

The person who becomes a Canadian citizen in such manner automatically ceases to be a Canadian citizen on reaching the age of 24 years unless he complies with the requirements as set out for a person born outside of Canada before Jan. 1, 1947, who was still a minor on that date.

Canadian Citizens other than Natural Born.—Before the 1953 amendments to the Citizenship Act, the only persons who acquired Canadian citizenship on Jan. 1, 1947 through the transitional clauses of Sect. 9 were persons who were naturalized in Canada before that date, British subjects who had Canadian domicile at the commencement of the Act and women lawfully admitted to Canada and married prior to Jan. 1, 1947 whose husbands would have qualified as Canadian citizens if the Act had come into force before the date of marriage. Sect. 9 was amended on June 1, 1953, so that a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least 20 years immediately before Jan. 1, 1947 need not comply with the requirements of Canadian domicile provided he was not under an order of deportation on Jan. 1, 1947.

Status of Married Women.—Since the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act, a Canadian woman does not lose Canadian citizenship upon marriage to a non-Canadian and a non-Canadian woman does not become a Canadian citizen upon marriage to a Canadian citizen. However, a Canadian woman who marries a non-Canadian whose country of allegiance considers her to have acquired its nationality upon marriage may file a Declaration of Renunciation of Canadian citizenship if she wishes to divest herself of her Canadian citizenship. A non-Canadian woman who marries a Canadian citizen 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 the qualifications applicable in both instances is a residence of only one year in Canada rather than the prescribed five years of Canadian domicile.

A Canadian woman who married a non-Canadian prior to Jan. 1, 1947, and ceased to be a British subject may regain her status and be readmitted to Canadian citizenship upon application therefor, whether or not she is a resident of Canada.

Status of Minor Children.—The minor child of a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian may receive a certificate of Canadian citizenship upon application therefor by his or her responsible parent, the *de facto* guardian, or the mother if she has custody of the child. Provision is also made in the Citizenship Act for the granting of a certificate of citizenship to a minor child in special circumstances, e.g., to a child whose responsible parent is not a Canadian citizen but who has been admitted to Canada for permanent residence. Provision is made for the granting of a certificate to a person who has been adopted or legitimated and who has been admitted to Canada for permanent residence, if the adopter or the legally recognized father is a Canadian citizen.

Loss of Canadian Citizenship.—Canadian citizenship may be lost as follows:—

- (1) A Canadian citizen who when outside of Canada and not under disability (minor, lunatic or idiot) acquires by a voluntary and formal act other than marriage the nationality or citizenship of a country other than Canada. This does not apply if that country is at war with Canada at the time of acquisition but in such a case the Minister may order that he cease to be a Canadian citizen. The purpose of this is to hold the person, if deemed necessary, to his obligations as a Canadian.
- (2) A Canadian citizen who under the law of another country is a national or citizen of such country and who serves in the armed forces of such country when it is at war with Canada. This does not apply if the Canadian citizen became a national or citizen of such country when it was at war with Canada.
- (3) A Canadian citizen, other than natural born or one who has served in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war, or other related circumstances, who resides outside of Canada for ten consecutive years without maintaining substantial connection with Canada, loses his citizenship automatically, but the period of absence may upon application be extended beyond the ten years for good and sufficient cause.