

Year	Title – legislation / court case / government document	Issues and Highlights
Federal		
1885	Canada, Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, Report of the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration: Report and Evidence (Ottawa: Queens Printer, 1885)	
1885	<i>The Electoral Franchise Act</i> , S.C. 1885, c. 40	Section 2 defined “person” as excluding a person of Mongolian or Chinese race.
1885	<i>The Chinese Immigration Act</i> , 1885, S.C. 1885, c. 71	Section 4 required persons of Chinese origin to pay a \$50 “head tax” upon entering Canada.
1892	<i>An Act further to amend the Chinese Immigration Act</i> , S.C. 1892, c. 25	This amendment required every Chinese person leaving Canada with an intention to return to provide a formal written notice of the trip, including details about the route and destination.
1898	<i>Franchise Act</i> , 1898, S.C. 1898, c.14	Section 5(a) of the Act provided that “[t]he qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote [in a federal election] shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election.”
1900	<i>The Chinese Immigration Act</i> , 1900, S.C. 1900, c. 32	The head tax was doubled to \$100 and applied to every person of Chinese origin, irrespective of allegiance. However, the Act exempted diplomats and their staff, Canadian-born Chinese persons, merchants and their wives and children, the wives and children of clergymen, tourists, scientists and students. Under section 18, if a Chinese person leaving Canada with the intention of returning did not return within one year, that person would then have to pay the \$100 head tax upon return.
1900	<i>Dominion Elections Act</i> , S.C. 1900, c.12	The Act provided that “[t]he qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote at a federal election shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election.”
1902	<i>An Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act</i> , 1900, S.C. 1902, c. 5	This amendment allowed the provinces to receive one half of the net proceeds from the head tax
1903	<i>The Chinese Immigration Act</i> , 1903, S.C. 1903, c. 8	The head tax was increased from \$100 to \$500. This was such a large amount in 1903 that Chinese persons would have had difficulty raising enough funds to bring their families to Canada Section 6(1)(d) of the Act allowed for a refund of the

		head tax paid for Chinese servants of British persons if the servant and his employer returned to China within one year of arriving in Canada.
1906	<i>Chinese Immigration Act, R.S.C. 1906, c. 95</i>	The Act was re-stated. The refund clause (s. 6(1)(d)) of the previous version of the act was removed. Also, sections 20 and 21 of the Act required all persons of Chinese ancestry leaving Canada with an intention to return to register with the authorities.
1906	<i>Dominion Immigration Act, S.C. 1906, c. 19; also known as the 1906 Immigration Act</i>	This was the first sweeping immigration act. It expanded and systematized the prohibited classes of immigrants, which had previously been developed on an ad hoc basis.
1906	<i>Dominion Elections Act, R.S.C. 1906, c.6, s.6 and 10;</i>	The Act provided that "[t]he qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote at a federal election shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election."
1908	<i>An Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act, S.C. 1908, c. 14</i>	Under section 2, the exemptions for children of merchants and children of clergymen were changed to only include 'minor' children of merchants and 'minor' children of clergymen. The student exemptions were eliminated, but an exemption was added for 'duly certified teachers'.
1910	<i>Immigration Act, S.C. 1910, c. 27</i>	This Act clarified the broad discretionary powers conferred on the federal executive to control the flow of immigration. For example, section 38(c) empowered Cabinet to make orders to prohibit, either for a stated period or permanently, the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character.
1917	<i>An Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act, S.C. 1917, c. 7</i>	Section 1 added clergymen to the list of exemptions, joining their 'wives and minor children' who were already exempt from the head tax. A more narrowly defined student exemption was reinstated. Section 2 added two new provisions. The first provided that if any person belonging to an exempt class ceased to belong to that exempt class, they then became liable for the head tax. The second allowed any immigration officer to apprehend a

		Chinese person without a warrant if he had reason to believe that the Chinese person was illegally in Canada.
1919	<i>R. v. Fong Soon</i> [1919] 1 W.W.R. 486 (B.C.C.A.)	This case was related to the provision in the <i>Chinese Immigration Act</i> pertaining to Chinese people returning to Canada. Mr. Soon had paid the head tax upon his entry to Canada in 1901. In 1918 he visited Washington state but did not register his departure. Upon his return, he did not pay the head tax again and was charged with a landing in Canada without paying the head tax. The court held that Mr. Soon did not need to pay the tax again, because the registrations section of the Act was meant to apply to those who are returning to China for visits but not to those who visited the United States for a short period of time.
1920	<i>Dominion Elections Act</i> , S.C. 1920, c. 46	Section 30(1)(g) stated that, except for WWI veterans, persons who were barred from voting in a province on the basis of race were also barred from voting in federal elections. And under section 30(g), the Act provided that "[t]he qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote at a federal election shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election".
1921	<i>An Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act</i> , S.C. 1921, c. 21	Section 4 provided that every person of Chinese origin who left Canada and did not register their departure would be subject on his return to the head tax of \$500, as in the case of first arrival. This amendment also extended the period for which a Chinese resident could be absent from Canada before becoming subject to an additional head tax upon his return, from one year to two years.
1923	<i>The Chinese Immigration Act</i> , 1923, S.C. 1923, c. 38	This Act abolished the head tax, replacing it with an outright prohibition on Chinese immigration into Canada. Under this Act, the average Chinese person was effectively barred from entering Canada and Chinese men were prevented from having their families join them in Canada. July 1, the day on which this Act was passed, became known as "Humiliation Day" amongst Chinese Canadians. The only Chinese people allowed entry into Canada,

		<p>under section 5 of the Act, were: diplomats and their staff, Canadian-born Chinese persons, merchants, and students coming to Canada for the purpose of attendance and while in actual attendance at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.</p> <p>Sections 23 and 24 of the Act still allowed Chinese residents of Canada to leave and return, provided that they registered before leaving and paid a fee of two dollars. If the resident did not return within two years, or failed to register their departure, they would be prohibited from entering Canada.</p> <p>Section 18 required that, by July 1, 1924, every person of Chinese origin or descent in Canada, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, would have to register with the authorities and obtain an identity certificate. An Order in Council subsequently passed under the Act required the registration of all Chinese living in Canada.</p>
1927	Dominion Elections Act, R.S.C. 1927, c.53, s.30(g)	The Act provided that "[t]he qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote at a federal election shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election".
1941	R. v. Soon Gim An [1941] 3 W.W.R. 219 (B.C.C.A.)	Soon Gim An was born in Vancouver in 1914 and was sent to China in 1916. Upon returning to Canada in 1940, he was denied admission because authorities did not believe that he was born in Vancouver. The British Columbia Court of Appeal allowed him to enter Canada.
1938	Dominion Elections Act, S.C. 1938, c.46, s.14(2)(i).	The Act provided that "[t]he qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote at a federal election shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election".
1947	An Act to amend the Immigration Act and to repeal the Chinese Immigration Act, S.C. 1947, c. 19	The <i>Chinese Immigration Act</i> , 1923 was finally repealed.
1948	Dominion Election Act, S.C. 1948, c.46, s.6.	The federal government decoupled qualification for voting in federal elections from qualification for voting in provincial elections in 1948, providing that provincial disqualification would no longer constitute a reason for disqualification from the federal franchise.

