

within such longer period as may be authorized), he files a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship and, in the case of dual nationality, a declaration renouncing the other nationality or citizenship. A Canadian citizen, whether he is abroad or at home, may obtain a certificate of proof of his Canadian citizenship upon payment of a fee of \$1.

**British Subjects, Commonwealth Citizens, Citizens of the Republic of Ireland, and Canadian Citizens.**—The Citizenship Act states that a Canadian citizen is a British subject. Before the passage of the Act, he could not, officially, describe himself as a Canadian citizen because the official designation for Commonwealth citizens was British subject. Now, he may officially call himself a *Canadian*. The authority for this procedure is found in Sect. 3 of the Act, which reads:—

“Where a person is required to state or declare his national status, any person who is a Canadian citizen under this Act shall state or declare himself to be a Canadian citizen and his statement or declaration to that effect shall be a good and sufficient compliance with such requirement.”

Non-Canadian British subjects continue to have the right to vote in federal, provincial and municipal elections, but they are not Canadian citizens until they have lived five years in Canada. Those who had that residence (Canadian domicile) on Jan. 1, 1947, are Canadian citizens, and those who attain it after that date must apply for certificates of citizenship before being granted the status of Canadian citizens. Citizens of the Republic of Ireland, who are not British subjects, have the same rights, in Canada, as a British subject.

**Canadian Citizens other than Natural-Born.**—Under the Act, persons naturalized in Canada before Jan. 1, 1947, and British subjects who had Canadian domicile at the commencement of the Act are Canadian citizens. The Act 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, or who was a British subject of Canadian origin, and who lost such status by naturalization outside of Canada or for any reason other than marriage. The qualifications include continuous residence in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application as well as certain other requirements.

**Status and Procedure of Non-Canadians to Canadian Citizenship.**—Any person who is not a Canadian citizen or is not otherwise a British subject, and is a resident of Canada, may take the first step towards citizenship at any time after his admission to Canada and after he has attained the age of 18 years by filing 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, and not more than five, before filing with the court his application for citizenship, provided he has reached age 21. He must satisfy the court that he has resided in Canada for one year immediately preceding the date of his 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. If he served outside of Canada in the Armed Forces of Canada during time of war, or if the applicant is the wife of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen, the residence of one year immediately preceding the date of the application is all that is required. Additional