

persons in domestic service it will put every person who has a girl in his employment under her influence for the purpose of blackmail, and I do not see that is a kind of legislation wear called upon to pass. When the matter was discussed the conclusion arrived at by all parties was that in factories, factory girls, so to speak, are much more under the influence of their masters than they are in domestic life, where they have the protection of their mistresses, so that I do not think the suggestion of the hon. gentleman should commend itself to the sense of the committee.

HON. MR. SANFORD—I cannot see that there is any occasion for special legislation to protect the factory girls. As an employer of labor, and of factory girls, during a period of 26 years, I cannot recall a single instance of prostitution or seduction, and I cannot see at all the necessity for special legislation of this kind. It looks to me to be opening the door for blackmailing, and perhaps taking the advantage of the employer rather than of the employé.

The clause was agreed to.

On clause 6,

HON. MR. POWER—With respect to clause 6, I think it is capable of being abused, unless there is some definition of the term indecent exposure. If any hon. gentlemen reads clause 6 he will see that a person who may be perfectly innocent of any improper motive might be made subject to the penalties imposed by this clause.

HON. MR. REESOR—Leave that to the discretion of the magistrate.

HON. MR. POWER—I think there should be some definition of the offence, so as to exclude an innocent person.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—I think the age of the person should be provided for in this case. Children might expose themselves in that way on the streets, and they should not be subject to the penalty provided by this law. There should be some restriction.

HON. MR. ABBOTT—I never heard of any accidental exposure by a child of tender years being considered an indecent exposure, and I do not think that under the interpretation of this clause any magistrate would so apply it. The language of

the clause is the language used in the English law.

HON. MR. POWER—There is no such clause in the English Act.

HON. MR. ABBOTT—My hon. friend will find in the cases a description of the offence.

HON. MR. SCOTT—I do not see any necessity for it here. Ample provision is made for it in the criminal law. The same words are used.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—It should not be left to the magistrate to say whether a child has come to the age of discretion to know how to conduct himself in the street.

HON. MR. DRUMMOND—I really think the clause should be considered, for a man might be put in a very compromising position by some ignorant policeman charging him with this offence, when he had no intention whatever to commit a breach of the law.

HON. MR. SCOTT—The language of the law at present is in no way different, and there is really no necessity for a change.

HON. MR. ABBOTT—I will ask the committee to allow the clause to stand, and I shall see if there is anything in the objection.

On the 11th clause,—

HON. MR. MACDONALD (B.C.) asked if it was intended to make provision for disqualifying persons convicted of polygamy from voting or serving on a jury.

HON. MR. ABBOTT—We could not very well make such a provision in this Bill, inasmuch as that is a question of the franchise. But a disqualification for crime does not exist in the Franchise law of the country.

HON. MR. MACDONALD (B.C.)—What about serving on juries?

HON. MR. ABBOTT—Of course, we should have to put that in the jury law. I took my hon. friend's question to apply to the franchise, and that would be establishing a precedent for the first time of disqualifying for a conviction. Of course there could be no machinery discovered for ascertaining a man's religious belief or sect before putting him on the list. The