

**Adopted or Legitimated Children.**—Another new departure in Canadian Legislation, effective July 20, 1950, is the amendment, Sect. 11 (2), under the terms of which certificates of Canadian citizenship may be granted to adopted or legitimated children if the adopter, or the legally recognized father, is a Canadian citizen.

Under Sect. 11 (1) 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.

**Protection of Status Prior to the Canadian Citizenship Act.**—Sect. 44 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. This does not apply, however, where the nationality or citizenship acquired is that of a country at war with Canada at the time of the acquisition but, in such a case, the Minister may, in his discretion, order that the Canadian citizen shall cease to be a Canadian citizen either at the date of the said acquisition or at the date of the Order as the Minister may therein direct.

A Canadian citizen who, when in Canada, acquires the nationality or citizenship of a foreign country by any voluntary and formal act, other than marriage, shall cease to be a Canadian citizen, in the discretion of the Governor in Council upon report from the Minister. This is an amendment to the Canadian Citizenship Act which came into force on July 20, 1950. 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 an officer duly authorized under the regulations and the issue of a certificate of extension.

**Revocation of Citizenship.**—The revocation procedure which obtained under the Naturalization Act has been carried forward into the new Act. This provides for the establishment of a revocation Commission to inquire into and report upon