

what the concessions were on the part of Canada. I should like the hon. gentleman from De la Durantaye, after I have sat down, to rise and point out where the concessions are on the part of the United States; if he can show them he will confer a favor on myself and others who, like myself, do not want to see our country sacrificed. The first article is for the appointment of a commission to define these limits on charts, a very difficult proceeding certainly. In order to be valuable, every skipper, every man who has a little fishing boat or smack of two or three tons burden, must provide himself with a chart and take measures to know his limits. The second paragraph provides how the commission is to be formed, not a very difficult task. It ought not to have taken three months to come to that conclusion. Then the three-mile limit is defined. What under this article is defined? The headland question is given up so far as Canada is concerned; I do not know that it is abandoned so far as the American side goes. I do not know that Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay and other inlets on the United States coast stand in the same position as the Baie de Chaleurs and other bays that I could name which are given up under this treaty. We abandon the construction that has been put upon the headland question for nearly one hundred years, for before the old treaty it was recognized among the nations of the world what the headland question meant: it meant the part of the ocean which was included within the great head lands of a particular country. Under this Treaty the head land question is given up except bays and harbours under 10 miles. That is the first concession. In order to make it perfectly clear, the 4th article gives up in effect and in words the great bays of this country beginning with Baie de Chaleurs, Miramichi and other bays that are named, as any hon. member can see by referring to the Treaty. They are all given up until you come within the bay to where a line of 10 miles will reach from one shore to another, where Canada's rights are supposed to begin. The 5th article is what I should call stuffing: it is really nothing. It provides that bays which may have an entrance less than 10 miles wide and which widen

out as you approach the interior of the country, shall be excluded; but these are excluded already by the preceding article, because the approach is within the 10 miles limit. The 5th paragraph was wholly unnecessary, because anyone reading the preceding clause would see that whenever you reach within the 10 miles limit, then the waters belong to Canada.

HON. MR. MILLER—Three miles outside.

HON. MR. SCOTT—Three miles outside of the shore limit. The 10 miles limit is taken as the shore line.

Then we come to the 6th article, which relates to the report of the Commissioners appointed to prepare those charts. That, certainly is not of any consequence. The 7th article provides for a mode of settlement if the Commissioners disagree—the usual way, the appointment of a third party. The 8th article relates to the payment to the Commissioners. The 10th article provides that United States fishing vessels entering bays or harbors referred to in Article 1 of the Treaty shall comply with harbor regulations, but need not report, enter or clear when putting in to such bays or harbors for shelter, or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, without payment of any dues. That is expressly the same as the terms of the Treaty of 1818. I do not know that in that treaty they were allowed to do it without payment of dues; at all events they had that privilege, and this does not make a particle of change. The 11th article provides that United States fishing vessels entering under stress of weather or other casualty, loss of spars, etc., may unload and reload, or may tranship their freight and send it to the United States. They may also sell all the fish that are on board, buy supplies for the homeward voyage, but not to go out again to fish. Now, hon. gentleman will see that in the 11th paragraph we are giving certain privileges to the American fishermen, but we are not defining definitely accurately and precisely, where those privileges termi-