with reasonable short haul rates, cause the stimulated. Now was the juncture to ty will stimulate production and with "The bounty should be limited to say "The bounty should be limited to say 100,000 tons of lead and zinc per year, which quantity should be reached in three years or so. The bounty then could CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Referring to the question of customs duties, Mr. Thompson stoutly denied the insinuation emanating from certain and treatment charges appear to be well founded. As the two lead smelters and quarters that mining companies were endeavoring to avoid the payment of the C. P. R. have arranged to quote only a fair share of taxation. It was true a flat rate and not separate rates for freight and treatment charges, it is not in the mining industry desired to see it nown which is the more exorbitant. flourish and extend and to see the But when the C. P. R. was accused of charging \$6.50 per ton on lead ore from Moyie to Creston, and consigned to Great Falls, it excused itself by saying that was its share of the haulage had the benefit of British Columbia, and he was prepared to submit and support statistics indicating the differences be-224 miles, the rest of the haul to Great Falls being 200 miles partly over a nar-row guage road requiring re-handling of freight, so that the total rate must tween the prices of mining supplies at of freight, so that the total rate must have been \$13 or more. As our local smelters should be able to smelt about thus referred to the list of quotations

as cheaply as Great Falls, Great Falls Wallace, Ro must have got this ore by offering a bet-ter flat rate for freight and treatment Idaho, B. C. Wire nails, base price for Can it be that the freight rate on Slo-\$ 4.00 11 pounds...\$ 3.50 can ores to local smelters has been \$12 Drill fittings, discount off to \$14 per ton, or has the smelter rat list..... 20 p. c. No been \$8 or \$12 or more per ton? When the recent reduction on the flat rate of nominally \$4, really about \$3 per ton of lead ore was made, how much was the haulage rate cut and how much did the Air drill hose, per foot...42 to 45c 50 to 60a Stearic wax candles per 40 setts..... 4.95 Triple tape fuse per case of 6 M. feet... 20.00 Gutta Percha fuse per case 28.00 smelters have to stand? As the C. P. R. owns a lead smelter, I will venture of 6 M. feet... .. 20.00 28.00 the guess that for an obvious reason XXXX Blasting caps per made the smelters bear the major portion of the cut and it is easy to see how, if it 9.00 1000 XXXXX Blasting caps per remains in the smelter and refinery A special dispatch to The Miner from Sandon states that at the adjourned meeting of the repre-sentatives of the leading Slocan silver-lead mines it was decided that a protective tariff on lead 8.00 10.00 .26 .36 depressed if its rates on lead ore had also been cut in two? As to the cost of lead smelting, Dr. M. W. Iles, the best .44 .52 authority in America says (Engineering & Mining Journal, March 3. 1900), that 60 per cent per 100 pounds 15.70 16.00 & Mining Journal, March 3, 1900), that the actual cost of lead smelting in the West (Colorado) was reduced in 1898 40 per cent per 100 pounds 13.00 19.00 16.50 19.50 to \$2.26 per ton, and was capable of 60 per cent per 100 pounds 17.50 to \$2.26 per ton, and was capable of still further reductions. Other smelt-ing in R. C. has in recent years been greatly improved and costs greatly re-duced. Why has not lead smelting simi-larly progressed with us? Would it not be better were the railway-smelter officials the cost of the tariff on the oils the Rossland mines paid 20 to per cent more for the product than do the Coeur d'Alene mines, although t and be per cent more for the product than did ials the Coeur d'Alene mines, although the Standard Oil Company controlled the Canadian supply as effectually as they ts? did the American article. Replying to a query as to the powder supply, he stated that it was largely a matter of all preference. His miners preferred the to attend to their smelting in place of hunting bonuses and duties to augment heir freight, smelter and refinery pr ofits? I propose that the best expert practical metallurgist that can be got shall be employed to investigate and report on all these matters and the possibilities of our preference. His miners preferred American powder, claiming that it gener-ated less fumes than the Canadian powmanufacturing our own raw materials for our own use and for foreign markets. (He might also be required to do the same for copper, of which we are now producing and exporting 3,000,000 pounds per month, to be increased to 5,000,000 der and he accordingly used Ame powder. STIMULATE PRODUCTION. Reverting to the desirability of stimu this raw material to be made up at home, I propose in the interests of all Canada and not as any immediate help to our lead industry, that revenue du-ties be imposed on lead and zinc and their products on a parity with our other duties that have caused other raw material to be wrought into finished com-modities. lating the production of silver-lead ores were required in the reduction process. The iron was supplied in different forms —in ore containing iron only, or, as at the Trail smelter, by chopping up iron rails and passing them through the lead stacks. The utility of chopped iron rails was limited, however, by the supply of this class of material available and this class of material available, ance and transportation charges both ways and foreign manufacturer's and wholesaler's profits added. These re-purchases amounted last year to a mil-lion dollars. We also bought nearly a quarter million dollars worth of zinc. the Trail smelter had not utilized supplies of iron sulphides available in the Rossland camp for fluxinb purposes. The Rossiand camp for nurine purposes. From Centre Star gulch existed great deposits of iron ores carrying gold and copper-just the thing for a lead flux. Despite this, it was a fact that last year not 100 tons of this ore was shipped to Trail to be used for fluxing. There there is a fact that is the second s dustry-mining. Although the Dominion has enacted that mining machinery not should be 300 to 500 tons of this ore shipped daily from the Rossland camp to be utilized in fluxing or assisting to made in Canada shall be free, a too nar-row interpretation is put forth by offi-cials. The duties on other mining machinflux the lead ores of the Slocan and other districts. The result specified could be attained if a revival of lead ery and supplies and explosives are in many cases very onerous and should be mining was brought about, and there-fore it behooved Rosslanders to assist modified as proposed in my resolution." MR. THOMPSON'S REMARKS. e people of the Slocan, and in striv-g toward this end no one should be ing led away by fancy promises as to what would be forthcoming if the people of the Kootenays were induced to forward the schemes broached and railroad interests. broached by the smelter

