

Professor Westlake, than whom there is no higher living authority, says Sir Wilfrid is in error as to this. Mr. Westlake's opinion is that a subject naturalized in Canada has precisely the same rights as a subject naturalized in England. But if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is wrong, it is fair to say that he errs in good company. His view of the matter is that taken by Sir Francis Piggott, the author of the latest work on nationality, and it is that which has been accepted for many years at the Foreign and Colonial Offices. If a naturalized Canadian applies for a passport, he receives one which contains a statement that he is, *within the limits of Canada*, a British colonial subject by naturalization, and is only entitled, beyond the limits of Canada, as a matter of courtesy to the general good offices and assistance of His Majesty's representatives abroad. The difficulty arises from the fact that the parliament of Canada cannot, without express authority, pass laws which operate outside the Dominion of Canada, and in this case the express authority is at least doubtful. For a different reason, serious doubts exist as to whether a British subject, made so by naturalization in the United Kingdom, is a British subject abroad. This is because the Imperial Act says that the naturalized alien shall *in the United Kingdom* be entitled to the rights of a British subject. In neither case is the interpretation put upon the statutes by any means certain, and it is very desirable that there should be imperial legislation to remove all doubts and to make it clear that a British subject anywhere is a British subject everywhere. In one regard, however, this principle will always have to suffer an important restriction. In the case of a natural-born British subject, unless he belongs to such of them as are born on foreign soil, it is not necessary to consider the claims of another country to his allegiance. But when a man is naturalized he exchanges one country for another, and his original country may not be willing to lose him. This difficulty is got over by a compromise. The applicant does not need to produce any evidence of the consent of his former sovereign to his expatriation, but, on the other hand, the British or Canadian govern-