

spect to the privileges of aliens as to property. The Manitoba building societies act is also extended for the benefit of aliens, and the right of being shareholders in railway companies is conferred by law. In British Columbia the right of aliens to hold real estate is identical with that of British subjects, and an alien, upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may record a tract of unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands on the same terms as a naturalized citizen of the Province.

There are also a number of disabilities imposed on aliens by Canadian law. No alien can qualify for any office or for any municipal, Parliamentary or other franchise. No alien can be the owner of a British ship. The legislation of the various Provinces enlarges the list of these disabilities. The right to vote and serve on juries is generally denied, though other than British subjects may be summoned to serve as petit jurors in civil cases in British Columbia. In Manitoba the law regarding foreign corporations operating within the Province requires such companies to give yearly statements of capital stock, etc., under penalty of \$20 a day fine for every day's default after March 15 of each year. The ordinance of the Northwest Territories which deals with foreign corporations imposes a fine of \$50 a day for every day on which any such company carries on business without a license, and likewise calls for annual statements as to the nature and extent of the operations of the company, under the same penalty as that of the Manitoba statute. British Columbia has also enacted legislation requiring the registration and licensing of extra-Provincial companies. The importation of aliens under contract to work for hire is prohibited from countries having similar laws against Canadian immigrants. Foreign vessels are prohibited from carrying passengers or freight from one Canadian port to another. The owners of foreign vessels are prevented from fishing in Canadian inshore waters except under license regulations prescribed by law; but in the salving of wreck material and in general wrecking business there is reciprocal freedom on the waters contiguous to **Canada** and the United States. A growing consideration for the rights of aliens is among the signs that mark the slow advance of international fellowship.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

In the last issue of The Labor Gazette there is an interesting summary of Canadian laws with regard to aliens. The Dominion naturalization act gives aliens the same rights and makes them subject to the same restrictions as natural-born British subjects in regard to the acquisition, holding, or disposal of real or personal property. A title may be derived through an alien in the same way as through a naturalized citizen. There are other and more particular rights conferred by the statutes of the different Provinces. In Ontario the powers granted to an alien by the Dominion are confirmed, and an alien is also expressly given the right to hold shares and to vote on his shares in loan corporations, building societies, street railway companies, and electric railway companies. Nova Scotia gives aliens and foreign companies the right to hold and convey real property, and a title to land in Nova Scotia is valid in spite of the alienage of the former owner. In Prince Edward Island provision was made for the prosecution of foreign corporations having no accredited agent in the Province. This law, however, was repealed in 1900, and corporations transacting business in Prince Edward Island, whether native or foreign, were placed on a footing of equality. By a special provision of the act incorporating the Charlottetown Light & Power Co. aliens as stockholders were accorded the same privileges as British subjects, a provision which is inserted in most of the special acts of incorporation passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. In New Brunswick, by a special act, an alien minister in charge of a congregation within the Province is given the right to solemnize marriage as long as he remains in charge of such congregation. The act to encourage sportsmen and tourists to visit the Province makes no distinction of nationality, and in the act of 1898, to aid in the settlement of the Crown lands in the Province, bums are granted to assist persons, "whether residents of the Province or **foreigners.**" In Quebec there is a "colonization fund" to encourage settlement on the Crown lands of the Province, and the privileges of the mining law are expressly extended to aliens. Manitoba's aliens act repeats the provisions of the Dominion statutes in re-