

could be admitted to  
 of completion to even  
 ublic opinion in this  
 Americans are losing  
 when our navigation  
 s I had in ships, and  
 at their repeal, so far  
 and to-day the first  
 jection to the Treaty  
 nt, we are taking a  
 the Treaty to con-  
 tention, would be more  
 vote for the amend-

words to what has  
 's point of view. It  
 ed States; but that  
 ke it altogether one-  
 the duties are to be  
 cess to our markets,  
 w manufacturing es-  
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 ogether removed, it  
 market in the United  
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 e Americans would  
 ufacture of reaping-  
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 at class of goods at  
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 surplus productions;  
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 ssion of that market  
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 s been disappointed.  
 of manufactures—  
 e yet look largely  
 manufacture is still  
 tent, to educate our

people into the belief that we can make that class of machinery as well as our American competitors. At such a time it scarcely seems the part of wisdom for us to throw open our markets to the free admission of that machinery from the United States. I admit that, as a general rule, we can manufacture almost any article in this country as cheaply as the Americans can; but they have the advantage of us in this respect, that they have all classes of manufactures in their midst, and can be supplied at their own doors with anything they want. One branch of manufactures is largely dependent upon another; and when manufactures generally of all kinds are established, each individual manufacturer has the advantage over any one who is isolated, so to speak, as most of our manufacturers to a certain extent are. In the building of machinery in this country, a great many of its component parts have to be brought from the United States; and until we have the whole manufacture within our midst we shall be at a disadvantage as compared with those in the United States. Viewing the treaty as a whole, I must endorse the opinion expressed in the resolution of Mr. ELDER. I believe it will not operate favorably, but the reverse, to our manufacturing interests; also, that it will prevent us from reaping the full benefits promised us by the scheme of Confederation. If we are to secure to ourselves the full advantages of that scheme, we certainly ought not to endorse the terms of this Treaty.

Mr. JAMES DOUGALL, (Windsor)—I am still of the opinion that we would have had a more intelligent and practical discussion of the Treaty, and would have saved time, if we had taken it up clause by clause. I do not agree with the gentleman from Port Hope, that there is any doubt as to whether manufactured articles, the material of which is not produced in Canada, would be admitted free under the treaty. Article IV. declares that goods being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, shall be admitted free. The words "or manufacture" include manufactures whether of material produced in Canada or imported. I am opposed to that part of Mr. ELDER's resolution which proposes to refer the matter to a committee. That would be shutting the stable-door after the steed was stolen. If we wait until after the meeting of the United States Senate, then the only question before us and before our Parliament, will be the acceptance or rejection of the Treaty as a whole, and it will then be too late for amendment. Now is the time for us to express our opinion if we wish it to have any effect. It has been stated that our manufacturers of agricultural machinery cannot send their goods into the United States, because of American patents; but there is nothing to prevent them obtaining the right to sell their goods there on the same terms as American manufacturers. It seems to me that if we can manufacture here cheaper than can be done on the other side of the line, we shall have American and English manufacturers coming over here and establishing large manufactories to supply their market as well as ours. It is not long since our manufacturers were declaring that all they wanted was to be put on the same footing as the Americans; but, now that that very thing is proposed, they