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## *FISHERY CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.*

Great Britain is the only great modern colonizing power which has, by several treaties with Foreign Nations, conceded to their alien citizens the free privilege of sharing in competition with her own Colonial subjects, the national and productive fishery wealth of the marine belt of territorial coast waters of Canada and Newfoundland, without requiring any financial recompense, or reciprocal privilege. These colonial fisheries are part of the national assets of the local Governments; and if this national asset of fish can be so conceded to alier fishermen, so may their colonial mineral, or timber, assets be conceded, on similar terms, to the alien traders of foreign nations.

These exceptional privileges must be classed as derogations from the universally recognized principle of International Law, which assures to every independent nation the right of territorial inviolability and sovereignty, exclusive, and free of all interference by the alien subjects of other nations. Being exceptional, and in derogation of the territorial sovereignty of the ceding nation, they are classed as *Servitudes Voluntariæ*, or voluntary national easements to aliens; and are therefore to be construed strictly, both as to property and territorial conditions of user; so that the privilege-ceeding nation shall not be held to have conceded to the privileged alien citizens of the other nation more than the strictest construction of the treaty will warrant: for sovereignty over its own national property cannot be impaired upon implication; and also that the concession, or easement, shall not be held to have relieved such privileged alien citizens from their subordination to such public laws, or municipal or police regulations, as bind the home or colonial subjects of the privilege-ceeding nation, and which are not e: