

stead of importing \$145,000,000 worth of goods from the United States as last year, at the least calculation \$100,000,000 of that should have been produced and manufactured in Canada, thereby giving justice to the Canadian farmer, mechanic and labourer. I make the statement that there is not a mechanic or a labourer in this country to-day who should not have twenty-five positions at his disposal where he has but the one to-day. It was only the other day that a master mechanic told me of a certain article, a part of a hub that they were importing from Pittsburg and selling to the Canadian producer. He said that if our government put on this line of goods a duty equal to 1 cent each, his firm would at once establish a foundry and employ from the start 50 hands in the manufacture. And he assured me that the article would not cost the producer one solitary cent more than they are paying for it as imported. But while they could buy them at about the price they are paying for them now they did not feel disposed to build their establishments in Canada. I only produce this argument, Mr. Speaker, to show that we should have thousands of these concerns in Canada, manufacturing for Canadians what the Canadian consumer requires, instead of giving to foreign mechanics and labourers the advantages that our own Canadians deserve.

Thanking you, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members for your kind consideration, I resign my seat.

Mr. W. A. GALLIHER (Kootenay). There seems to be a desire on both sides of the House not to prolong the debate on this budget. I will confine myself to a few words. I certainly would not be justified, considering the temperature of the chamber and the late period of the session, in inflicting on my suffering fellow-members on both sides of the House any considerable length of talk on this question.

I must congratulate the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) on the splendid showing of the budget and on the clear and precise manner in which he has presented the same. I congratulate the hon. gentleman, and the government, and the country generally, on the prosperous condition which exists and the good financial situation of the Dominion. All this is a source of gratification to us regardless of our political leanings. In the course of the remarks of the Minister of Finance the question of American versus Canadian silver came up. In that connection, the subject of the mint occurred to my mind. I am pleased to say that we have under construction a building, which, when completed and all the paraphernalia installed, will be used for the purpose of coining our gold, silver and copper. It is needless to say that I fully appreciate the importance of this, and that

Mr. CLEMENTS.

I am thoroughly in accord with this policy. There is one word I would like to say with regard to the silver that is necessary to be used in Canada being coined in our Canadian mint. I think we should not only have half dollar and twenty-five cent pieces and smaller coins, but we should have the silver dollar coined in our own country, more particularly for distribution in the western part of Canada. Moreover, the coining of silver will be, as stated by the minister, a certain source of profit to the government. But apart from that altogether, the coining of silver necessary for use in Canada will consume a certain amount of the silver which is produced in Canada. I would also agree with the idea of coining gold in that mint. I think we should have our national Canadian \$5 gold pieces, \$10 gold pieces and \$20 gold pieces. That is to my mind, if I may use the expression, the cleanest kind of money. Certainly it is money that, passing current does not get into the filthy condition of an ordinary bank note.

But I wished more particularly to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance to another subject. We have in Canada at the present time a refinery refining lead as well as gold and copper. It is situated in my own district in the town of Trail, and I believe it is the property, for the present at all events, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Although it may be some time before we will begin to coin silver and gold in our mint at Ottawa, at the same time it is well to look ahead; and I would suggest to the Minister of Finance, or whatever minister may have charge of the department dealing with this matter, that when the time comes that we are prepared to coin these metals in our mint, they should follow the system adopted by the United States, and purchase the refined gold and silver at its face value where it is refined, bearing the expense of its transportation from that point to Ottawa, if it is to be coined here. That system is followed out in the United States. You can get full face value for your gold and silver in Seattle and in Helena, wherever there are refineries. The producers of this refined gold and silver get the full face value, and the American government bears the expense of its transportation to Washington. I throw out this suggestion for the consideration of the minister, if he should think proper to purchase these metals from the refineries in Canada.

I wish also to congratulate the minister and the government on the view they have taken with regard to adjusting the inequality, in fact the anomaly, which existed with regard to the tariff on dry white lead, or what is known as corroded lead. That was apparent, and they have to my mind grasped the situation and acted upon it. I desire to thank them on behalf of the lead pro-