

and reached the maximum price. In Duluth on the same day the price of No. 1 Northern was \$2.40, and No. 2 Northern, \$2.35. I could find no quotation for No. 3 Northern.

Mr. OLIVER: Might I point out that the quotations the minister has given for August 16 and 17, Minneapolis, are not quotations for cash wheat, but for future delivery.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: That is correct.

PENSIONS TO CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

On the Orders of the Day:

Sir EDWARD KEMP: The hon. member for Pictou (Mr. Macdonald) asked a question on Saturday as to the pensions of members of the Canadian forces who had been transferred to the Imperial forces, and vice versa. So long as a soldier, non-commissioned officer, or officer continues to be a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, he is pensioned at the Canadian Expeditionary Force rate, but if he is transferred to the Imperial forces he loses his status as a member of the Canadian forces, and is therefore non-pensionable at Canadian Expeditionary Force rates.

This Order in Council relating to this subject was passed on January 30, 1917:

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th January, 1917, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that the terms of a proposal made by the British Government regarding pensions of officers or their dependents are as follows:

In case of those who have been lent for service in the field, each government shall undertake full pension liability for its own officers; that is to say in respect to the service of Canadian officers loaned to the British forces or British officers loaned to the Canadian forces in the field such service shall be treated so far as pensions are concerned as if it had been with the officer's own home forces.

The Minister submits that such proposal has been referred to the Canadian Board of Pension Commissioners which is in favour of its adoption.

A similar proposal was made by the Commonwealth of Australia in respect of the exchange of officers between their forces and the Imperial forces and has been adopted by both governments.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Order in Council of 13th October, 1916, providing "that Canada should bear her proportionate share of the service pension or widows' pension at the ordinary rate and in addition the excess of war over peace charges" be cancelled and that the later proposal of the British Government that each government should pay pensions of its own officers, irrespective of their service with the other, be adopted instead.

[Sir George Foster.]

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. WM. PUGSLEY (St. John City): Has the Minister of Militia received the resolution which I referred to some time ago which was passed by the Veterans' Association of St. John with regard to the employment of returned officers and soldiers to take the place of those now employed in a military capacity, but who have not been to the front? The minister stated at the time that he had not received the resolution, but that when it came to his hand, he would consider the matter and make an announcement later. I call his attention to the fact that there is quite a good ground for complaint, inasmuch as many positions are held by those who have not been to the front which might just as well be filled by returned soldiers.

Sir EDWARD KEMP: I cannot recall at the moment whether the resolution has ever reached the department, but I shall look into the matter.

THE MILITARY VOTERS' ACT, 1917.

SECOND READING OF BILL AND CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE.

Hon. C. J. DOHERTY (Minister of Justice) moved the second reading of Bill No. 127, The Military Voters' Act, 1917.

He said: Mr. Speaker, on the introduction of this Bill I went into a somewhat full exposition of its provisions. That exposition was, perhaps, fuller than it would otherwise have been because of questions put by members of the House who, naturally, were interested in having information on the subject at as early a moment as possible. The principle of the Bill is that our soldiers should be afforded an opportunity to vote in the coming election; that adequate provision should be made to enable them to register their vote, precautions, however, being taken to ensure the regularity, fairness and genuineness of that vote. I think we can safely assume that the principle of the Bill is not in question. I apprehend that any further discussion of the matter, which would be as to the method rather than as to the principle could be more conveniently dealt with in committee. I do not feel, therefore, that it is necessary for me at this stage to go over what I said on the introduction of the