

ly, because the first son volunteered, and thirdly, because the second son volunteered.

Mr. OLIVER: Why should the people of Switzerland be considered pro-German when, in this particular instance, the evidence we have is that they certainly were very anti-German?

Mr. MEIGHEN: There are certainly instances where they are pro-Ally.

Mr. DEVLIN: Would the Secretary of State tell us what would be the evidence required by the enumerator to prove relationship in the case of the female relatives of soldiers? We are not accustomed to enumerators in Quebec.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It would be anything that convinces the enumerator that the woman applying is of the relationship provided in the Act. Her word will be sufficient, if he has no reason to disbelieve it. But if it is not sufficient, or if the enumerator accepts evidence that it is insufficient, then there is the right of review before a judge as provided by the Act, and the judge will then accept such evidence as he would accept in an ordinary action in court.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Before six o'clock the member for Carleton raised a point in connection with section 33A, page 1 of the Bill, regarding the enfranchisement of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of those engaged in the naval forces of Canada.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The naval forces of Canada are defined in chapter 43 of the Naval Service Act, section 2, as follows:

"Naval forces" means those naval forces organized for the defence and protection of the Canadian coasts and trade or engaged as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

I have consulted the Minister of the Naval Service, and he states that any persons who are attending college would not be included in the naval forces of Canada. Those cadets from 16 to 18 years of age and older who are on the boats actually engaged in patrol work would be included—there are about 200 of them, I think. Only those actually engaged in training in connection with this war would be included.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Mine-sweeping is carried on only in Halifax and Sydney harbours. It is not a dangerous occupation, and can hardly be regarded as being within the naval service. I doubt very much whether there is any necessity for that work at all.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: My hon. friend had better not say that unless he is prepared to put his opinion above that of the Admiralty.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: That may be the opinion of the Admiralty. They are making preparation for the establishing of quite a patrol service in the Maritime Provinces. For the past several weeks, even months, forty or fifty men have been living in a hotel in Halifax. They have no boats; I do not know what work they can be doing. Of course, one cannot get very far in offering opposition to a suggestion of the British Admiralty, but in my judgment there is absolutely no work on our coasts for these patrol boats. If the suggestion has been made by the British Admiralty, the Government of Canada should suggest to them that the work is purposeless.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Before going further, I want to move some amendments which are not substantial; I think they are chiefly misprints. They amend the Bill as follows:

By striking out the words and letters "and (h)" from paragraph (d) of section 2 of the Bill and inserting instead "(h) and (i)."

By striking out the figure 3 which appears in the Bill as denominating section 3 thereof and inserting instead of said figure the figures and letters 67B, and constituting said section 3 as paragraph (f) of section 2, by inserting immediately preceding said figures and letter the following: "(f) by adding as section 67B immediately following section 67A, the following:"

By enclosing within brackets the figure 4, which denominates section 6 of the Bill and constituting said section 4 as subsection (4) of section 67B of the Bill.

These amendments do not affect the purpose of the Act in any way; they simply make the arrangement of the sections more symmetrical and correct some misprints.

Amendments agreed to.

Mr. DEVLIN: Will female relatives of soldiers living in unorganized territory in the province of Quebec have the right to vote, and where will they vote?

Mr. MEIGHEN: They will vote in the polling division in which they reside—at the place where they would vote if they were enfranchised under the provincial laws of Quebec.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: I should like to have something more definite about the enfranchisement of the female relatives of