

NEW GOVERNMENT

1905.....	\$ 65,073
1906.....	250,120
1907.....	1,730,078
1908.....	537,530
1909 (10 months).....	977,157
1910.....	940,140
1911.....	798,920
1912.....	633,778
1913.....	621,484

Average per year, \$728,253.

That is to say, the average yearly receipts during the Whitney Administration have been over ten times as great as those for the last four years of the Ross Government. This result was not brought about by excessive taxation, or special tributes levied upon the mining industry, but simply by careful, shrewd management, and taking advantage of opportunities to obtain a reasonable share for the public chest of the vast wealth brought to light, particularly in the Silver Mines of Cobalt.

EXPERTS EMPLOYED

The Whitney Government has shown itself solicitous to promote the welfare of the mining industry, which must go hand in hand with agriculture and lumbering, in the opening up of the province's great northern heritage. The Bureau of Mines has been strengthened by the appointment on its staff of competent geologists, engineers and surveyors, whose duties are to keep pace with, and if possible anticipate, the varied developments of the mineral industry. Their business it is to trace out the geology and mineralogy of the newer regions, to delimit the valuable mineral-bearing belts, to prepare maps and reports for the benefit of prospectors and investors, and generally to furnish the public with information of every possible kind which may be useful in the promotion of mining. It is well known that the maps and reports issued by the Bureau of Mines on the Cobalt Silver Field, for example, have been of the greatest practical benefit not only to the prospector in the field, but to the capitalist making his investments, and the Mining Company in working its property.

Among other regions charted and described by the Bureau are the Sudbury Nickel region; the Silver Camps of Gowganda, Miller Lake and South Lorrain, and the goldfields of Larder Lake and Porcupine.

The inspection of mines, and quarries too, is carefully and diligently carried out, in order that the regulations provided by law for ensuring the safety and health of the miners may be enforced.

REFINING OF ORES

The fullest development of the mining industry is not obtained in any country until the metals, or other substances, are refined within its boundaries. To assist in this, the Government had passed, in 1907, an Act providing a bounty of six cents a pound on nickel and cobalt or their oxides; one and one-half cents per pound on copper, and one-half cent per pound on white arsenic from mispickel ore, where these substances were refined in Ontario. The assistance afforded by this measure, together with the abundance of ore, has given the refiners of Cobalt oxide in Ontario control of the world's markets for this article, large quantities of which are now yearly exported to Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

An important part of the resources of Northern Ontario is its undeveloped Water Powers, and the Whitney Government has been vigilant in so dealing with these water powers as to prevent their being locked up for speculation, or exorbitant prices charged for power. Leases only are given, and actual