

subject' This was one of the principal reasons why the Act was passed, viz., to permit a Canadian to call himself a *Canadian*. The authority for this procedure is found in Sect. 3 of the new Act, which reads:

"Section 3. Where a person is required to state or declare his national status, any person who is a Canadian citizen under this Act shall state or declare himself to be a Canadian citizen and his statement or declaration to that effect shall be a good and sufficient compliance with such requirement."

Although the designation, British subject, will be dropped in future, insofar as it applies to Canadians, this does not mean that a Canadian loses the status of a British subject. Sect. 26 of the new Act reads that a Canadian citizen is a British subject, and Sect. 28 reads that a person who has acquired the status of a British subject by birth or naturalization under the laws of any country of the British Commonwealth, other than Canada, to which he was subject at the time of his birth or naturalization, shall be recognized in Canada as a British subject.

It should be emphasized that the rights of non-Canadian British subjects have not been changed or infringed upon by the new Act. They will continue to have the right to vote, to obtain old age pensions, and the right of permanent entry after five years' residence in Canada. But they are not Canadian citizens until they have established a residence of five years in Canada. Those who have that residence at the commencement of the Act are Canadian citizens, and those who attain it after that date must apply for certificates of citizenship before being granted the status of Canadian citizens.

However, any British subject, whether or not he is a Canadian citizen, may apply for a certificate of citizenship. The British subject who is not a Canadian citizen may apply for a certificate direct to the Secretary of State of Canada, or, alternatively, he may apply to the court of the district in which he resides. If the Secretary of State is in any doubt as to the qualifications of the person who applies direct to him, he may refer the case to the court for consideration.

**Canadian Citizens Other Than Natural-born.**—Under Sect. 9, of the Act, naturalized persons, and British subjects, who had Canadian domicile before the commencement of this Act, are Canadian citizens and may obtain a Canadian Citizenship Certificate upon payment of \$1. Sect. 9 also defines the status as Canadian citizens of women and children, other than natural-born, and the manner in which they would have acquired Canadian citizenship.

**Status and Procedure of Non-Canadians to Canadian Citizenship.**—In Sect. 10 (1) of the Act will be found the provisions which apply to the granting of citizenship to a person who is not a Canadian citizen. Although the word 'alien' is not used in the sub-section, nevertheless its principal purpose is to define the circumstances under which an alien may apply for and be granted a certificate of citizenship. The application is made to a court, and whereas the alien *must* apply to the court, the British subject has the option of applying to the court or direct to the Secretary of State. Furthermore, the alien must commence his application by filing a Declaration of Intention, which the British subject is not required to do.

The applicant for a certificate of citizenship may file his application at any time after his admission to Canada, and after he has attained the age of 18 years, in the form of a Declaration of Intention in the office of the clerk of the court of the district in which he resides. He must then wait not less than one year before filing with the