

incorporation anywhere, and his opinion, an opinion not embraced for the first time, was that when a company was incorporated in one Province it was incorporated in all, and had legal power to carry out its business all over the Dominion. Indeed, it was contended by some that parties incorporated out of the Dominion might legally bring suits and recover in it. He, therefore, could not understand because parties merely wanted to exercise a right which was in the gift of every Legislature, why they should come to the Dominion Parliament. Where the difficulty arose was in the practice of the Private Bills Committee; he was throwing no reflection on the Chairman of that Committee, whom he believed had only been Chairman of it for a short time. All that was necessary for a party wishing for incorporation here was to profess the intention of carrying out the operations of the company all over the Dominion, while the result was generally that the incorporation was only used for one Province. If parties could be forced to give this general obligation when they obtained these joint powers it would be all right. If possible, this evil should be put an end to at once, and he thought his hon. friend was perfectly correct in calling the attention of the House to it. It was right in the second reading of a Bill for opinions to be expressed pro and con. He had expressed his opinion on the bill which he had seen for the first time that day. He had nothing to say against its subject matter, but thought that all the powers required might be obtained just as well from the Local Legislature.

HON. MR. AIKINS said this was one of those vexed questions which had been before the House for some considerable time. In reference to the course which should be pursued, he thought for his own part, that unless the business was intended to be carried out over the whole Dominion—in which case Parliament should grant the necessary rights—bills of this nature should go before a Local Legislature. A clause should, however, be introduced similar in purport to that proposed by the hon. member who had just sat down.

The matter then dropped.

FIRST READING.

HON. MR. SCOTT moved the first reading of a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act to provide for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada. Carried.

NAVIGATION RETURNS.

HON. MR. AIKINS said he did not know why it was that the navigation returns, which had been distributed to the other House, had not also been distributed to them. The other House had had five, while they only had one copy. He considered they should be in the same position.

HON. MR. LETELLIER was sorry, but could not explain it.

MR. SIMPSON said the members of the other House had had their reports for the last seven or eight days.

On the motion of MR. LETELLIER, the House adjourned at half-past three, P.M.

Monday, February 22, 1875.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

After routine,

HON. MR. BROWN moved:—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House such papers in connection with the negotiations with the Government of the United States for a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity as may be compatible with the public interest to submit, and said:—Hon. gentlemen, in rising to make the motion of which I have given notice, I am sure you will all feel that it is right and fitting, and will be expected by the country, that I should take this earliest opportunity of laying before the House such a statement of the recent negotiations between the United States Government and Great Britain, in regard to commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, as may be in the public interest, and befitting my position. I have the more pleasure in doing so because I feel that in dealing with this matter before the Senate, I shall be sustained by the hon. gentlemen who compose this body in taking an enlarged view of the whole question, in leaving aside many frivo-