British Columbia		
1872	Qualification and Registration of Voters Act S.B.C. 1872, c.39	Section 13 excluded "Chinese" and "Indians" from the provincial franchise.
1875	An Act relating to an Act to make better provision for the Qualification and Registration of Voters, S.B.C. 1875, c.2	Section 2 defined who could vote in a provincial election to include only male, natural-born British subject. aged 21 and above, and not otherwise being disqualified by this Act or by any other law to vote.
1876	Provincial Voters' Act, 1886, S.B.C. (Cons.) 1888, c. 38	Under section 3, no "Chinaman" was entitled to vote in provincial elections and any election official who placed a Chinaman's name on a voting list could be fined or imprisoned.
1876	Municipality Amendment Act, S.B.C. 1876, c.1	Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations peoples are excluded from the municipal franchise.
1876	Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, S.B.C. 1876, c.5, s.3	Under section 3, Chinese are denied the right to run for election to the provincial legislature.
1878	Tai Sing v. Maguire (1887), 1 B.C.R. (Pt. 1) 101 (S.C.)	A judge struck down An Act to provide for the better collection of Provincial Taxes from the Chinese, S.B.C. 1878, c.35 , which established quarterly license fees of \$10 for every Chinese person over the age of twelve. The judge held the act was outside the scope of provincial jurisdiction, since it interfered with the federal powers over aliens, trade and commerce, and treaties.
1878	Chinese Tax Act, 1887, S.B.C. 1878, c. 35	The legislature adopted discriminatory taxation statutes as a means to prevent the province from being overrun by the Chinese population to the injury of the 'white population'. This Act was subsequently overruled by the federal government. Earlier taxation statutes had been directed explicitly against the Chinese.
1883	Jurors' Act, S.B.C. 1883, c.15	Section 5 barred all races prohibited from voting in provincial elections from jury service, as the right to hold public or professional office was limited to those on the provincial voting list.
1884	An Act to Prevent the Immigration of Chinese, S.B.C. 1884, c. 3	This Act was the first of nine legislative attempts made by the BC government to prohibit Asian immigration. These statutes passed in British Columbia were the first anti-Chinese immigration laws. The eight subsequent British Columbia statutes to eliminate Asian immigration were passed between 1900 and 1908: " An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia " S.B.C. 1900,

		<p>c.11; "An Act to amend the 'British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900" S.B.C. 1901, c.28; "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" S.B.C. 1902, c.34; "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" S.B.C. 1903, c.12; "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" S.B.C. 1903-4, c.26; "An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia" S.B.C. 1905, c.28; "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" S.B.C. 1907, c.21A; "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" S.B.C. 1908, c.23.</p> <p>Each of these statutes was eventually disallowed by the federal government. The time lag between enactment and disallowance, however, meant that in actual practice the anti-Asian legislation was in force in British Columbia more often than not during the years from 1900 to 1908.</p> <p>The 1884 Act prohibited the entry of Chinese individuals into the province, with a penalty of \$50 or six months' imprisonment. The subsequent "<i>An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese</i>" S.B.C. 1885, c.13 contained similar provisions.</p>
1884	<i>Chinese Regulation Act, 1884, S.B.C. 1884, c. 4. Also known as: An Act to Regulate the Chinese Population of British Columbia</i>	<p>In section 3, this Act levied an annual tax of \$10 on every Chinese person in B.C. over the age of fourteen. Section 14 of the Act stipulated that a free miner's certificate would cost a Chinese person \$15 per year instead of the \$5 charged to everyone else. The Act also prohibited the exhumation of Chinese bodies, prohibited the issuance of various occupational licenses to Chinese, banned the use of opium for non-medical purposes, and specified size and ventilation requirements for rooms inhabited by Chinese people.</p> <p>"Chinese" was defined in section 2 of the Act as "any native of the Chinese empire or its dependencies not born of British parents, and shall include any person of the Chinese race".</p> <p>This Act was found unconstitutional for being <i>ultra vires</i> the provincial government in <i>R. v. Wing Chong</i>.</p>
1884	<i>Public Schools Amendment Act, S.B.C. 1884, c.27, s.10</i>	Asian and First Nations people are denied the right to vote in elections for school trustees.
1885	<i>Crown Land Act, S.B.C. 1884, c.2, and S.B.C. 1908,</i>	Section 27 prohibited the Chinese from acquiring

	c.30	Crown lands.
1885	Municipal Amendment Act, 1885, S.B.C. 1885, c. 21	Section 11 of the Act imposed a \$75 tax on anyone who operated a laundry payable every six months
1885	Public Schools Act, S.B.C. 1885, c.25	Section 19 of this Act denied Asians and First Nations people the right to vote in elections for school trustees, and section 30 denied Chinese people the right to stand for election as school trustees.
1885	R. v. Wing Chong (1885), 1 B.C.R. (Pt. 2) 150 (S.C.)	Wing Chong had been fined \$20 for not having a license to prove that he had paid the annual \$10 tax required by the Chinese Regulation Act, 1884 . Justice Crease found that the legislation was beyond the power of the provincial government for interfering with federal authority over 'trade and commerce' and 'aliens'.
1886	Vancouver City Incorporation Act, S.B.C. 1886, c.32, s.8	Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics" and First Nations were excluded from the municipal franchise.
1886	R. v. Mee Wah (1886), 3 B.C.R. 403 (Ct. Ct.)	The Chief Justice of British Columbia declared An Act to amend the 'Municipality Act, 1881' S.B.C. 1885, c.21, s.11 unconstitutional for falling outside the competence of the provincial legislature, and also because it was designed to discriminate against a particular class of persons, the Chinese.
1886	R. v. Gold Commissioner of Victoria District (1886), 1 B.C.R. (Pt. 2) 260 (Div. Ct.)	Judge declared s.14 of the Chinese Regulation Act, 1884 unconstitutional for charging Chinese miners triple the fee charged to others for a free miner's certificate.
1888	R. v. Corporation of Victoria (1888), 1 B.C.R. (Pt. 2) 331 (S.C.)	The Chief Justice of British Columbia ordered the City of Victoria to grant licenses to Chinese individuals who wished to operate pawnbroking businesses, holding that neither the provincial legislature nor municipalities had the right to discriminate against particular classes in granting or withholding licenses.
1888	Constitution Act, C.S.B.C. 1888, c.22, s.30	Chinese people were denied the right to run for election to the provincial legislature.
1890	Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, S.B.C. 1877, c. 84	Section 4 of this Act prohibited Chinese people from being employed in coal mines below ground.
1891	Public Schools Act, S.B.C. 1891, c.40, s.19 and 40	Chinese people were denied the right to stand for election as school trustees.
1891	Pharmacy By-Laws, passed pursuant to the Pharmacy Act, S.B.C. 1891, c.33	Section 15 of the By-Laws restricted registration as a certified pharmacist's apprentice to those entitled to be placed on the voters' list under the Provincial Elections Act, thus excluding all Chinese.

