

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.

Reinstatement of Persons of Canadian Origin Naturalized Outside of Canada.—By the amendment of July 20, 1950, the Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a person who was a natural-born Canadian citizen, or who was a British subject of Canadian origin, and who ceased to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject by naturalization outside of Canada, or for any reason other than marriage, if such person applies for a certificate of citizenship. The application is made direct to the Department and the qualifications are continuous residence in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application, and certain other general qualifications.

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 subsection, 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 Minister. 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 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 Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. He may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship. When a certificate is granted, it is forwarded to