

404.21 and thereafter in 1905-6, 1906-7 and 1907-8 seems to have produced nothing, at least nothing is down here in these years whilst other mines producing have received bounties.

Then there is the Ivanhoe and Elgin which produced 1,240,834 pounds in 1903-4, and received \$9,306.23 bounty; 1,081,677 pounds in 1904-5 and received \$7,630.01 in bounty, but thereafter seems to have produced nothing for bounty purposes, and by inference not to have produced, as other mines in the succeeding three years received bounties on ore produced.

The North Star produced 2,349,647 pounds in 1903-4, and received a bounty of \$17,622.35; 2,394,432 pounds in 1904-5 and received a bounty of \$17,363.21. The production then went down to 471,691 pounds in 1905 with a bounty of \$368.36, none in 1906-7 and 523,102 pounds in 1907-8 on which a bounty of \$1,927.29 was received.

The Payne produced in 1903-4 1,430,819 pounds on which it received a bounty of \$10,731.14; in 1904-5 764,448 pounds, on which \$5,559.52 bounty was received; in 1905-6 176,472 pounds on which a bounty of \$634.66 was received, thereafter showing no return for bounties.

Another large producer was the Slocan Star which produced in 1903-4 1,407,269 pounds, receiving a bounty of \$10,629.52; in 1904-5 1,722,581 pounds, receiving a bounty of \$12,352.29; in 1905-6 553,825 pounds, receiving a bounty of \$2,399.63; in 1906-7 no production and no bounty and in 1907-8 73,546 pounds on which a bounty of \$59.40 was received.

The last and greatest producer was the St. Eugene which produced in 1903-4 3,429,608 pounds, on which it received a bounty of \$25,722.06; in 1904-5 16,449,431 on which it received a bounty of \$117,039.70; in 1905-6 16,038,487 pounds on which it received a bounty of \$48,450.37; in 1906-7 there was no production for bounty, and in 1907-8 8,927,864, on which a bounty of \$29,425.41 was received. The St. Eugene exported in 1903-4 2,267,614 pounds of lead on which it received a bounty of \$11,328.07; in 1904-5 it exported 21,972,998 pounds of lead on which it received a bounty of \$96,800.59. There have been no exports of lead from that mine since on which bounty was paid. That lead seems to have gone from the mine at first hand instead of going to the smelters. What method the government had of testing that I do not know.

Therefore it will be seen as a short resume of the information we have in this return, that it is altogether illusory to say that 147 producers were in the field during that time and benefited by the bounty, illusory I mean as far as showing any permanent or general results of the bounty. Twenty-nine mines did fairly well being small producers, but, according to the figures here, showing no distinct in-

crease in production whilst six of the largest producers and notably amongst them the St. Eugene, appear to have absorbed nearly all of the bounty and to have produced, of course, nearly all of the lead. It is unfortunate that we have not had before us the actual production of these different producers for each year because there is a flaw in the argument and in the contention since that information is not given. However it does not seem to me that the peddling out of little sums from \$6 to \$500 for a period of five years to small producers does very much towards developing the lead industry or goes very far towards proving that this policy has been or is to-day advantageous. It would seem that such little dribbling payments have only the effect of taking the money out of the treasury but very little effect indeed in stimulating a great industry.

As to the imports and exports, I find that in 1904 there were imported into this country 9,512,400 pounds of lead, pig, scrap and block, of a value of \$122,790, against a production of lead in that year of 26,748,000 pounds. In that year there was exported of lead, pig, scrap and block, 42,410 pounds according to these figures, at a value of \$997. If that be correct, it would seem that our production was twenty-seven million pounds, that our imports were nine and a half million pounds, and that the total exports were only 42,000 pounds. I have not here the information which I asked for of the importation of products of lead. In 1905 the imports of lead were 5,691,000 pounds, valued at \$133,340; the exports were 1,090,462 pounds, valued at \$28,523; whilst the production of lead was 56,489,523 pounds, valued at \$331,274. In 1906 the total imports were 8,272,900 pounds, valued at \$271,105; the exports were 3,477,898 pounds, valued at \$118,972; and the total production of lead upon which bounty was paid was 28,708,428 pounds, valued at \$90,196. In 1907, in the nine months, the imports were 8,404,600 pounds, valued at \$293,453; the exports were 153,580 pounds, valued at \$5,886; whilst the total production upon which bounty was paid was 21,479 pounds. In 1908 the quantity imported was 6,400,700 pounds, valued at \$284,642, and the amount exported was 9,089,752 pounds, valued at \$362,428. These figures are very unsatisfactory, because, in the first place, they give the amount of lead only, not the ore, upon which the bounty was paid. They do not give the total production of lead, whilst in the imports and the exports we have the amount of lead in pig, scrap and block. I thought it was well to put these figures where they would become ready for reference, in 'Hansard,' and to call the attention of the Finance Minister to the gap in the information, which I think he will admit the desirability of having filled during