1894	<i>Wong Hoy Woon v. Duncan (1894), 3 B.C.R. 318 (S.C.)</i>	Even after satisfying federal immigration officials of their good health, returning Chinese residents still had to convince provincial officers that they did not pose a public health threat. The judge in this case held that a provincial officer had exceeded his authority in not allowing Wong to enter Canada. Wong was awarded \$5 in damages
1895	<i>An Act to further amend the "New West Minister Act, 1888", S.B.C. 1895, c. 65</i>	Section 3 provided that "No Chinaman, Japanese, or Indian shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election for mayor or alderman"
1895	<i>Legal Professions Act, S.B.C. 1895, c.29, s.37</i>	Under Rule 39 of the Law Society of British Columbia, enrolment as a student-at-law and articled law clerk was limited to those entitled to be placed on the voters' list under the Provincial Elections Act. This rule was enacted in response to a petition by Vancouver law students in 1918 seeking to prohibit "Asiatics" from becoming lawyers.
1896	<i>An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Electors and Elections in Municipalities, S.B.C. 1896, c. 38</i>	Section 7 of the Act prohibited Chinese people from voting in municipal elections.
1896	<i>Municipal Clauses Act, S.B.C. 1896, c.37, s.14-18</i>	This Act denied Chinese people the right to run for election in municipal government.
1896	<i>Municipal Election Act, S.B.C. 1896, c.38, s.36</i>	This Act denied Chinese people the right to run for election in municipal government.
1896	<i>re The Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890 (1896), 5 B.C.R. 306 (S.C.)</i>	This is an example of a case that challenged the prohibition on Chinese working in mines in the <i>Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act</i> . Some provisions in the <i>Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act</i> barred the Chinese and Japanese explicitly, while other provisions used the more indirect method of imposing language requirements on mine workers. The various sections of the Act regulated coal mines, metalliferous mines, quarries, metallurgical works, and placer mines.
1897	<i>Alien Labour Act, 1897, S.B.C. 1897, c. 1</i>	This Act tried to prevent Chinese and Japanese people from working on government-associated projects such as bridge and railway construction. The legislation was reserved by the Lieutenant Governor and not put into force.
1897	<i>Public Schools Act, R.S.B.C. 1897, c.170</i>	Section 19 of this Act denied Asians and First Nations people the right to vote in elections for school trustees. Sections 24 and 28 denied Chinese people the right

		to stand for election as school trustees.
1897	Companies Act, S.B.C. 1897, c.2	Section 145 of this Act prohibited all Chinese companies from doing business in British Columbia.
1897	R. v. Little (1897), 6 B.C.R. 78	This is an example of a case that challenged the prohibition on Chinese working in mines.
1898	R. v. Little (1898), 6 B.C.R. 321	This is an example of a case that challenged the prohibition on Chinese working in mines.
1899	Union Colliery v. Bryden [1899] A.C. 580 (P.C.)	This case challenged the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act . A shareholder of Union Colliery argued that it was unlawful for the company to employ Chinese people in mines below ground, as contrary to section 4 of the Act. The company argued that it was beyond the power of the provincial government to prohibit employment of Chinese people in mines. The Privy Council agreed with the company and struck down the provisions in question. The decision was not based on any objection to racial discrimination, but upon an analysis of division of powers. The Privy Council determined that jurisdiction to pass such a statute lay exclusively with the federal government. The Privy Council accepted that the dominant characteristic of the B.C. anti-Asian labour laws was the imposition of a punitive disability on a racial group composed largely of aliens and naturalized subjects, rather than a bona fide regulation of employment relations in the province.
1900	British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900, S.B.C. 1900, c. 11	Section 3 of this Act provided that all people wishing to settle in BC had to be capable of writing out and signing a prescribed document in a European language. This Act was disallowed by the Federal government.
1900	Labour Regulation Act, 1900, S.B.C. 1900, c. 14	In an attempt to keep certain groups from working on public works such as bridge and railway construction, this Act required workmen to be able to read the Act itself in a European language. The Act was disallowed by the Federal Government.
1900	Vancouver Incorporation Act, S.B.C. 1900, c.54, s.	This Act excluded Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations peoples from the municipal franchise.
1902	An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia S.B.C. 1902, c.34	Section 4 of the Act established the "language test" to limit only those immigrants who could read and

		sign in “some language of Europe” and section 6 stripped the right of any immigrant who had entered BC “in contravention of this Act’ to hold any licence for any sort of trade regulated by the province, hold mining certificate or own property
1903	Rule 34 was passed to the Coal Mines Regulation Act	Rule 34 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act stipulated that “No Chinaman or person unable to speak English shall be appointed or shall occupy any position of trust or responsibility in or about a mine subject to this Act, whereby through his ignorance, carelessness or negligence he might endanger the life or limb of any person employed in or about a mine.”
1903	Re The Coal Mines Regulation Act and Amendment Act, 1903, (1904), 10 B.C.R. 408 (C.A.)	In this ruling, the court held that the prohibition on employing a Chinese person in a mine was beyond the power of the provincial government.
1903	A.-G. v. Wellington Colliery Co. (1903), 10 B.C.R. 397 (C.A.)	This is an example of a case that challenged the prohibition on Chinese working in mines
1904	Re Chin Chee, (1905), 11 B.C.R. 400 (S.C.)	In this case, immigration authorities tried to apply a provision of the Immigration Act that barred immigrants and passengers suffering from a disease or malady from entering Canada against Chin, a returning resident of Vancouver. The court held that the term “passenger” for the purposes of the Immigration Act did not apply to persons domiciled or resident in Canada returning from a visit abroad. Chin was allowed to re-enter, the judge stating that “to stretch the meaning of the word ‘passenger’ to include home-coming residents of Canada would be unreasonable”.
1904	Re the Coal Mines Regulation Act (1904), 10 B.C.R. 408	This is an example of a case that challenged the prohibition on Chinese working in mines.
1904	R. v. Priest (1904), 8 C.C.C. 265; 10 B.C.R. 436 (S.C.)	This is an example of a case that challenged the prohibition on Chinese working in mines.
1905	Public Schools Act, S.B.C. 1905, c.44, s.25; 32	Under Section 25 of the Act, Asians and First Nations people were denied the right to vote in elections for school trustees and denied the right to stand for election as school trustees.
1906	Municipal Clauses Act, S.B.C. 1906, c.32, s.14-18	This Act denied Chinese the right to run for election to positions in municipal government.
1907	An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia S.B.C. 1907, c.21A	Similar to the 1902 Act, the Act imposed a language test based on a language of Europe and attempted to take away the livelihood of anyone who entered

		into BC in contravention of the Act
1908	British Columbia Immigration Act, 1908, S.B.C. 1908, c. 23	This Act was the province's final attempt to pass legislation rendering Asian immigration unlawful. The only difference between this Act and the six earlier acts passed between 1900-1906 was the removal of the exemption from the Act for persons whose right of entry was regulated by federal legislation. The Act attempted to use a European language requirement to indirectly prohibit Asian immigration. The B.C. Supreme Court held that the Act was inoperative in its entirety because the federal government had "occupied the field" on the topic of Asian immigration by enacting a complete code to regulate immigration in the 1906 Dominion Immigration Act . The Act was disallowed in February 1909.
1908	Municipal Elections Act, S.B.C. 1908, c.14	Section 13(1) excluded Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations peoples from the municipal franchise.
1908	An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act', S.B.C. 1908, c.36, s.26-27	This amendment restricted the ability of Chinese people to sign petitions regarding liquor licenses.
1910	An Act Respecting Liquor Licenses and the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, S.B.C. 1910, c.30	This Act restricted the ability of Chinese people to sign petitions regarding liquor licenses.
1911	Municipal Elections Act, R.S.B.C. 1911, c.71	Section 4 excluded Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations peoples from the municipal franchise.
1911	Public Schools Act, R.S.B.C. 1911, c.206	Section 31 denied Asians and First Nations peoples the right to vote in elections for school trustees. Sections 31 and 38 denied the Chinese the right to stand for election as school trustees.
1911	An Act Respecting Liquor Licenses and the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, R.S.B.C. 1911, c.142; R.S.B.C. 1911, c.170	This Act restricted the ability of Chinese people to sign petitions regarding liquor licenses.
1912	Rex v. Mah Hung (1912), 2 D.L.R. 568; 20 C.C.C. 40; 17 B.C.R. 56 (B.C.C.A.)	This case is an instance of a conviction against a Chinese man for procuring a white woman to become an inmate of a brothel. The evidence in the case showed that Katie Stephens, the alleged victim of the crime, was a prostitute "well known to the police as such since 1907" and who accepted both white men and Chinese men as customers. Mah Hung was charged with the crime for having travelled with Stephens from Vancouver to Prince Rupert.