With Silver-Lead Camps. The most useful and interesting debate | And whereas, the production of lead n the silver-lead question in the annals in British Columbia is in excess of Canof Rossland took place Thursday night adian consumption in all forms, and at the public meeting in the board of there is no reason why Canada productrade rooms under the auspices of the Rossland Liberal Association. The meet-ing was somewhat meagerly attended as the probable result of a misunderstand- done by similar revenue duties to those ing as to its nature. The executive of that have accomplished this object in the the association had intended that it case of other Canadian raw material. should be an open session, to which all And whereas, the present import duties on mining machinery and explosives in citizens interested in this live question were cordially invited, but this was not thoroughly understood in advance. On concluding the debate it was decided that concluding the debate it was decided that the subject should be taken up anew at Now, therefore, be it resolved that i is the duty of the federal governmen

Demonstrated That This Action Will Assist Ross-

land, the Province and the Dominion Equally

a further meeting on Thursday night next at 8 o'clock. This is a continuation promptly and substantially to assist and foster the mining industry. of last night's public meeting, and the 1. By paying direct to the producer a bonus of \$7.50 on every ton of metallic lead and zinc contained in ores mined public will again be invited to attend and The principal addresses of the evening were by Smith Curtis, M. L. A., and by him in Canada and sent to the treat-William Thompson, manager of the ment works producing a marketable com-

modity, and that so long as Canadian Rossland-Kootenay mines. Both gentlemen were in splendid form, with a treatment works pay as good a price as foreign buyers the bounty shall not be wealth of information at their command paid for ores exported. relative to the topic at issue. 2. By making the bounty for refining

Mr. Thompson's address was especially (if retained) payable direct to the engrossing. He demonstrated with staproducer of the ore from which tistics the manner in which the mining the refined lead was extracted. industry was hampered by excessive custom duties in which particularly silver-3. By a material modification and readjustment in favor of the mine owners had to import for home consumption. (2) lead producers suffered on a parity with of the duties on mining machinery and copper-gold miners in Rossland and explosives.

