

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. 10 (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 lawfully 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.—Sect. 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