

ism, but only refuse licenses when the refusal is necessary in the public interest.

Mr. BOWELL. In reply to the question put by the hon. member for Northumberland in reference to the granting of licenses to proprietors of land on tidal waters, I may say that the policy of the Government is, in all cases, to give the preference to the owners of the soil.

Mr. WELDON. In case a license is granted to a person, will it extend to persons fishing under him?

Mr. BOWELL. Certainly; if he obtains a license he can allow his friends, or any one under him, to fish under it.

On section 2,

In answer to Mr. WELDON,

Mr. BOWELL. I understand this clause simply to provide for defining the limits for fly-fishing or net-fishing, as the case may be. It simply gives the Department power to declare that net-fishing shall be unlawful in one river and lawful in another, as the necessity may arise in the protection of the fisheries.

Mr. KIRK. I wish to correct a statement made by the hon. member for Northumberland. He stated that this was an old system, which had prevailed for years in the Maritime Provinces. It has never been applied in Nova Scotia. We have had no licensing system there, but people were at liberty to fish under the law without requiring a license or paying a license fee. I know of only one instance in which people were required to take out a license, and the action of the Government in that case was so unpopular that after the licenses were issued, the officers of the Government were instructed to cancel them and pay back the money. I can assure the Government that this system will be exceedingly unpopular in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. MITCHELL. All I can say is that the Order in Council creating the charge was applied to Nova Scotia as well as to New Brunswick.

On section 4,

Mr. WELDON. The fourth sub-section will permit any person, not necessarily a fishery officer, to seize a fisherman's nets or other appliances for a contravention of this Act. It also enables any person to throw the burden of proof on the individual who is charged with the offence. That is opposed to the whole principle of justice which pervades our law.

Mr. BOWELL. That principle is recognised in almost every law regulating the collection of revenue, but I have no objection to striking out the words "or any person."

Bill reported, and read the third time and passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1884.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. SPEAKER read the Message as follows:—

LOBBE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 15th May, 1883.

Ordered, that the said Message and Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

TOLLS ON GOVERNMENT TIMBER SLIDES.

Mr. COSTIGAN, in moving the second reading of Bill (No. 126) to make further provision respecting the regula-

tion and collection of tolls on Government timber slides and other works constructed to facilitate the transmission of timber, lumber and saw-logs, said: The object of this Bill is to collect dues and tolls on timber and logs passing down slides and through public works of the Government, or rivers under the control of the Government of Canada. This Bill proposes to give the same power to enforce payment of tolls as is possessed by the Local Governments. The original Act only covered square timber; this also applies to saw-logs which have been taken down in great quantities. Many years ago, when timber was passed through in cribs, the tolls were easily collected; but there is a great difference now between the cribs of timber passing through the slides over the various branches of the Ottawa and the loose logs which come down in such large quantities. This Bill provides for collecting the dues on those logs in the same way as on square timber. Another feature in this Bill is to give power to follow the timber, whether it be manufactured or not, until the dues are collected. As hon. gentlemen are aware, the law provides for the collection of a stumpage, and gives a right to the Crown to follow the lumber in the same way until it is collected, and we propose to adopt, to some extent, the same principle. But we do not propose to go so far as the present Act does with regard to the collection of stumpage, because we do not intend to hold any portion of the timber, which may be sold off or held for stumpage, liable for more than double the amount of the stumpage dues. By the present laws relating to the collection of stumpage, I think we can hold any quantity of timber for the payment, and follow the stumpage due from the owner of that timber. This Bill provides that we can follow the logs, or the lumber manufactured from the logs, and we can hold that lumber for an amount not exceeding double the stumpage due on the lumber.

CANADA AT THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXPOSITION.

Mr. BOWELL. As every one is interested in the success of our fishery exhibit in England, I take the opportunity of reading to the House a cablegram just received from the hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He says:

"Exhibition a great success. Ours very favorably noticed by the Press and referred to by Prince of Wales at Fishmonger's dinner as remarkably good, and Duke of Edinburgh as ahead of all the colonies, and in some respects ranking with United States. Maps of Canada attract great attention and enquiry.

"MOLLELAN."

It being Six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

After Recess.

TOLLS ON GOVERNMENT TIMBER SLIDES.

Bill read the second time; and the House resolved itself into Committee.

(In the Committee.)

On section 3,

Mr. BLAKE. I think it is very unsatisfactory to give such extensive powers to the Governor in Council. It is impossible to tell whether the regulations so made will be under this Act, or under another Act. If it was intended to give the Governor in Council such extensive powers, it would have been better to have stated them in one Act, and then we would be able to know under what authority the resolutions were being made. Those powers include that of imposing fines and penalties up to \$500. That is highly objectionable. Parliament is asked to give power to the Governor in Council to create offences by determining what the regulations shall be, and to give the Governor in Council power to impose penalties up to \$500, for the infraction of those regulations.