Boundary camps. Moreover, the manager of the Rossland-Kootenay mines lemonstrated in the clearest and most logical manner that the interests of the residents of Rossland and those of the the Canadian standpoint upon the conditions, possibilities and trade opporsilver-lead producers were so closely interwoven as to command the unanimous tunities with regard to the smelting and refining of lead and zinc ores and support of Rosslanders in any campaign that would result in benefit to silverthe manufacture in Canada and marlead producers. This feature of the adketing of products from these metals, dress was exceedingly timely and should and also as to transportation charges. be perused with close attention.

both on ores and products. Robert W. Grigor, president of the Be it also resolved, that for the gen-Rossland Liberal Association, occupied eral benefit of Canadian industry this the chair and explained the object of association is in favor of revenue duties the meeting in opening. Mr. Curtis being imposed on lead and zinc and then spoke at some length in support products, similar to the duties their of the following resolution drafted by that have caused in other cases the manufacture of Canadian raw

MR. CURTIS' RESOLUTION

and should such duties increase the Whereas, the revenue derived from price in Canada of metallic lead (as the British Columbia is about \$3,800,000 per smelters and the C. P. R. refinery asannum (equal to three times the provsert) request that provision be made incial revenue from local sources) and to give the ore producer a fair share of the expenditure for all purposes is but such enhanced price. forty per cent of such revenue, a vastly

MR. CURTIS' ADDRESS. less proportion than is accorded any

material into its merchantable products,

other province. "Mr. President and Gentlemen :-- In And whereas, the great bulk of these sidering the resolution I have introrevenues are due to the mining industry of the province-which industry in 1901 duced let mere doctrinaire and partisan ideas be put aside and let us address out furnished \$20,000,000 (or over ten per cent) of the exports of Canada and if untrammeled intelligences to the prob-lem: How can Canada, without unfairproperly fostered by the Dominion and the people of Canada, best reness to provincial governments will within the lieve and forward the silver-lead indusnext decade give an annual export of try of British Columbia, now most serinext decade give an anne-half of Can- onsly depressed? \$100,000,000, equal to one-half of Can- onsly depressed? ada's present export, and will cause a "This depression is largely due to ar-

corresponding increase of federal reve-nue; the quick and immense trade and magnificent probabilities resulting from the mining industry are illustrated by ernment action may materially offset. The ing the current year fact that du (and within three years after railway Dominion may afford. facilities were given) one mining and smelting (the Granby) company in the Boundary district is paying in railway freight charges nearly one-sixtieth of the total gross receipts of the Canadian And whereas, in view of the foregoinz contour than the other provinces. But the total annual expenditure by the Do-Pacific railways. facts there is a legitimate claim on, and it is highly in the interest of, the Do-purpose does not exceed \$1,500,000, or it is highly in the interest of, the Do-minion to aid in every fair way in its 40 per cent of the revenue derived from power-by money grant and otherwise-the mining industry of British Colum-for years. In the case of all the other the mining industry of British Columprovinces they have received back even And whereas, the silver-lead industry of British Columbia has declined during tions to the federal exchequer, for they And whereas, the silver-lead industry the past two years and many of the large have had the sole benefit with hardly producing mines have during the past an exception of the many millions periyear closed down on account of the proodically borrowed abroad and added to cer in British Columbia now receiving the public debt. but one half of the price for lead and

of copper production of 30 per cent over home consumption in spite of tariff and the recent efforts of the Amalgamated Copper Co. has kept the United States price and the world's price alike,) had not a trust-the American Smelting & Refining Co.-been formed, owning practically all the lead treatment works in the United States and Mexico. trust limits the production of the chief mines and is keeping the production as close to home consumption as possible Handling as it does all the lead it is able to keep up the flictitious price at home and to pay a much higher price than the world's price to the home lead producer. Being largely interested in the Mexican mines, where peon labor is paid one-sixth of the wages paid in British Columbia, it consequently favors them and manipulates their output to suit its purposes. It has discriminated against B. C. by increasing the refining rate \$4.00 per ton on our to curtail our production, for lead for eason I shall state later. Only about 40 per cent of this extra refinery charge was met by the reduction made in the rates by the C. P. R. and the lead smelters, and no part of the lead refining ounty the C. P. R. receives has been set off against the charge. As most lead ores carry good silver values the abnormal lead output in the United States means a great increase in the production of silver with decline price of same. Lessened lead production will result in a better price for silver as well as lead. "Were the duty taken off or substantially lowered by the United States-and it is hardly likely that its people will forever pay a double price for their lead—or if production were forced by ndependent mines and smelters in the United States so as to break down the United States so as to break down the trust's artificial price the immediate con-sequence would be that many mines in one who is in it, but a rapacious ogre to the United States and Mexico would the many who have to feed it? Suppose close down, production of lead would shrink below the demand, the United shrink below the demand, the United States would become a heavy buyer of lead, the price would rise and British Columbia with a fair field, an open market and fair transportation and treat-ment rates, would increase its output many times, giving employment to thousands at big wages and greatly increasing Canada's revenue and population east and west.

