

of faith, in effect at the date of the passing of this Act, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs; and if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

(2) (a) A certificate may be conditional as to time or otherwise and if granted solely on conscientious grounds shall state that such exemption is from combatant service only.

(b) A certificate granted on the ground of the continuance of education or training or on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position, shall be a conditional certificate only.

(c) No certificate shall be conditional upon a person to whom it is granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified place or established.

(d) A certificate may transfer a man to the class next in numerical order.

(e) When a conditional certificate is granted the conditions shall be stated on the certificate.

(f) It shall be the duty of any man holding a conditional certificate within three days after the conditions stated therein cease to exist or after his exemption terminates, to give notice in writing of such fact to the Registrar of the province in which he ordinarily resides; and if he fails without reasonable excuse to do so, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

(3) (a) Subject to such conditions as to application and notice as may be provided by regulations, and subject also to paragraph (b) of this subsection, a certificate may, during the currency thereof, be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the local tribunal issuing the same.

(b) Where a decision of a local or appeal tribunal has been varied on appeal to an appeal tribunal or to the Central Appeal Judge, a certificate granted upon such variation shall thereafter, subject to such conditions as to application and notice as may be provided by regulations, be renewed, varied or withdrawn, but only during the currency thereof and only by the appeal tribunal or judge who granted the certificate.

(4) Any person who, for the purpose of taining a certificate or a condition in a certificate for himself or for any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation or withdrawal of a certificate, makes any false statement or representation, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour.

(5) (a) Any man who, having applied to any local tribunal for the issue to him of a certificate, applies without the leave of the Minister to any other local tribunal for a certificate, and any person who, knowing or having reason to believe that an application for a certificate has been made or is being made by or in respect of a man to a local tribunal, makes or aids or abets in the making or establishing of an application without such leave by or in respect of such man to another local tribunal, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars.

(b) All applications and all proceedings taken on application for certificates made with-

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out the leave of the Minister by or in respect of a man before a local tribunal other than the local tribunal before which the first application by or in respect of such man was made, shall be null and void.

(c) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the Governor in Council may by regulations abolish any local tribunal, and transfer its duties and powers to any other local tribunal.

(6) Any person who alters or tampers with a certificate or, for the purpose of evading this Act, falsely represents himself to be a person to whom a certificate has been granted, or, if granted a certificate, allows, for like purpose, any other person to have possession thereof, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

(7) When a certificate is lost, destroyed or defaced, the tribunal by whom it was granted shall, upon the application of the man to whom it was granted and upon payment of a fee of fifty cents, issue to him a duplicate of such certificate.

Mr. PROULX: It has been suggested by hon. gentlemen on the other side that conscription would not affect the farming community; that it was the intention of the Government to leave the farmers at home in order that they might produce food and agricultural products. Nothing, however, in these subsections exempts the farmers as a class. Considering the usefulness of their occupation, I think that they might well be exempted from military service. It would satisfy a great many people in the country if it was made plain in the Bill that the farmers would not be conscripted.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The agricultural class, under the provisions of the Bill as it stands, will undoubtedly be the largest class of those claiming exemption, but to go further and say that a man must necessarily be exempted merely because he is engaged in some form of agriculture is to rob the Bill entirely of any principle whatsoever. For instance, the father of a family and his two sons might have been accustomed to working a farm of 100 acres, and the two sons may have already gone to the front, leaving the father to depend upon hired help in the summer time. The neighbouring farm may be only 50 acres, and the father and three sons might still be at home. If a hard and fast provision such as my hon. friend suggests were adopted, all these anomalies might still continue to exist. The British Bill has a clause similar to ours in this respect, and in the working out of their Act explanations were published by the Local Government Board interpreting with as much particularity as was possible what was meant by the national interests. The mere fact of a man being engaged in a