

came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the War was removed. All these Acts have been consolidated in R.S.C. 1927, c. 138. At the present time any alien, regardless of his nationality, may apply for naturalization, but, according to Sect. 4, Part II of the Act, the granting of a certificate of naturalization to the applicant is left entirely to the discretion of the Minister, who may, without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good. Since Jan. 15, 1932, female British subjects, marrying aliens, retain British nationality, unless they, by marriage, acquire their husbands' nationalities, and the wives of aliens no longer become British subjects automatically through their husbands' naturalization. They must apply to the Secretary of State.

By Order in Council under the War Measures Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 206) dated July 9, 1942 (5842) as amended by Order in Council dated Sept. 23, 1942 (P.C. 8499), effective Jan. 1, 1943, all aliens who are required to apply for naturalization by filing their applications through the courts must first file Declarations of Intention. They are not qualified to file applications for naturalization under Sect. 4 of the Naturalization Act until one year after the date of filing the Declarations of Intention.

By the terms of Para. I of the Regulations laid down in Order in Council P.C. 5842 of July 9, 1942, the Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to any alien serving outside Canada with the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada who has satisfied the Secretary of State by the filing of such documents as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of National Defence, that he is a fit and proper person to be naturalized in Canada as a British subject. No fee shall be payable on such certificate of naturalization.

Table 7 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1940 to 1943. The total numbers of persons naturalized during the same years, including (except as stated above) the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued, are shown in Table 8.

7.—Naturalization Certificates Issued in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, 1940-43

Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943	Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943
Albanian.....	2	1	1	3	Estonian.....	10	13	8	8
Argentinian.....	2	4	Nil	1	Finnish.....	438	245	155	81
Austrian.....	503	491	658	579	French.....	187	155	124	114
Austro-Hungarian.....	3	2	3	7	German.....	477	152	107	146
Belgian.....	189	176	201	190	Greek.....	73	60	39	57
Brazilian.....	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Hungarian.....	432	207	158	92
Bulgarian.....	27	12	3	8	Icelandic.....	16	34	25	16
Chinese.....	2	6	3	2	Italian.....	887	266	132	227
Czechoslovak.....	459	396	601	652	Japanese.....	18	37	1	1
Danish.....	389	307	349	374	Latvian.....	22	21	11	24
Danziger.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Lithuanian.....	162	124	155	141
Egyptian.....	Nil	"	"	1	Luxemburger.....	4	5	6	2

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1104.