

fine inland waters to fresh waters the Bill should say so. I do not think that this measure ought to extend to such waters as the Gulf of Georgia, the Hudson Bay or James' Bay at all.

Mr. TUPPER. Perhaps I am wrong in saying that the expression "inland waters" refers only to fresh waters, because, of course, there is salt water at Father Point; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and I draw it there. I would not like to make a change in that respect, because there are sea-going certificates covering outside waters which are recognized by the Imperial Board of Trade. These rules have worked satisfactorily so far, and while not saying anything about salt or fresh water, I think we have drawn a line; and so far as that excludes other waters, then the sea-going certificates come in. If a master wants to go beyond the limits he can get the larger certificate. This is made simply in the interests of navigators and ship-owners, where the limited certificate means limited examination and limited knowledge.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Take clause (i): the expression "minor waters" means all inland fresh waters of Canada other than Lake Ontario, and so on, leaving untouched the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. TUPPER. That is so, and you must draw the line. It is drawn at Father Point, and I will not disturb it unless some substantial reason is given for extending it. For years the line has been at Father Point, and the master who wishes to navigate a vessel outside of that will not get the benefit of these provisions unless he passes a severer examination.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The suggestion I make does not at all interfere with extending the expression "minor" as far as the navigation of the St. Lawrence to Father Point; but I call attention to this, that there are waters elsewhere—for instance, the Gulf of Georgia. The hon. gentleman does not say whether that is included or excluded.

Mr. TUPPER. That would depend whether it it was an inland water. Under our Bill it certainly is not.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That is the point. If you use the term "fresh water" in clause (i), you make it perfectly clear that you do exclude it.

Mr. TUPPER. That would confuse us at Father Point, which is salt water.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That is provided for in clause (h).

Mr. TUPPER. "All other inland waters."

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). That would be other than those already provided for.

Mr. EDGAR. The difficulty is that this Bill, or the old Act, defines what is meant by inland waters. Clause (h) says that inland waters include the River St. Lawrence, but does not say what else. It would be better to have a complete definition than a partial one.

Mr. TUPPER. As the clause has been administered since 1869, the waters on the coast—for instance, the Gulf of Georgia—have been included in the sea-going certificate, and the only exceptions made to the general rules and regulations were for these limited waters; and it does appear to me, on reading the clause, after the observations made, it is clear what the Act means, because we have said

we have drawn a line from Father Point, and then we have said inside of that are inland waters, and a minor water certificate can be given for all other inland waters other than Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron (including Georgian Bay) Superior and Winnipeg.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Evidently the Bill has been prepared to suit the Act of the old Parliament, where the inland waters are much more limited.

Mr. TUPPER. 1883 is the date of the Act we are now amending. The original Act may have been so.

Mr. EDGAR. Under which definition does the Fraser River, from the mouth up to Yale, which is navigable, come?

Mr. TUPPER. That certainly is inland water as a matter of fact, being within the boundaries of our own territory.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). It would certainly be advantageous if clauses (h) and (i) were reconsidered, because there are certainly parts of the law very much older than the Dominion, and altogether unsuited to the present day.

Mr. TUPPER. I do not think there is any practical difficulty. None has arisen so far. The clause will read as follows: "The expression minor waters of Canada means all other inland waters of Canada except Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, including Georgian Bay, Lakes Superior and Winnipeg."

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I think the hon. gentleman will see that it is very confusing. The term "inland waters" includes the River St. Lawrence, but he has given a definition. He says the expression "minor waters" includes all other inland waters. There cannot be any other inland waters. When the hon. gentleman gives a definition it ought to be broad enough to include everything. But it does not do that. He says the minor waters of Canada shall mean all other inland waters. How can that be?

Mr. TUPPER. I will let that clause stand, and go on with the rest.

Mr. BURDETT. The arms of inland waters would be minor waters. Across these there might be a ferry established for the convenience of the people, and I think it is not necessary to subject the master of the ferry boat to an examination. I think the Minister should have power to grant certificates, where a proper case is made out, for a ferry boat of that character.

Mr. EDGAR. Under the clause before us, Lake Ontario is not a minor water. That is clear. The Bay of Quinté is certainly part of Lake Ontario, and it is the Bay of Quinté that my hon. friend from Hastings (Mr. Burdett) wants to have declared a minor water.

Mr. TUPPER. We say "Lake Huron, including Georgian Bay," which shows that we do not include the Bay of Quinté in Lake Ontario, as it is not specially included.

Mr. EDGAR. The Georgian Bay is a large lake, and there are other large lakes, such as Lake Nipigon and Lake Simcoe. Is the Bay of Toronto part of Lake Ontario, or is it a minor water? If it is part of Lake Ontario it is not a minor water.