

that, as a matter of reciprocity, Canadian ships should be admitted to United States registration, I was regarded as a sort of simpleton to even suggest it. I am very happy to see the change of public opinion in this respect; at the same time I do not consider that the Americans are losing anything by this concession. I remember, in 1851, when our navigation laws were repealed, I had just invested all the means I had in ships, and I thought I was ruined;—but experience has shown that their repeal, so far from injuring our shipping, improved it; and we stand to-day the first among the maritime nations of the world. The last objection to the Treaty I shall mention is this: considering that, to some extent, we are taking a leap in the dark, I think that 24 years is too long for the Treaty to continue. A shorter time, and a shorter notice of abrogation, would be more prudent. I have only to repeat that I feel bound to vote for the amendment.

Mr. THOS. COWAN (Galt).—I desire to add a few words to what has been said respecting the Treaty from a manufacturer's point of view. It is true that we are promised reciprocity with the United States; but that reciprocity is hemmed in with such conditions as to make it altogether one-sided. For instance, during the three years in which the duties are to be abolished, the Americans would virtually have free access to our markets, while we would be virtually excluded from theirs. Few manufacturing establishments could bear up under that disadvantage; and it must be remembered that after the American duties were altogether removed, it would take some time for our manufacturers to find a market in the United States. They would have to establish agencies, and demonstrate by actual use the superiority of their goods, before they would be able to successfully compete with the Americans, well established in their own markets. All this would take time,—and all this time the Americans would have the free use of the Dominion markets. The manufacture of reaping-machines, and of agricultural implements generally, has been referred to. Now, I am free to admit that we can manufacture that class of goods at less cost than our Republican neighbors can. But while that is the case, the American market, even though the duties were removed, would not be open to us,—because most of our agricultural machinery is made under American patents. So that while the manufacturers in the United States would have Canada as a market for their surplus productions, we would be shut out of theirs. In Ontario we have looked forward to the opening of our great North-West, as affording a market for our surplus productions; but we now find that the Americans, from their proximity and the smallness of the duty imposed, have been able to take possession of that market also; and thus the hope which we cherished at the time of Confederation, of having a large market for our manufactures, has been disappointed. Then with reference to another important branch of manufactures—mill and factory machinery—we find that our people yet look largely to the United States for their supply. That branch of manufacture is still in its infancy in this country. We have yet, to a large extent, to educate our

people into our American wisdom for machinery manufacture; but I classes of it with anything dependent upon established who is isolated. In the component have the wisdom as compare I must end believe it w interests; and us by the full advantage of this Treaty

Mr. J. would have and would I not agree to whether Canada, would that goods be admitted from whether of that part of committee, stolen. If then the acceptance for amendment to have any natural machinery of American right to sell factories. It can be done manufacture to supply the factories were footing as the