

requirements are lawful admission to Canada for permanent residence, good character, an adequate knowledge of English or French (such knowledge not required if he has resided continuously in Canada for more than 20 years), an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship, and an intention, 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 who may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship. When a certificate is granted, it is forwarded to the clerk of the court, who then notifies the applicant to appear in court for the purpose of taking the Oath of Allegiance and Declaration of Renunciation of Foreign Allegiance and receiving his certificate of citizenship.

If the application is rejected by the court or by the Minister, the applicant must wait two years before filing a new application.

Status of Married Women.—A Canadian woman does not lose Canadian citizenship upon marriage to an alien, and a non-Canadian woman does not become a Canadian citizen upon marriage to a Canadian citizen. In the former case, she may file with the Minister a Declaration of Renunciation of Canadian citizenship if she has acquired her husband's nationality, and she thereupon ceases to be a Canadian citizen. In the latter case, a non-Canadian woman must apply to the court for a certificate of citizenship. If she is a citizen of another Commonwealth country, she may apply direct to the Minister. The one concession as to qualifications is a residence of only one year in Canada.

A woman of Canadian origin who ceased to be a British subject by reason only of her marriage to an alien prior to Jan. 1, 1947, may regain her status and be granted a certificate of citizenship upon application direct to the Department. She need not be a resident of Canada and no special qualifications are required.

Status of Minors, Foundlings, Posthumous Births, etc.—The Minister may grant a special certificate of citizenship 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, provided the child was born before the date of the grant of the certificate and has been admitted to Canada for permanent residence. The Minister may also grant a certificate to a minor in any special case whether or not the conditions required by the Act have been complied with. 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. Where a child is born after the death of his father, the child shall, for the purposes of definition of natural-born Canadian citizens, be deemed to have been born immediately before the death of the father.

Children of Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.—The amendment of July 20, 1950 (effective Jan. 1, 1947), excludes from the status of natural-born Canadian citizens the children born in Canada of parents who, at the time of the birth, are the diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign countries in Canada, or who are employees in the service of such representatives.

Adopted or Legitimated Persons.—Effective July 20, 1950, the Act provides that certificates of Canadian citizenship may be granted to adopted or legitimated persons who have been admitted to Canada for permanent residence if the adopter, or the legally recognized father, is a Canadian citizen.