

25. *Effect of the Certificate on Grantee's Family.*—

- (a) *On Wife*: ordinarily, but not necessarily, a wife is assumed to have the same nationality as her husband. In Canada a woman does not, merely by marriage, lose her own nationality, nor take on that of her husband; her nationality cannot effectively be changed without her own act or consent. A naturalization certificate granted to her husband, however, confers on her the *privilege* of becoming a British Subject by the very simple process of going before the Clerk of the Court through which her husband's certificate was issued, within six months after the date of its issue, and there making a *Declaration of Desire* to become a British Subject. Thereupon she may obtain a *Declaration of British Nationality* from the Secretary of State, and so become a British Subject.
- (b) *On Minor Children*: generally speaking all children take their nationality from their father, but—
- (1) *every child born in Canada*, even of an alien father, is a natural-born British Subject in Canada, and so needs no naturalization;
 - (2) *every child born outside Canada* or other British Dominion, of an alien father, is an alien, and in order to become a British Subject in Canada must be naturalized here. If the child is eighteen years of age or over, it can be naturalized only as any other adult alien; but if it is under eighteen years of age, it may be included in its father's application for naturalization and become naturalized along with him. But such a minor so naturalized may, after attaining the age of 21 years, *Renounce* its British Nationality and thereby revert to its former nationality. Renunciation is effected by going before a Clerk of the Court and there making the subscribed *Declaration of Renunciation*.

26. *Revocation of Certificate of Naturalization*: although the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is said to place the Grantee on a footing of equality with natural-born British Subjects in Canada, that equality exists only so long as the Certificate itself remains in force. It is a condition of every Certificate of Naturalization, past, present or future, that it may be revoked. Revocation will be made only on any one or more of the following grounds: namely, that the Grantee of the Certificate,

- (a) *has traded with the enemy*; that is, has, during any war in which our Sovereign is engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or with a subject of an enemy state, or has been engaged in or associated with, any business which to his knowledge is carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in such war;
- (b) *has remained, in compliance* to the law of any State at war with our Sovereign, a citizen of that State;
- (c) *has been guilty of fraud* in obtaining the Certificate, that is, knowingly made any false statement or concealed any material fact;
- (d) *has been disloyal*, that is, has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to our Sovereign;
- (e) *has committed serious crime*, that is, has, within five years after the date of the Certificate, been sentenced by any Court in the Empire to a term of imprisonment of twelve months or more, or to a fine of \$500.00 or more;
- (f) *was not of good character* at the date of the Certificate;
- (g) *has resided outside the Empire*, after the date of the Certificate, for seven years or more, except when in British Service; and
- (h) *in any case* where his continuance as a British Subject in Canada is not conducive to the public good.