HANDICAP

lov. 22.-The condistake to be known r Handicap, to be ounds track, were The fair association stake to be worth 000 will go to the 2000 to the third. the winner is also of the stake, which rears-old and upf the race.

TS ARRIVE.

2.-The Allan Liner ed from Liverpool rived here at 2:30 ing a fast passage. ngers, most of them navians, bound for nd western Cana-

BABY!

For Mothers.

ought to be looked sure, not dreaded as ald awaken bright, refreshed by sleep,

(and of silver as well.)

s dread his awakthat he will keep intil he goes to sleep These crying fits very inexperien el Barnes, Six Mile er who has learned be best met, and "My baby suffered ion and was cross him several mediot help him, I then own Tablets and nost at once, and much good that I ithout them. I can Own Tablets to all t medicine I have " These Tablets ntain no opiate of can be given with youngest, weakest druggists or sent at 25 cents a box the Dr. Williams' ville, Ont., or Sche-

th where you hold

t a church, but we t. It is a temple ht now."-Chicago

ENORMOUS BOUNTY FOR IRON. three-fourths of the price for silver "Last fiscal year saw about three

which he received some two years ago. The production of lead in British Colum-bia in 1900 was 32,000 tons; in 1901 26,000 rent year will see about a million and tons, and in 1902 will not exceed 15,000 a half dollars paid in bounties on iron tons. Only high grade (in silver) mines and steel produced in Nova Scotia, yet are able to work and these employ the that province gets back in other expen ditures all it contributes, and it contrismaller number of men. butes nominally three-fourths, And whereas, this great decline in prices is due partly to the rapid and really a little over half, as much to the revenue of Canada as B. C. does. creat increase in the silver-lead output But who objects to this policy that ha of Mexico, where peon labor is paid one given birth in Canada to a great growsixth of the wages paid in British Coling industry, or who regrets it? Let Canada now do for lead and zinc in the umbia mines, and partly to the high duties (2 1-8 cents per pound) on lead Pacific province-solely out of B. C. contributions-what it has done for iron mposed by the United States, which, by means of a trust, keeps up a fictitious and steel in the Atlantic province out price for lead and causes mines otherof contributions from the other prowise unworkable to be large producers. vinces. whereby the United States, formerly large buyer and importer of lead, has "The progress in mining in B. C. has

became a large exporter with consequent been wonderful during the past seven lecline of the world's price for lead years. In 1894 the output was \$4,225,000. In 1901 five times as much. The federal And whereas it is claimed that the revenue from B. C. has kept pace, being

transportation and treatment charges on silver-lead ores are excessive in British mineral export of B. C. in 1901 \$3,800,000. The Columbia, and investigation is desirable. 000,000, or ten per cent of Canada's to-And whereas, it is admittedly true that tal exports; this for a population of 135,the bonus paid by the Dominion on lead 000 whites. Had the rest of Canada exrefining has not gone to increase the price paid to the lead ore producers, but in spite of assurances to the contrary given when the spite of assurances to the contrary ports \$8,000,000 worth of the spite of the given when the bonus was sought by the &c., Canada's total exports would have and C. P. R. smelter people has been pock- been a billion dollars. Let our governeted by their refinery it follows that ments smooth the way and within a deany proposed aid for the lead industry cade B. C.'s mineral output will be \$100,should be paid directly to him if possible 000,000, or half of Canada's present tota And whereas, the great majority of exports. The trade and revenue results possible from the mining industry are Columbia lead mines have large British strikingly indicated by the fact that the deposits of zinkiferous ores, which heretofore were detrimental and unprofitable, freight charges paid by the Granby Minbut would now by virtue of new proing & Smelting Company in the Bouncesses of treatment and new commercial dary district, which got railway facilidemands be valuable if there were home ties only three years ago, now amount treatment works: and in spite of high to about one-sixtieth of the total traffic. charges for transportation to foreign receipts of the whole C. P. R. system. charges for transportation to lottes, receipts of the whole of controversy treatment works some of them can, it is reatment works some of them can, it is reatment works are a profit. And whereas, with reasonable aid by And whereas, with reasonable aid by -even to the extent of an additional the Dominion government the province \$2,500,000 a year either in cash or by incan in a very short time increase its out- direct burden on the people of Canadaput of lead, zinc and silver many times | for the betterment of British Columbia. to the great benefit of Canadian trade. I, for one, say, and I believe the majority