		The indictment had also alleged that Mah Hung had unlawfully administered cocaine and other drugs to Stephens "with intent thereby to stupefy her so as thereby to enable a man to have unlawful carnal connection with her." There was little factual foundation for the linkage between narcotics and sexual exploitation. On this last count, he was acquitted at trial.
1914	Water Act, S.B.C. 1914, c.81, s.187(1)	This Act barred Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations people from voting in elections for the trustees of improvement districts.
1914	Municipal Act, S.B.C. 1914, c.52, s.16-19	This Act denied Chinese the right to stand for election to positions in municipal government.
1919	Municipal Act Amendment Act, S.B.C. 1919, c.63, s.13	This statute prohibited the employment of "any white woman or girl" in restaurants, laundries, places of business or amusement owned, kept, or managed by "any Chinese person". This was British Columbia's version of the "white women's labour laws", which were group of provincial laws prohibiting the employment of white women by Chinese. It was patterned after the Saskatchewan version of such laws.
1919 - 1920	Rex v. Sam Bow, [1919] 3 W.W.R. 315; (1919), 31 C.C.C. 269; 27 B.C.R. 234 (B.C.S.C.); appealed Rex v. Lam Joy; Rex v. Sam Bow, [1920] 2 W.W.R. 1006; (1920), 28 B.C.R. 253 (B.C.C.A.)	In the township of Richmond, a Chinese farmer was convicted of violating the Lord's Day by working on a Sunday.
1920	Rex v. Chow Chin, [1920] 2 W.W.R. 997 (B.C.S.C.); Rex v. Chong Kee et al. (1920), 37 C.C.C. 22; 29 B.C.R. 165 (B.C.C.A.); Wong Sam et al. v. Hamilton (1929), 52 C.C.C. 357; 42 B.C.R. 133 (B.C.Co. Ct.)	In this case, the Crown attempted to convict Chinese laundrymen under factory legislation.
1920	Water Act, S.B.C. 1920, c.102, s.27	This Act barred Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations peoples from voting in elections for the trustees of improvement districts.
1921	Oriental Orders in Council Validation Act, S.B.C. 1921, First Session, c.49 (disallowed)	This Act sought to validate previous Orders in Council, which had stipulated that all contracts, leases and concessions entered into by the British Columbia government must include provisions barring the employment of Chinese or Japanese workers. These orders had been made pursuant to a resolution passed by the British Columbia legislature on 15 April 1902. These orders had affected timber licenses; mining leases; contracts for railways on public lands; public

		works contracts affecting roads, telegraphs, telephone lines, harbours, canals and dams; and all instruments issued under the Land Act, Coal Mines Act, Water Clauses Consolidation Act, and the Placer Mining Act.
1922	Public Schools Act, S.B.C. 1922, c.64	Section 31 denied Asians and First Nations peoples the right to vote in elections for school trustees. Section 38 denied Chinese the right to stand for election as school trustees.
1922	re Oriental Orders in Council Validation Act (1922) , 63 S.C.R. 293; 65 D.L.R. 577 (S.C.C.); appealed [1923] 4 D.L.R. 698; 3 W.W.R. 945 (P.C.)	This case challenged the Oriental Orders in Council Validation Act .
1922	Attorney-General for British Columbia v. Brooks-Bidlake and Whittall Ltd. (1922) , 63 S.C.R. 466; 66 D.L.R. 475; [1922] 3 W.W.R. 9 (S.C.C.); appealed [1923] 1 W.W.R. 1150; 2 D.L.R. 189 (P.C.)	This case challenged the Oriental Orders in Council Validation Act .
1922; 1923	Re Lee Cheong, Deceased (1922) , 31 B.C.R. 437; [1923] 1 W.W.R. 867; [1923] 2 D.L.R. 52 (B.C.S.C.); reversed on appeal (1923), 33 B.C.R. 109 (B.C.C.A.)	This case discussed whether polygamous marriages recognized in China ought to be recognized as valid under Canadian law for the purposes of the distribution of property under a will.
1923	Brooks-Bidlake v. Attorney General for B.C. [1923] 1 W.W.R. 1150 (P.C.)	In this case, the Privy Council held that it was valid for a province to stipulate in its timber licenses that no Chinese person be employed by the license holder.
1924	Municipal Elections Act, R.S.B.C. 1924, c.75	This Act excluded Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations people from the municipal franchise.
1924	Public Schools Act, R.S.B.C. 1924, c.226	This Act denied Asians and First Nations peoples the right to vote in elections for school trustees
1924	Water Act, R.S.B.C. 1924, c.271, s.199.	This Act barred Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations people from voting in elections for the trustees of improvement districts.
1928	Rex v. Chung Chuck , [1928] 4 D.L.R. 659; 3 W.W.R. 129; (1928), 50 C.C.C. 235; 40 B.C.R. 352 (B.C.S.C.); (1929), 42 B.C.R. 116 (B.C.S.C.);	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1928 - 1929	Rex v. Wong Kit , [1928] 3 W.W.R. 401; (1928), 4 B.C.R. 424 (B.C.S.C.); reversed on appeal sub nom. Chung Chuck v. The King ; Wong Kit v. The King , [1929] 1 D.L.R. 756; 1 W.W.R. 394; (1929), 51 C.C.C. 260; 40 B.C.R. 512; (1930), 54 C.C.C. 174; 43 B.C.R. 125 (B.C.C.A.); [1930] 2 D.L.R. 97; 1 W.W.R. 129; (1929), 53 C.C.C. 14 (P.C.);	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1930	Rex v. Wong York , [1929] 3 W.W.R. 199; (1929), 52 C.C.C. 196; 42 B.C.R. 64 (B.C.S.C.); reversed [1930] 2	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.

