

court his application for a decision that he is qualified for citizenship. In any case, when he files his final application, he must satisfy the court that he has had a residence of one year in Canada immediately prior to the date of filing the application, and a further period of four years in Canada during the six years immediately preceding the date of the application, making a total residence of five years. In the case of an applicant who has served outside of Canada in the Armed Forces of Canada during time of war, or where the applicant is the wife of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen, a residence of only one year immediately preceding the date of the application is required.

In addition to the requirements of residence the applicant must satisfy the judge that he has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence; that he is of good character; that he has an adequate knowledge of English or French (knowledge of language is not necessary if he has resided continuously in Canada for more than 20 years—the 20 year clause is new); that he has an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and that he intends, if his application is granted, either to reside permanently in Canada or to enter or continue in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof.

When the judge has given his decision, the papers and the decision are forwarded to the Secretary of State of Canada. He may grant the certificate of citizenship or, if he is in doubt whether the certificate should be granted, refer the application to the court for a rehearing. When a certificate is granted, it is forwarded to the clerk of the court, who then notifies the applicant to appear in court for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance and declaration of renunciation of foreign allegiance, and receiving his certificate of citizenship.

**Status of Married Women.**—One of the important changes in the new Act is the citizenship emancipation of married women. Hitherto, an alien woman marrying a British subject became a British subject. Contrariwise, the woman of British nationality who married an alien, and acquired his nationality upon marriage, ceased to be a British subject. In fact, prior to 1932, a woman of British nationality who married an alien lost British nationality regardless of whether or not she acquired her husband's nationality. Under the new law, all this is changed. A Canadian woman does not lose Canadian citizenship upon marriage to an alien, and an alien woman who marries a Canadian does not, by reason of the marriage, become a Canadian citizen. In the former case, if she has acquired her husband's nationality, the married woman may divest herself of Canadian citizenship by filing with the Secretary of State of Canada a declaration of alienage and she shall thereupon cease to be a Canadian citizen. In the latter case, an alien woman must apply to the court for a certificate of citizenship. The only concession is that a residence of only one year in Canada is required.

In the past, married women were classed with minors, lunatics, and idiots as persons under disability. They could not become naturalized or control their national status as independent persons, except in very special circumstances. These disabilities have been removed, and under the new Act married women have equal status with men.

**Status of Minors, Foundlings, Posthumous Births, etc.**—Under Sect. 19 (3) of the Act, a certificate of citizenship may be granted to a minor child of a person to whom a certificate of citizenship is, or has been, granted under the Act, on the application of that person if the person is the responsible parent of the child, if the child was born before the date of the grant of the certificate and has been law-