

fully admitted to Canada for permanent residence. Under Sect. 11 (b), the Secretary of State, may, in his discretion, grant a certificate to a minor in any special case whether or not the conditions of the Act have been complied with. For the first time, a Canadian Act on nationality or citizenship defines the status of a deserted infant. Under previous Acts there was no mention of the status of a child left on somebody's doorstep. Under the new Act, it is provided that every foundling, who is or was first found as a deserted infant in Canada, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been born in Canada. Another new provision in the Act, which did not appear in previous Acts, is the case of a child born after the death of his father. For purposes of definition of natural-born Canadian citizen, the child shall be deemed to have been born immediately before the death of the father. Under Sect. 11 (a) of the Act, a certificate may be granted for the purpose of removing any doubts as to whether the person to whom it is granted is a Canadian citizen, and it is specifically provided that the granting of the certificate shall not be deemed to establish that the person to whom it is granted was not previously a Canadian citizen.

Citizenship of Persons Naturalized Locally Prior to 1914.—Persons who were naturalized locally in Canada prior to the passing of the Naturalization Act of 1914, were permitted, under the various Imperial Acts which were in force from 1914 to 1946, to exchange their local naturalization for Imperial certificates. This provision has been carried forward in the Canadian Citizenship Act, so that these persons, and particularly their children who were naturalized with them but who have no certificates to identify them as citizens, may apply for and obtain certificates of Canadian citizenship upon payment of a fee of \$1.

Protection of Status Prior to the Canadian Citizenship Act.—Section 46 of the Act provides that notwithstanding the repeal of the Naturalization Act and the Canadian Nationals Act, the Canadian Citizenship Act is not to be construed or interpreted as depriving any person who is a Canadian national, a British subject or an alien as defined in the said Acts, or in any other law in force in Canada, of the national status he possesses at the time of the coming into force of this Act.

Loss of Canadian Citizenship.—A Canadian citizen who, when outside of Canada and not under a disability, by any voluntary and formal act, other than marriage, acquires the nationality or citizenship of a country, other than Canada, shall cease to be a Canadian citizen. This is the usual way in which Canadian citizenship is lost. There are other causes, such as service in the Armed Forces of a country when it is at war with Canada; a minor child who acquires a foreign citizenship with his responsible parent; or a woman who acquires her alien husband's nationality and files a declaration of alienage. The minor child who loses Canadian citizenship through his parent, may, within one year of attaining his twenty-first year, file a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship, and he shall, thereupon, again become a Canadian citizen.

A Canadian citizen, other than natural-born or one who has served in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war, ceases to be a Canadian citizen after a residence of at least six consecutive years outside Canada, except in specific cases wherein the principle of maintenance of some connection with Canada is proved. There is authority, however, to extend the period of residence outside Canada for more than six years, by registration with a consulate and the issue of a certificate of extension.