

the succeeding years, so that we may have the statistics of the whole production as well as those of that part of the production which applied for bounty and on which the bounty was paid. After reading these figures, I desire to emphasize the opinion which I expressed before, that the proper way to develop lead production in this country is to develop the lead industry; and I do not think that can be developed unless we give it an adequate and thorough protection, as we have tried to do in the case of the iron of the country; and that can be done, I think, only by the imposition of a proper and adequate customs duty on the products of lead. Then an impetus will be given which will be longer than simply for the year in which the bounty is given. It will secure a market for the lead producers of the country and in a permanent and, therefore, satisfactory form. The minister has come to the rescue of this industry, because he believes that it is proper to do so—that the industry requires it. The woollen industry has been before the Finance Minister, and is to-day before the Finance Minister, practically a ruined industry in this country—certainly an industry which will be ruined if some adequate help is not given to it. But neither the Finance Minister nor the government has raised a finger to enable the woollen industry to resuscitate itself and bring itself back to its former position of larger development—an industry which is of vital importance to this country, and in which, not only the manufacturers, but the consumers, including the farmers, are interested.

Mr. GALLIHER. Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for North Toronto has just said that the figures of the amount of lead produced in each of the years in which bounty has been paid have not been given. If my recollection serves me rightly, I quoted those figures in discussing this question in committee, and I think they are in 'Hansard,' starting with a production of some 6,000 tons in 1903 and increasing to 26,000 or 27,000 tons in 1905, 1906 and 1907.

Mr. FOSTER. That was the number of tons in gross—not from each producer.

Mr. GALLIHER. Of course, I have not the number of tons produced by each producer. Considerable stress has been laid by the hon. gentleman on the fact that some of these 147 producing mines spoken of have drawn very little bounty. That is quite true and to a person unacquainted with the vagaries, if I may say so, of mining, it would appear that the hon. gentleman might very well make the remark he did. I am not an expert in mining, but from some years residence in the mining country, I have acquired some knowledge of the nature of mining there; and so far as my knowledge

Mr. FOSTER.

extends, many of these properties which have received small sums of money were mere prospects. A prospect, as we all know, is an undeveloped mine—a mine that has not yet been proved; and a number of these, after a certain amount of work, proved not to contain mineral in sufficient value to warrant the owners in working them and were consequently dropped. I have no doubt that among these 147 mines some were of that nature. If we had 147 producing mines of the calibre of the Slocan, Star or the St. Eugene or the Highland, our little \$500,000 a year would not last very long. Everything that tends to bring about better knowledge of the existing conditions of properties taken up as mining properties, helps to develop that particular mining industry. When I prove beyond question that it is useless to go on spending money on what we term a prospect, we cast that to one side and no longer depend on it. As regards the mines which are large producers, such as some of the older ones mentioned by my hon. friend, they maintain a considerable community of people. Take one instance which my hon. friend has given, the Blue Bell mine. That is a very old mine, it was worked a number of years, and a smelter was built in connection with it at Pilot bay. But for many years it was not worked at all, one reason being that there was a great deal of zinc in its contents. That Blue Bell mine has only drawn \$95 bounty in the five years, but let me point out that since this bounty was brought into force and since we have had the assurance that it will be continued, something like a quarter of a million dollars has been expended by the company in the erection of reduction works and machinery for development. Although the mine has only received a very small grant because it was not producing, the fact that the owners knew they could depend on the bounty when they did produce was sufficient to induce them to spend a quarter of a million dollars in developing it. I did not wish to go into this matter at any length further than to point out that while probably a comparatively small number of mines, when we take them all into consideration, are shown as having received bounties to any considerable extent, yet the industry itself, and the people who are operating it, the boards of trade throughout the country and the community in general, are unanimous in the belief that the bounty has been a great advantage to that industry and that its continuance will prove further advantage to the development of lead mining in British Columbia.

Bill read the third time and passed.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY HOTEL SITE, OTTAWA.

Bill (No. 89) to authorize the sale to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada of a por-