

Grants to Canadian Copper Co.

"This gives a total acreage of 256 1/4 acres of land in one continuous strip being the southern portion of Lots 10, 11 and 12 in the township of Blezard, granted to the Canadian Copper Company by these six patents, dated the 13th day of December, 1916, at the price of \$3 per acre," added Mr. Dewart.

Within two miles to the east are the Cameron Mine of the Canadian Copper Company and the Little Stobie Mine. Within three miles to the east are the Stobie Mine of the Canadian Copper Company and the Mount Nickel Mine.

The Blezard Mine and the Shepard Mine are within four and five miles respectively of the mining lands granted by the new patents.

The Murray and the Elsie Mine are within two miles south of the lands now patented and the Copper Cliff mines and the mines of the Canadian Copper Company around Copper Cliff approximately four miles to the south. Measurements and locations of the property are taken from the Dominion map of the Department of Mines, Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister, dated 1912, which is the geological map of Sudbury nickel region, accompanying the report of Professor A. P. Coleman on the nickel industry, issued in 1913.

That Alliston Speech.

And, in spite of this, declared Mr. Dewart, amid Liberal applause, the Minister of Lands and Mines, speaking at Alliston on 4th January, declared that since this Government had come into power the company had not got a foot of land.

Member for Sudbury

Makes Aggressive Reply

Mr. Charles McCrea (Sudbury) traced the development of the nickel industry, and the difficulties that were met with at one time—lack of process, lack of capital, lack of marketing. Referring to the introduction of American capital, he maintained that the people who developed this industry should get a square deal. As regards the agitation for prohibition of export of nickel matte, the member for Sudbury declared it would have been the height of ambition of the enemy to see happen just what the nickel plotters endeavored to see—Copper Cliff shut down and no nickel go to the allies. An attempt had been made to influence even the British Government to do what the Government at Ottawa refused to do, "and I am ashamed to say that a man holding the distinguished position as President of the Board of Trade in our town (Sudbury) was the man who made that attempt," remarked the speaker.

Mr. Dewart Guessing?

Mr. McCrea declared that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office he appointed a Commission to investigate the nickel question, and no action was taken. Referring to Mr. Dewart's amendment, he said a slight knowledge of the nickel situation would have taught him that he was simply guessing when he offered that as a solution of the problem. If nickel was to be used only for war purposes the Government would have to confiscate every nickel property in this country. By no chance must nickel get abroad. It must not be used for commercial purposes of any kind if their policy was to be dictated by the principle that nickel must be utilized and developed solely for war purposes. He thought they could protect themselves in the event of future wars by refining the nickel within the boundaries of Canada without being dependent on a foreign concern. To that extent they would be protected.

Need United States Market.

Only a small percentage of the nickel output in peace times was used for war purposes, so that they were compelled to develop it for commercial purposes or leave it in the ground. It would not be advisable to stop exports of the raw nickel to the United States because "we are just as dependent on the United States for war products as they are dependent on us." Canada must have from the United States raw products "for the great industry at the Soo," cotton, coal and crude oil. "I want to see Canada get every dollar that can be got out of this nickel in-

dustry, and I am in favor of the refining of nickel in Ontario."

The International Nickel Company had not advanced the price of nickel one-half cent per pound to Britain since the war began. "It has done more than some of our patriots in Canada would do."

With regard to temperance Mr. Dewart had tried to be on both sides of the fence at the same time, said Mr. McCrea.

The Premier's Balance.

Mr. Allan Studholme (Hamilton) prefaced his speech by a complimentary reference to the honor of Knighthood recently conferred upon the Premier. "I think he will hold his balance all right," said the Labor member. "As they say in Labor circles, I don't think he is in danger of suffering from a swelled head." Proceeding to the war, he said that no better soldiers in the world had ever gone forth to any battlefield than the Canadians who were taking part in the present struggle in Europe. "I hope that none of those who return to us will ever be allowed to beg on the streets of this country," said the speaker. In the old land the veterans of other wars were to be seen everywhere asking alms. Such a condition, he hoped, would never prevail in Canada.

WOULD LEAVE DEWART OFF IMPORTANT COMMITTEES

GOVERNMENT FORCED TO YIELD ON PRESSURE FROM THE LIBERALS.

It looked at one time as if Mr. H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., M.P.P., would be kept off the Public Accounts Committee, but as the result of objection by the Liberals the Government has backed down. The member for Southwest Toronto will now be on both the Public Accounts and Private Bills Committees.

Mr. Rowell raised objection before the House adjourned yesterday afternoon, and it seemed, to judge from the attitude of the Attorney-General, that the member for Southwest Toronto would be kept off the Public Accounts Committee. Premier Hearst, however, subsequently agreed to remove the Liberals' objection.