

in the same manner. They are both No. 1, and I wish we had inexhaustible quantities of both. Nothing can hold this country back if they are developed.

Mr. GILLIS: How? By private enterprise?

Mr. MacNICOL: I was a private enterprise man myself and I like to hear my hon. friend talk about private enterprise. If there is one thing that I am proud of it is that I have assisted in giving thousands of men jobs, and I like to talk to a man who has given men jobs.

Mr. GILLIS: Is the hon. member suggesting that private enterprise develop these deposits?

Mr. MacNICOL: The iron ore deposits are now being developed by a very fine company. I am glad that my hon. friend mentioned that. The men who discovered this iron ore are wonderful men, Jules Cross of Port Arthur and the late Joseph Errington. For years they travelled up and down that part of the country with no possible hope at that time of getting any reward. But finally, as a result of the persistence of these men, this ore body was discovered and developed. It never would have been discovered but for their persistence and their stick-to-itiveness. The ore was developed by a company which these men promoted, along with Major General Hogarth. I give them credit for promoting that company. The United States government and the Ontario Hydro also put money into its development, as well as this government. I did not mention that before and I am glad to mention it now. I would not suggest for a moment that this government does not also deserve credit, because it put in about \$2,500,000 through the Canadian National Railways to build a line from Atikokan to Steep Rock, three miles in length, and strengthening the whole line from Atikokan to Port Arthur, and building a trestle bridge half a mile long and dock at Port Arthur capable of loading 2,000,000 tons of ore in ships that come alongside the dock in the shipping season of 200 days. I give credit to all those who helped to bring about this development. Anyone who helps to develop this country deserves credit.

I see that my time is passing, Mr. Speaker, and I want to make some recommendations as to what might be done. I am not going to ask the government to put up money because this is a time of economy. But they can help by showing their willingness to assist in other ways. I would first recommend that the Minister of Finance consider every possible way of relieving taxation on mining, and particularly on any new mine like this. This is a

new mine. It took years to develop it. Last year they shipped about 750,000 tons and this year they expect to ship about 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 tons. It is exceptionally high-grade ore. It contains only about .020 of phosphorous, only .021 of sulphur and 2.86 of silica. The iron ore itself is of very high grade, containing from 60 to 61½ per cent of pure iron. So much is that so that the purchasers in the United States can put the iron ore straight into the smelters. It has also other features. It is full of vuges or interstices, so that when it goes into the smelters it rapidly disintegrates, and that is important, as anyone knows who knows anything about melting iron. It is of such high grade that it receives a premium on the market in the United States. That is a wonderful thing for Canada.

My first suggestion was that every possible tax be taken off primary mines.

Next, I suggest that freight rates should be equalized from Atikokan to Port Arthur to compare with the rates from the Mesabi range in Minnesota to Duluth. That is the competing mine.

Third, I would suggest that this government help in the matter of power costs. How can they do that? At the present moment electricity loses a considerable amount of power in its transmission over the wires. I think the time has come when this country should ask its scientists to get busy as the scientists did in Germany and discover a method of transmitting electricity without too much loss of power. That would help to cut down power costs. That is one way in which the government could help.

I have already said that the A ore body was covered with a large overburden of dirt. The government could, if it would, assist in removing the large burden over A ore body by supplying the equipment. That would be something that would enable the company to turn out more ore, and that is the problem. They are expecting, I am told, to turn out this year 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of iron ore. If they could turn out 10,000,000 tons, just think what that would mean! We would then be able to ship this high-grade ore to Vancouver, to mix with the low-grade British Columbia ore and start blast furnaces out there. We would be able to ship to Winnipeg and have blast furnaces and a steel rolling mill and a puddling mill there. We would be able to ship it to Windsor for Ojibway, and open up the three blast furnaces there. Why they did not go on with that development, I do not know. But there should be great steel works in the vicinity of Windsor. They have them across the river at Detroit,