	D.L.R. 552; 1 W.W.R. 388; (1930), 53 C.C.C. 68; 42 B.C.R. 246 (B.C.C.A.);	
1931	<i>Mainland Potato Committee of Direction v. Tom Yee</i> (1931), 43 B.C.R. 453 (B.C.C.A.);	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1936	<i>Provincial Elections Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1936, c. 84	This Act barred Chinese people from voting in provincial elections.
1936	<i>Municipal Elections Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1936, c.83	This Act excluded Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations peoples from the municipal franchise.
1936	<i>Public Schools Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1936, c.253	Section 93(4) denied Asians and First Nations people the right to vote in elections for school trustees.
1936	<i>Rex v. Chin Hong</i> , [1936] 3 D.L.R. 307; 1 W.W.R. 711; (1936), 65 C.C.C. 334; 50 B.C.R. 423 (B.C.S.C.);	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1937	<i>Chung Chuck and Mah Lai v. Gilmore et al.</i> , [1937] 1 D.L.R. 119; [1936] 3 W.W.R. 575; (1936), 67 C.C.C. 264; 51 B.C.R. 189 (B.C.C.A.);	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1937	<i>Lowe Chong et al. v. Gilmore et al.</i> , [1937] 1 W.W.R. 410; 3 W.W.R. 406; (1936), 51 B.C.R. 157 (B.C.S.C.); (1937), 51 B.C.R. 559 (B.C.C.A.);	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1939 - 1940	<i>Rex v. Lee Sha Fong</i> , [1939] 3 W.W.R. 459; (1939), 54 B.C.R. 380 (B.C.S.C.); reversed on appeal [1940] 3 D.L.R. 317; 2 W.W.R. 160; (1940), 73 C.C.C. 375; 55 B.C.R. 129 (B.C.C.A.).	Chinese businessmen were some of the first people to challenge provincial marketing board schemes.
1947	<i>Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act</i> , S.B.C. 1947, s. 28	This amendment gave Chinese and South Asian men and women the right to vote in provincial elections. However, it continued to deny the franchise to Japanese and "Indians" and also removed the franchise from Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites unless they had been in the armed forces. The same statute also barred from suffrage "every person who does not have an adequate knowledge of either the English or French language", which may have affected many Canadians of Chinese descent.
1948	<i>Municipal Elections Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1948, c.105	This Act excluded Chinese, Japanese, "other Asiatics", and First Nations people from the municipal franchise.
1948	<i>An Act to amend the 'Public Schools Act'</i> , S.B.C. 1948, c.80	Section 31 of this Act removed "Hindus" from the list of those denied the right to vote in elections for school trustees, but continued to disqualify "Chinese, Japanese and Indians".
1948	<i>An Act to amend the 'Public Schools Act'</i> , R.S.B.C. 1948, c.297	Section 92(4) of this Act removed "Hindus" from the list of those denied the right to vote in elections for

		school trustees, but continued to disqualify "Chinese, Japanese and Indians".
1948	<i>An Act for the Protection of Women and Girls in certain Cases</i> , R.S.B.C. 1948, c.366	This was British Columbia's version of the "white women's labour laws", which were group of provincial laws prohibiting the employment of white women and girls by Chinese. The law was phrased to seem racially neutral.
1960	<i>An Act for the Protection of Women and Girls in certain Cases</i> , R.S.B.C. 1960, c.410	This was British Columbia's version of the "white women's labour laws", which were group of provincial laws prohibiting the employment of white women and girls by Chinese. The law was phrased to seem racially neutral.
1968	<i>An Act to Amend and Repeal Certain Provisions of the Statute Law</i> , S.B.C. 1968, c.53, s.29.	This Act repealed British Columbia's version of the "white women's labour laws". The Chinese Benevolent Association had previously lobbied strenuously against the enforcement of these laws in British Columbia, frequently with great success.
1949	<i>An Act to amend 'The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act'</i> , 1947, S.S. 1949, c.29	This Act amended the <i>Act to Protect Certain Rights</i> .
Alberta		
1903	<i>Re Song Lee and the Town of Edmonton</i> (1903), 5 T.L.R. 466 (Alta. S.C.)	This ruling quashed a by-law that imposed a license fee of \$25 per annum on laundries.
1911	<i>by-law no.83</i>	In response to complaints by some white laundry proprietors that Chinese laundries were operating too close to the town centre, the Lethbridge City Council enacted a by-law to restrict Chinese laundries to less commercially attractive areas.
1913	<i>Rex v. Hung Gee (No. 1)</i> (1913), 13 D.L.R. 44; 21 C.C.C. 404; 24 W.L.R. 605; 6 Alta. L.R. 167; [1913] 4 W.W.R. 1128 (Alta. S.C.),	This ruling overturned the conviction of a Chinese resident of Calgary for keeping a common gaming house. However, the judgment also endorsed commonly-held racist thinking, with the court stating: "[t]he learned police magistrate concludes [with] some remarks that suggest an abnormal amount of immorality among the Chinese in this country, and attributes this to the fact that 'these people are here without their women'. No doubt, he is voicing a common view both as to the fact and its cause."
1920	<i>Rex v. Wah Kee</i> , [1920] 3 W.W.R. 656; (1920), 35 C.C.C. 101 (Alta. S.C.)	This ruling quashed the conviction of a Chinese laundry under an Edmonton early closing by-law.
1922	<i>An Act to License, Regulate, and Control Restaurants and Other Places where Refreshments are Sold</i> S.A. 1922, c.7	This Act required that all restaurants be licensed by the Attorney-General. Licenses were refused to all applicants who had been convicted of gaming,

		gambling or narcotics offenses within the past year.
1930	<i>An Act to amend The Restaurant Act</i> S.A. 1930, c.10	This amendment added racially discriminatory regulations to <i>The Restaurant Act</i> .
1936	<i>An Act to Provide for the Registration and Licensing of Trades, Businesses and Occupations</i> S.A. 1936, c.67	
Saskatchewan		
1908	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly</i> , S.S. 1908, c.2, s.11	This Act denied Chinese access to the franchise, explicitly excluding "persons of the Chinese race".
1908	<i>Mack Sing v. Smith (1908)</i> , 9 W.L.R. 28; 1 Sask. R. 454 (Sask. S.C.)	Mack Sing, who had been the proprietor of a store on Osler Street since 1905, was successful in claiming false arrest and imprisonment. The judge released the mayor from liability due to his peripheral involvement in the raid. Regina's chief of police and constables and a corporal in the Royal North-West Mounted Police were held liable for \$25 in damages. The low penalty was partly due to the lack of "malice" on the part of the defendants, but also reflected the court's anti-Chinese bias. The court stated: "As to the quantum of damages, I think they should be assessed low. [...] [The Chinese accused's] habits, their customs, their mode of living, make it safe to say that in the circumstances they have not been injured in their reputation, neither with their own compatriots nor with the general community of this city".
1909	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly</i> R.S.S. 1909, c.3, s.11	This Act denied Chinese access to the franchise, explicitly excluding "persons of the Chinese race".
1909	<i>An Act to amend The Liquor License Act</i> , S.S. 1909, c.38	This amendment prohibited the Chinese from voting on local by-laws.
1912	<i>The Saskatchewan Elections Act</i> , S.S. 1908, c. 2	Section 11(2) of this Act barred Chinese people from voting in provincial elections.
1912	<i>An Act to Prevent the Employment of Female Labour in Certain Capacities</i> , 1912, S.S. 1912, c. 17	This Act was the first of its kind in Canada, making it a criminal offence for Chinese men to employ white women. Section 1 provided that "No person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in or to work in or, save as a bona fide customer in a public apartment thereof only, to frequent any restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person". This Act was intended to hinder the ability of Asian entrepreneurs to compete with white proprietors.

