

The fact that foreign-born persons who have been in Canada less than five years (the length of residence required to obtain naturalization) are reported as "Canadian citizens" is in virtue of the operation of the Naturalization Act of 1914, which provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects:—

(a) "Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and

(b) "Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and

(c) "Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not."

Provided (1) "that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects."

(2) "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject."

(3) "A woman, who, having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject."

The approximate number of Canadian nationals in 1921 is given by provinces and by birthplaces in Table 16, where it is assumed that all Canadian-born persons are Canadian nationals, also all British-born persons domiciled in Canada and thus recorded in the census. Doubtless there were domiciled in Canada at the date of the census certain Canadian-born people who had at some time or other given up their original Canadian citizenship and had not resumed it either because of personal preference or because they had not been resident in this country the necessary period of five years required for repatriation. Again, certain of our British-born people domiciled in Canada were not Canadian citizens either because they had been naturalized in some foreign country and had never given up such allegiance or because they had not been resident in Canada for the one year required to vote at elections or the five year period required by the Immigration Act.¹ Thus Table 16 somewhat overstates the number of Canadian citizens domiciled in Canada.

On the other hand, many Canadian citizens are residents of other countries, the largest number being in the United States, where the census taken on Jan. 1, 1920, showed that out of 1,117,778 white persons of Canadian birth reported as residents of the United States at the date of the census, 607,303 were naturalized citizens, 72,714 had taken out their first papers and 345,557 were, from the point of view of the United States, aliens, and therefore, from our point of view, presumably Canadian citizens, while the citizenship of 92,304 was not ascertained. Thus a very considerable number of Canadian citizens were domiciled outside of Canada in 1920 and 1921.

"Canadians" by nationality, without deducting these comparatively rare exceptions referred to above, numbered altogether in 1921 8,412,383, including 6,832,747 Canadian-born, 1,065,454 resident British-born and 514,182 naturalized foreign-born, of whom 237,994 had been born in the United States.

¹ Out of 1,065,454 British-born residents of Canada on June 1, 1921, 80,056 immigrants had arrived since Jan. 1, 1920, most of whom would presumably not have been residents of Canada for the one year required by the Dominion Election Act. Further, a total of 177,920 British-born immigrants had entered the country since Jan. 1, 1915, and most of these would not have been five years in the country and would not be considered as "Canadian citizens" under the definition of section 2 of the Immigration Act.