UP TO CANADIANS.

"Canadians must now consider whether in the meantime they shall allow these artificial conditions existing to the south of us to drive our investors in lead mines away in disgust and ruin the silver-lead industry of British Columbia — a pro-vince that has the largest and rich-est deposits of silver - lead and silver - zinc in the known world, and which can be given in a few years the leading and dominating posi-tion in this regard in the world. "Surely we will not allow it!"

PAY PRODUCERS MORE.

"Having shown our right to assistence of the benefits and future good to all Can-ada from our mining industry and the home buyer will pay him as much for his ore as the foreign buyer. This last edy to uplift and promote the industry at once suggests itself—namely, to give the producer a better price for his ore. railway and smelter can be made to the producer a better price for his ore. Lower transportation and treatment beat the producer, partially or wholly, rates, lower duties on his mining machin- out of the bounty even if paid direct to

ery and supplies, including explosives, the producer; for as he would but for will materially help, but these are not this provision have to sell his ore at and the officials of the C. P. R., which could charge what price it pleased for owns a lead smelter and refinery-pro- freight and treatment. The home buyer

***** depression, when the passing of this bonus to the ore producer would seem to be a wise policy as well as an evidence of good faith on the part of the trans-

portation company. 100,000 TONS OF LEAD ORES.

"But suppose the lead smelter men und the C. P. R. say, put on the high duties and we promise a marked ad-vance of price to producers and its long maintenance and no curtailment of production. It could only be done by a trust, the trust advanced the home price two cents over the world's price and so

our surplus at the world's price and accounted for it accordingly. Our an-nual output to be considered successful "Let us be saved from the ridiculous spectacle of Canada sending our lead abroad for manufacture and then buying it back with sale commissions, insurshould quickly grow to 100,000 tons-ten times our home market, and the whole ance and transportation charges both ways and foreign manufacturer's and two cents a pound increase on the homeused lead would only amount to an in-crease of one-fifth of a cent per pound on the total production—too small aid to produce the desired output. But my pre-vious argument shows the promise could quarter million dollars worth of zinc. "British Columbia buying nearly all its necessaries, import duties bear heavily not be kept. The lead producers who say import duties will give no real relief are clearly right. Finally Mr. Croasdaile, upon her so that her contribution excise and duties per head delegate from Nelson board of trade, after attending the Halifax meeting of in (white) to the Dominion are three times as great as in the rest of Canada. She is entitled to special con-sideration with regard to her chief inthe Canadian manufacturers and sou ing Ottawa, reports it is useless to try to get high duties but that a bounty may possibly be got.

A BOUNTY IS WANTED.

"My resolution proposes a bounty of \$7.50 per ton on metallic lead and zinc contents extracted as merchantable commodities from Canadian ores, payable direct to the ore producer, but the ore to be

Mr. Thompson opened with the re-mark that the major portion of the resolution as proffered by Mr. Curtis appealed to him strongly. For months he had watched the silver-lead question with close attention, had wor ed what the outcome of the situation

would be and what attitude would be taken by the silver-lead miners themtaken by the silver-lead miners them-selves. A favorable outcome was of prime importance to producers of lead

WHAT B. C. SHOULD DO. British Columbia, with its great re-sources, should smelt, refine and manu-

(Continued on Page Eight.)