can cities. It will Americanize our trade, it will Americanize our people in social, commercial and industrial life, to the disadvantage of our people, and it will result in injuring the great towns and cities of Canada and building up the great towns and cities of the United States. I said that it would Americanize our commerce, and the social life of our people. The dominating influence of 95,000,000 of people over 8,000,000 of people will soon do more; it will assimilate, absorb, take up and cause us to lose our imperial and British identity, and we will be practically assimilated by the United States. If you have in one school 95 children belonging to one nation and 9 to 12 of another nation, in a few years you will see the greater dominating the lesser and the greater absorbing the lesser. Will not the ideas of the greater overcome the ideas of the lesser? And will that not produce a change in the social, intellectual and commercial habits of the lesser number? Would that not happen in this case? Most assuredly it would, the same as it would in the case of the school children. We will have 95 millions of people overshadowing, overtowering and dominating the seven or eight million people that we have. It will Americanize them, it will wean them away from their British allegiance, it will wean them away from their loyalty to the mother country, and it will pave the way for unrestricted reciprocity and annexation. That is the goal that many of those who are advocating this treaty are aiming at to-day. That is the goal they desire, that is the goal that many of them would have us reach. I fear very much, Mr. Speaker, that is what will come to pass, if in our fatuity, the parliament of Canada should sanction this reciprocal trade arrangement.

At six o'clock, House took recess.

After Recess.

House resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE AND REPORTED.

Bill (No. 45) respecting the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company.—Mr. Ecrément.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

THIRD READINGS.

Bill (No. 91) to incorporate the Pacific and Peace Railway Company.—Mr. Douglas.

Bill (No. 115) to incorporate the Guardian Accident and Guarantee Company.—Mr. Doherty.

Bill (No. 77) respecting the National Indemnity Company, and to change its name to National Guarantee and Accident Company.—Mr. Wilson (Laval). (Title changed to 'The Merchants and Employer's Guarantee and Accident Company).

THE HUDSON BAY MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

House in committee on Bill (No. 56) to incorporate the Hudson Bay Mortgage Corporation.—Mr. Knowles.

On section 31,

Mr. PUGSLEY. It strikes me that this section is rather extraordinary. It seems to make a special provision for removing doubts that might arise as to certain questions between the company and its shareholders, and it provides that if the doubts which the company had were not unreasonable, even though the decision might be in favour of the shareholders, the cost of the proceedings should be a lien on the stock. I have never seen such a provision in a special charter before. I think that might very well be left to the ordinary provisions of the law with regard to trust matters. I would invite the attention of the hon. gentleman who has charge of the Bill to this section.

Mr. McCRANEY. The section to which the hon. minister (Mr. Pugsley) refers was discussed in the Banking and Commerce Committee, but not with respect to the particular point that he mentions. The Bill, I understand, is modelled upon that of the Northern Mortgage Company which was passed last session. I understand that a similar section is in the Great West Permanent Company's Act also.

Mr. PUGSLEY. Of course, if there is precedent for it, one must have due respect to that fact. But let me read the section:

34. Whenever the directors shall entertain reasonable doubts as to the legality of any claim to or upon such shares, bonds, debentures, obligations, dividends or coupons, or the proceeds thereof, then and in such case the directors may file in any court of competent jurisdiction in the province in which the head office of the company is situated, a petition stating such doubts, and praying for an order or judgment adjudicating and awarding the said shares, bonds, debentures, obligations, dividends, coupons, or proceeds to the parties legally entitled thereto, and such court shall have authority to restrain any action, suit or proceedings against the company, and the directors and officers thereof for the same subject matter, pending the determination of the petition; and the company and the directors and officers thereof shall be fully protected and indemnified by obedience to such order or judgment against all actions, suits, claims, and demands in respect of the matters which have been in question in such petition, and the proceedings thereupon, provided that if the court adjudges that such doubts were reasonable, the costs,