

\$1,560,000, and its production to date is \$2,740,878. Bralorne paid in dividends in 1934, \$775,000. It has a milling capacity of 400 tons per day.

Take another mine, Cariboo Gold Quartz. This mine produced in 1934, \$470,000 worth of gold, and its total production to date is \$700,000. This mine, which began large scale operations only two years ago, has now five miles of underground workings and a capacity of a hundred tons per day.

Other gold mines in the district which I have the honour to represent are Vidette, which milled in 1934, 7,217 tons of ore and produced 3,589 ounces of gold, 7,242 ounces of silver and 9,189 pounds of copper, with a total value of \$129,415; the Island Mountain mine, which went into operation early in November and has produced \$55,000 in gold—

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. DUFF: Finish your sentence.

Mr. FRASER (Cariboo): Then we have the following mines, all situated in the Cariboo district, Minto mine, Wayside, Taylor, Windpass, Grange Mine, Windfall, and Nicola, and scores of other mines which are only at the present time what you might call prospects.

A most remarkable phenomenon of the depression has been the implicit confidence that has been shown in gold all over the world. Wherever possible people converted their resources into currencies whose convertibility into gold seemed secure, and, when this convertibility was in doubt, into gold itself. Nobody has shown any reluctance to accept gold in settlement of debts. The demand for gold always seems to be greater than the supply. Governments, bankers and bullion merchants are ready to take all offerings. There seems to be no let up in the demand. Every gold mining engineer can now get employment. Prospectors range in every conceivable quarter of Canada, wherever traces of gold are indicated. Higher prices of gold caused the producing companies to tackle low grade possibilities. The total output of gold has not risen appreciably, but the life of existing mines has been considerably extended. Let me say in that connection that the rise in the price of gold has made it possible for these low grade mines to continue and extend their operations. I do not know of any one factor in this country which could add so much to the stability of the country as the extension of that gold mining, because this is the history of gold mining in my own district:

The gold was first discovered and attracted people there. A large number of people came in to mine the gold; some of them were not successful and were attracted to the fertile areas of land in the district. They proceeded to clear those lands, and when the mines were worked out the lands were still producing. That is the history of gold in every part of the world. Wherever you find a gold mine you have a valuable asset for a little time, a wasting asset, but alongside it you will find valuable natural resources and land which will continue to produce for all time.

I have not said one-half, Mr. Speaker, of what I had intended to say; I have only got started, and I think you must have cut me off a little short.

Mr. F. W. GERSHAW (Medicine Hat): Mr. Speaker, perhaps I may be permitted to omit the preliminaries. At the present time there is an uncertainty in the conducting of business affairs, there is hesitancy on the part of business men to make commitments; war clouds are hanging over Europe, and for these reasons I am of the opinion that the people of this country want a general election at the earliest possible moment. I believe that a parliament fresh from the people would restore confidence and be able to deal more adequately with the great problems which are presenting themselves.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Rhodes) pointed out in his budget that there has been an improvement in business conditions in Canada. He told us of the mounting revenues, the increase in transportation and production, at which we on this side of the house rejoice. As good Canadians we are glad to know that these changes have occurred, but we should also remember that the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) has said that the signs are few and uncertain. We should remember also that the mayors of the various cities of Canada came here last night and the message they presented was not one of optimism, but rather one of doubt and pessimism. We must remember also that at the present time we have a great problem of unemployment, there being more than 1,000,000 people on direct relief. We cannot expect that the line marking the upward trend of business will go uniformly or continuously upward without there being dips and depressions. We must realize that some of the great basic problems have not yet been solved.

If the farmers of the country are prosperous the retail merchants, the wholesalers, the transportation companies and the bankers will share in that prosperity. Forty-six per cent of the people of this country are employed on