		First reading of this Act was held 26 February 1912, second reading on 1 March 1912, and the debate and third reading on 4 March 1912. Royal assent was received on 15 March 1912, with the Act scheduled to come into force 1 May 1912.
1913	<i>An Act to amend An Act to Prevent the Employment of Female Labour in Certain Capacities, S.S. 1912-13, c. 18</i>	The Act was amended so that only Chinese people were forbidden to employ a white woman.
1914	<i>Rex v. Quong Wing, [1913] 4 W.W.R. 1135, (1913), 12 D.L.R. 656, 24 W.L.R. 913, 21 C.C.C. 326, 6 Sask. R. 242 (Sask. S.C.)</i> <i>Quong Wing v. The King (1914), 49 S.C.R. 440, [1914] 6 W.W.R. 270, (1914), 18 D.L.R. 121, 23 C.C.C. 113</i> leave to appeal to the Privy Council refused 19 May 1914.	Wing owned the C.E.R. Restaurant in Moose Jaw, in which he employed two white waitresses. He was charged with a violation of the <i>Act to Prevent the Employment of Female Labour in Certain Capacities</i> . He challenged the legislation arguing it was <i>ultra vires</i> the province. The Supreme Court of Canada held that the law was within the province's power. The court ruled that the intent of the legislation was not to exclude Chinese people from Canada, but was to legislate working conditions for white women and girls, which was within the province's power. The Privy Council denied leave to appeal the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada.
1919	<i>An Act to Prevent the Employment of Female Labour in Certain Capacities, S.S. 1918-19, c. 85</i>	This amendment changed the Act so that Chinese people were no longer specified in the wording. New legislation simply stated that no white woman or girl could be employed in any restaurant or laundry without a specific license granted by the municipality. The amendment removed all explicit reference to Chinese or other Asian employers, leaving it up to the individual municipalities to choose which businesses to license.
1920	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly R.S.S. 1920, c.3, s.12</i>	This Act denied Chinese access to the franchise, explicitly excluding "persons of the Chinese race".
1925	<i>Yee Clun v. City of Regina [1925] 3 W.W.R. 714 (Sask. K.B.)</i>	In this case, Yee applied for a special license in order to hire white women, which was denied by the Regina City Council. The court held that Yee was entitled to receive the license, as the wording of the Act did not give the council the power of refusal.
1930	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, R.S.S. 1930, c.4, s.12</i>	This Act denied Chinese access to the franchise, explicitly excluding "persons of the Chinese race".
1940	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly R.S.S. 1940, c.4, s.12</i>	This Act denied Chinese access to the franchise, explicitly excluding "persons of the Chinese race".
1942	<i>Chow v. Paragon Cafe Ltd., [1942] 1 W.W.R. 519</i>	In this case, the Saskatchewan District Court rejected the testimony of a Chinese cook who denied making

		sexual overtures to waitresses.
1944	An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Election Act, S.S. 1944, c.2, s.2	This amendment repealed the electoral disqualification of the Chinese in the Saskatchewan Election Act .
1946	An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Election Act, S.S. 1946, c.3, s.1	This amendment repealed the electoral disqualification of the Chinese in the Saskatchewan Election Act .
1947	An Act to protect Certain Civil Rights S.S. 1947, c.35	<p>This Act may have offered an impediment to the continuation of a racially-based labour law. The <i>Saskatchewan Bill of Rights</i>, as it became known, provided in section 8 that "every person [...] shall enjoy the right to obtain and retain employment without discrimination with respect to the compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment because of the race, creed, religion, colour or ethnic or national origin of such person". Section 9 further provided that "every person [...] shall enjoy the right to engage in and carry on any occupation, business or enterprise under the law without discrimination because of the race, creed, religion, colour or ethnic or national origin of such person".</p> <p>There were similar protections regarding the right to acquire and own property, access to public places, and the right to membership in a professional society, trade union or other occupational organization in sections 10-12 of the Act.</p>
1947	Hansard Legislative Debates Saskatchewan Legislature, 19 March 1947 at 991.	<p>During the debates on the <i>Saskatchewan Bill of Rights</i>, J.W. Corman, the Attorney General under Saskatchewan's CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) government, stated that "[u]nder this Act a municipal council [...] could not refuse a license to carry on business just because the applicant happened to be French, Norwegian, or of any other descent, or because he was a protestant or catholic, as the case may be". Corman also referenced historical discrimination against the Chinese during the debate. He stated, "[o]ur treatment of the Chinese in Canada also smacks of intolerance. They were denied a vote in Saskatchewan until 1944 and are now discriminated against by our federal immigration laws in spite of the fact that they fought side by side with us in the war"</p>

1948	<i>An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Election Act, S.S. 1948, c.4, s.13.</i>	This Act repealed the electoral disqualification of the Chinese.
1969	<i>Labour Standards Act, S.S. 1969, c. 24</i>	Section 74 of this Act repealed the “white women’s labour laws”, a set of laws which prohibited white women or girls from being employed by a Chinese person.
Manitoba		
1901	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, S.M. 1901, c.11</i>	In this Act, a language test was imposed as a requirement for admission to the franchise. Section 17(e) of this Act disqualifies from voting "any person not a British subject by birth who has not resided in some portion of the Dominion of Canada for at least seven years [...] unless such person is able to read any selected portion or portions of 'The Manitoba Act' in one of the following languages, that is to say, English, French, German, Icelandic or any Scandinavian language". This would have resulted in a potential delay of six years before enfranchisement, as, according to section 16, those who could meet the language test could vote after one year of residence.
1902	<i>An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, R.S.M. 1902, c.52, s.19(e).</i>	In this Act, a language test was imposed as a requirement for admission to the franchise.
1904	<i>An Act to amend 'The Manitoba Election Act', S.M. 1904, c.13, s.2</i>	This amendment removed the language test as a requirement for admission to the franchise.
1913	<i>An Act to Prevent the Employment of Female Labor in Certain Capacities, S.M. 1913, c. 19</i>	This Act was a “white woman’s labour law” similar to Saskatchewan’s. Due to opposition from the Chinese community, the Act never came into force. The statute stipulated that it was only to come into force "upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council." All indications are that it was never actually proclaimed. R.S.M. 1913, Schedules B and C, list the statute as unproclaimed, and there is no reference to it in the listing of proclaimed statutes in the yearly volumes of legislation between 1913 and 1940.
1916	<i>An Act to amend The Manitoba Factories Act, S.M. 1916, c. 41</i>	This Act is an example of legislation that explicitly made reference to Chinese persons. The amendment specifically included the wording: “any laundry operated or owned by Chinese” in its definition of factory.
1918	<i>Re By-Law No. 304 of Town of Minnedosa; Wong Sing v. Minnedosa, [1918] 3 W.W.R. 181 (Man. K.B.)</i>	This ruling upheld a licensing by-law that forced the Chinese plaintiff to close one of his two restaurants.

