present time. If the fishing business has been carried on successfully, as it has been carried on, in this country for a number of years past without this legislation, and if this is to apply on the Pacific coast only after November, and not to apply on the Atlantic coast until after the 1st of April, 1921, surely this legislation could have been held over until next session, when we could study it carefully and know what we were doing.

Hon. Mr. CROSBY: This measure should have been passed ten or fifteen years ago.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: Perhaps my honourable friend (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) would explain the meaning of the provision at the end of new section 9:

Provided, however, that there shall be no appeal in any case where the appellant is unable to satisfy the Minister that the identity of the container or fish with respect to which an appeal is desired has been carefully preserved.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: There must be evidence on which the appeal is based. That is a principle of law that applies to all evidence.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: But would there not have to be evidence in the first case if the inspector took a man up for not having his fish in conformity with the regulations under the Act?

Hon Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: The evidence might not have been preserved afterwards. When the appeal comes before the Minister there must be evidence of the subject-matter of the appeal. That is all it means.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: If the appeal took a long time, the evidence might possibly get into such a condition that it would not be recognized in any court, or anywhere else.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: You would not advocate an appeal if there be no evidence.

Section I was agreed to.

The preamble and the title were agreed to, and the Bill was reported without amendment.

## THIRD READING.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED moved the third reading of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK.

## APPROPRIATION BILL No. 4.

## FIRST READING.

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 221, an Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending the 31st March, 1920, and the 31st March, 1921.

The Bill was read the first time.

## SECOND READING.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED moved the

second reading of the Bill.

He said: Honourable gentlemen, the Supply Bill now before us is obviously a large one, and a perusal of it will lead to the conclusion inevitably that the votes contained therein are entirely necessary for the public service. No good purpose would be served by making even limited remarks, let alone extended remarks, upon a Supply Bill so large and so important as the one now before us. When I say that no good purpose would be served, of course I have in view the fact that the constitutional functions of the Senate would stand in the way of our giving to it that analytical attention which so large a measure is entitled to receive, if it is considered at all. No other Bill that comes before Parliament receives the same degree of attention as the Supply Bill. It reflects not only a scrutiny and searching investigation by Parliament itself, but also, to an even greater degree, a scrutiny by the Government, more particularly the Finance Minister and his associates.

It is a mistake to think for a moment that every item which is presented to the Government by different Ministers as the subject-matter of a parliamentary vote is included in the Supply Bill. I say with every confidence, and unhesitatingly, that the searching examination which is made by the members of the Government concerning a Supply Bill before it is presented to Parliament, is very much greater and more searching than that of Parliament itself. Consequently honourable gentlemen can accept the Supply Bill with the greatest measure of confidence, knowing that it has undergone the investigation and examination to which I have referred.