1921; 1922	<i>Rex v. Lee</i> (1921), 66 D.L.R. 492; 36 C.C.C. 189; 31 Man. R. 375; [1922] 1 W.W.R. 126 (Man. C.A.)	This ruling dismissed charges against a Chinese shop owner under early closing laws.
1936	<i>McCorquodale v. Wong</i> , [1937] 1 D.L.R. 347; (1936), 67 C.C.C. 288 (Man. K.B.), reversed on appeal [1937] 1 W.W.R. 552; (1937), 68 C.C.C. 236; 45 Man. R. 137 (Man. C.A.).	This ruling upheld the conviction of a Chinese businessman who permitted dancing in his restaurant for failing to obtain a "dance hall license".
1940	<i>An Act to repeal certain Enactments which have become Obsolete</i> , S.M. 1940, c.35.	The original Manitoba statute, <i>An Act to Prevent the Employment of Female Labor in Certain Capacities</i> , S.M. 1913, c. 19 to which this Act refers to was never proclaimed and therefore never in force. Here the original Act was expressly repealed.
Ontario		
1909	<i>Re Pang Sing and City of Chatham</i> (1909), 1 O.W.N. 238, on appeal (1910), 1 O.W.N. 1003, 16 O.W.R. 338 (Divisional Court)	This case discusses a Chatham by-law impeding the operation of Chinese laundries.
1912	<i>The King v. Lew</i> (1912), 19 W.L.R.853; 19 C.C.C. 281; 17 B.C.R. 77 (B.C.C.A.). See also <i>Rex v. Lou Hay Hung</i> , [1946] 3 D.L.R. 111; O.W.N. 164; O.R. 187; (1946), 85 C.C.C. 308; 1 C.R. 274 (Ont. C.A.)	This ruling overturned the narcotics conviction of a Chinese male employee of a Queen Street East laundry in Toronto, while the related drug conviction of his white female employer was upheld. The verdicts in these cases are particularly noteworthy given the prevailing biases against Chinese men, which must have affected the assessment of their testimony in court.
1914	<i>An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act</i> , S.O. 1914, c. 40	This is an example of legislation that included "Chinese people" in the wording explicitly. Section 2(1) of the Act stated: "No Chinese person shall employ in any capacity or have under his direction or control any female white person in any factory, restaurant or laundry." Although the Act was on the books from 1914 – 1947, it did not come into force until 1920, as it required proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor before coming into force.
1926	<i>Re Lem Yuk and City of Kingston</i> (1926), 31 O.W.N. 14; confirmed on appeal (1926), 31 O.W.N. 159 (Ont. Divisional Ct.)	This ruling upheld the refusal of the Barrie City Council to issue a laundry license to a Chinese proprietor.
1947	<i>The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1947 (No.2)</i> , S.O. 1947, c.102, s.1	This amendment expressly repealed Ontario's "white women's labour law", which had prohibited white women and girls from being employed by a Chinese person.
1915	<i>An Act to amend the Quebec License Law relating to public laundries</i> S.Q. 1915, c.22	This Act increased license and inspection fees for public laundries. While laundries operated by charitable organizations, corporate enterprises and

		those run by "a laundress...alone or with members of her family" were exempt, others (including those run by Chinese men) were subject to fees as high as \$50.
Quebec		
1921	<i>Sun Ling v. Recorder's Court</i> (1921), 37 C.C.C. 117 (Quebec Superior Ct.) and <i>Tum Sing v. La Cour de Recorder de la Cite de Quebec et al.</i> (1921), 23 R.P. Que. 104 (C.S.).	This was an unsuccessful attempt to challenge a Quebec city by-law requiring Chinese laundries to pay a licensing fee of \$75, while other laundries paid only \$50.
Nova Scotia		
1939	<i>Lee Yee v. Durand</i> , [1939] 2 D.L.R. 167 (N.S.S.C.)	In this case, the court suggested that for a landlady to represent to a tenant that the Halifax City Health Board would treat Chinese and English applicants for laundry licenses on an equal footing might be fraudulent, as a matter of law.
Newfoundland		
1906	<i>An Act respecting the Immigration of Chinese Persons</i> , S.Nfld. 1906, c.2	Newfoundland, which was at the time a separate British colony independent of Canada, passed legislation similar to the Canadian Head Tax.
1907	<i>An Act to amend 6 Edward VII, Cap. 2, entitled 'An Act respecting the Immigration of Chinese Persons'</i> S.Nfld. 1907, c.14	
1916	<i>Of the Immigration of Chinese Persons</i> , C.S.Nfld. 1916, c.79;	
1926	<i>An Act Respecting Immigration</i> , S.Nfld. 1926, c.29	

Prostitution-related criminal charges laid against Chinese men.

For some examples, see

- *Rex v. Young Kee (No. 1)*, [1917] 2 W.W.R. 442 (Alta. S.C.); (1917), 28 C.C.C. 161 (Alta. S.C.)
- *Rex v. Young Kee (No. 2)* (1917), 37 D.L.R. 121; 28 C.C.C. 236; [1917] 2 W.W.R. 654 (Alta. S.C.)
- *The King v. Charles Soo* (1921), 54 N.S.R. 439 (N.S.S.C.)
- *Rex v. Cumyow*, [1926] 1 D.L.R. 623; (1925), 36 B.C.R. 435 (B.C.C.A.)
- *Rex v. Tong Wah* (1931), 56 C.C.C. 194; 44 B.C.R. 260 (B.C.C.A.)
- *Rex v. Mah Chee*, [1939] 1 D.L.R. 111; [1938] 3 W.W.R. 85; (1938), 71 C.C.C. 63; 53 B.C.R. 498 (B.C.C.A.), addendum [1939] 3 D.L.R. 710; 1 W.W.R. 307 (B.C.C.A.)
- *Rex v. Hong*, [1944] 1 D.L.R. 80; [1943] 3 W.W.R. 223 (B.C.C.A.)

An extensive search for reported cases in which Asian-Canadians were prosecuted for sex offences culled only the following:

- *Rex v. Iman Din* (1910), 18 C.C.C. 82, 16 W.L.R. 130, 15 B.C.R. 476 (B.C.C.A.)
- *The King v. Sam Sing* (1910), 17 C.C.C. 361, 22 O.L.R. 613 (Ont. C.A.)
- *Rex v. Sam Jon* (1914), 24 C.C.C. 334 (B.C.C.A.)
- *Rex v. Louie Chong* (1914), 23 C.C.C. 250, 32 O.L.R. 66, 7 O.W.N. 84 (Ont. C.A.)
- *Rex v. Delip Singh* (1918), 26 B.C.R. 390 (B.C.C.A.)

- *Rex v. Chin Chong* (1921), 29 B.C.R. 527 (B.C.C.A.)
- *Rex v. Gee Poy* (1922), 38 C.C.C. 280; 19 Alta. L.R. 1; [1923] 1 D.L.R. 279 (Alta. C.A.)
- *The King v. Tom Ging* (1924), 57 N.S.R. 196 (N.S.S.C.)
- *Rex v. Yee Jam Hong*, [1928] 3 W.W.R. 490; (1928), 23 Sask. L.R. 173 (Sask. C.A.)
- *Rex v. Ah Sing*, [1937] 3 W.W.R. 185; (1937), 52 B.C.R. 146 (B.C.S.C.)
- *Rex v. Jing Foo*, [1939] 4 D.L.R. 812; (1939), 73 C.C.C. 103; 54 B.C.R. 202 (B.C. Co. Ct.)
- *Rex v. Bakshish Singh*, [1943] 3 D.L.R. 735; 2 W.W.R. 478; (1943), 59 B.C.R. 238 (B.C.C.A.).

Some provisions bar the Chinese (and Japanese) specifically, while others use more indirect language requirements. See various enactments relating to coal mines, metalliferous mines, quarries, metallurgical works and placer mines:

- S.B.C. 1877, c.15, s.46, Rule 33
- S.B.C. 1888, c.84, s.7
- C.S.B.C. 1888, c. 84, s.79, Rule 34
- S.B.C. 1890, c.33, s.4
- S.B.C. 1894, c.5, s.2
- S.B.C. 1895, c.38
- S.B.C. 1897, c.27, s.12 and 14
- R.S.B.C. 1897, c.138, s.82, Rule 34
- R.S.B.C. 1897, c.134, s.12
- S.B.C. 1899, c.46, s.1-2 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1899, c.50 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1901, c.36, s.2
- S.B.C. 1902, c.48, s.2, Rule 34 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1903, c.17, s.2, Rule 34 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1903-4, c.39, s.2
- S.B.C. 1905, c.36, s.2, Rule 34 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1911, c.33, s.87, Rule 42
- R.S.B.C. 1911, c.160, s.91, Rule 42
- R.S.B.C. 1911, c.164, s.15, Rules 13 and 15
- R.S.B.C. 1924, c.171, s.101, Rule 42
- R.S.B.C. 1936, c.188, s. 2 and 6, Rule 42
- S.B.C. 1948, c.55, s.15(5).

British Columbia passed some of the earliest "contract compliance" legislation in the country, in this case designed not to reduce racial discrimination against minority populations but to enhance it. Various statutes prohibit the employment of Asian workers by companies or persons that receive "any property, rights or privileges" from the legislature. Others bar provincial assistance to businesses hiring workers unable to read in a language of Europe.

- S.B.C. 1878, c.35

- S.B.C. 1897, c.1 (assent reserved)
- S.B.C. 1898, c.28 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1900, c.14 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1902, c.38 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1903, c.14 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1905, c.30 (disallowed).

Between 1885 and 1907, the British Columbia Legislature inserted a clause prohibiting the hiring of Asian labour in fifty-seven acts incorporating private companies, of which only a few were disallowed.

- S.B.C. 1885, c.30, s.32
- S.B.C. 1885, c.31, s.38
- S.B.C. 1886, c.16, s.4
- S.B.C. 1886, c.22, s.8
- S.B.C. 1886, c.25, s.27-30
- S.B.C. 1886, c.26, s.8, 11-14
- S.B.C. 1886, c.27, s.16-19
- S.B.C. 1886, c.29, s.19-22
- S.B.C. 1886, c.30, s.10-13
- S.B.C. 1886, c.31, s.16-19
- S.B.C. 1886, c.33, s.35-8
- S.B.C. 1886, c.34, s.3-6
- S.B.C. 1886, c.35, s.36-9
- S.B.C. 1890, c.50, s.27-30
- S.B.C. 1891, c.48, s.58-61
- S.B.C. 1891, c.69, s.20-3
- S.B.C. 1894, c.3, s.2
- S.B.C. 1894, c.19, s.2,
- S.B.C. 1895, c.59, s.3-6
- S.B.C. 1896, c.56, s.4
- S.B.C. 1896, c.51, s.6
- S.B.C. 1896, c.6, s.3
- S.B.C. 1897, c.1 (assent reserved)
- S.B.C. 1898, c.10, s.30
- S.B.C. 1898, c.30, s.7
- S.B.C. 1898, c.46, s.21
- S.B.C. 1898, c.47, s.29

- S.B.C. 1898, c.48, s.17
- S.B.C. 1898, c.50, s.39
- S.B.C. 1898, c.51, s.10
- S.B.C. 1898, c.52, s.35
- S.B.C. 1898, c.53, s.20
- S.B.C. 1898, c.54, s.25
- S.B.C. 1898, c.55, s.49
- S.B.C. 1898, c.56, s.27
- S.B.C. 1898, c.57, s.11
- S.B.C. 1898, c.58, s.39
- S.B.C. 1898, c.59, s.43
- S.B.C. 1898, c.60, s.34
- S.B.C. 1898, c.61, s.44
- S.B.C. 1898, c.62, s.23
- S.B.C. 1898, c.63, s.12
- S.B.C. 1898, c.64, s.24
- S.B.C. 1898, c.44, s.7 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1898, c. 28 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1899, c.44, s.6 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1899, c.78, s.35
- S.B.C. 1899, c.79, s.15
- S.B.C. 1899, c.80, s.38
- S.B.C. 1899, c.81, s. 39
- S.B.C. 1899, c.83, s.18
- S.B.C. 1899, c.84, s.7
- S.B.C. 1899, c.85, s.5
- S.B.C. 1899, c.86, s.5
- S.B.C. 1899, c.87, s.31
- S.B.C. 1899, c.88, s.22
- S.B.C. 1899, c.89, s.37
- S.B.C. 1900, c.14 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1901, c.65, s.2
- S.B.C. 1901, c.69, s.27
- S.B.C. 1901, s.70, s.2
- S.B.C. 1901, c.71, s.21

- S.B.C. 1901, c.72, s.21
- S.B.C. 1901, c.73, s.23
- S.B.C. 1901, c.77, s.24
- S.B.C. 1901, c.78, s.22
- S.B.C. 1901, c.79, s.20
- S.B.C. 1901, c.81, s.23
- S.B.C. 1901, c.83, s.32
- S.B.C. 1901, c.84, s.22
- S.B.C. 1901, c.85, s.25,
- S.B.C. 1901, c.86, s.26
- S.B.C. 1901, c.87, s.24
- S.B.C. 1902, c.57.

A series of BC Statutes and by-laws impede the Chinese from obtaining licenses for laundries, liquor, mining, pawnbroking, building and hand-logging. Some require higher licensing fees from Chinese applicants than from others. Some expressly deny licenses to the Chinese, while still others do so indirectly through a discriminatory application of facially neutral policies. Others operate by restricting licenses to persons on the voters' list, from which Asians are excluded.

See, for example:

- S.B.C. 1881, c.16, s.104, s.110(10)
- S.B.C. 1884, c.4, s.14 and 16
- S.B.C. 1885, c.21, s.11
- S.B.C. 1894, c.29, s.5
- S.B.C. 1899, c.39, s.22-3, 36 (disallowed)
- S.B.C. 1902, c.40, s.2
- S.B.C. 1909, c.28, s.7
- S.B.C. 1910, c.30, s.26
- R.S.B.C. 1911, c.129, s.108(2)
- R.S.B.C. 1911, c.142, s.25
- S.B.C. 1912, c.17, s.31(b)
- S.B.C. 1915, c.50 (assent reserved)
- S.B.C. 1919, c.27, s.2
- S.B.C. 1922, c.25, s.3
- S.B.C. 1923, c.17, s.22(1)(b)
- R.S.B.C. 1924, c.84, s.3(2), s.4(2)
- S.B.C. 1928, c.49

Cases that deal with these licenses

- *Tai Sing v. Macguire* (1878), 1 B.C.R. 101

- *Wing Fong's Case* (1885), 1 B.C.R. 150
- *R. v. Gold Commissioner of Victoria District* (1886), 1 B.C.R. 260
- *R. v. Mee Wah* (1886), 3 B.C.R. 403 (Co.Ct.)
- *In re Glover and Sam Kee* (1914), 20 B.C.R. 219
- *R. v. Corporation of Victoria* (1888), 1 B.C.R. 331
- *In re Kanamura* (1904), 10 B.C.R. 354 (S.C.)
- *In re the Municipal Clauses Act and in re Wah Yung & Co.* (1904), 11 B.C.R. 154 (S.C.)
- *Sing Kee v. Johnston* (1902), 5 C.C.C. 454 (B.C.Co. Ct.)
- *Loo Gee Wing v. A.F. Amor* (1909), 10 W.L.R. 383 (B.C. Co. Ct.)
- *Rex v. Sang Chong* (1909), 11 W.L.R. 231; 14 B.C.R. 275 (B.C.S.C.)
- *Glover v. Sam Kee*, [1914] 5 W.W.R. 1276; (1914), 20 B.C.R. 219; 27 W.L.R. 886 (B.C.S.C.)
- *Rex v. Low Chung* (1919), 27 B.C.R. 469 (B.C.S.C.)