

Board was to be selected fairly and independently. Therefore we provided as follows:

(3) Each local tribunal shall consist of two members. One member shall be appointed by a Board of Selection to be established by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Commons; the other member shall be appointed by the following authority:—

1. In those provinces in which there are county courts or district courts, the county court judge or district court judge or, if more than one, the senior judge for the county or district in which the local tribunal is established, or when the place at which a local tribunal is to be established is not within the territorial limits of any county court or district court, then by such judge as may be determined by the Minister.

The county court judge or district judge is to make the appointment. If there is no such judge within the area for which the tribunal is to be established, then one of the members of the tribunal is to be appointed by such county court judge as the minister shall designate for the purpose.

Then there are special provisions for Quebec which read as follows:

II. In the province of Quebec:—

(a) In the judicial districts of Montreal and Quebec, any judge of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec who is authorized by the Chief Justice of the said Court or authorized by the judge appointed to perform the duties of Chief Justice in the judicial district.

(b) In the other judicial districts the judge of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec assigned to the judicial district within which the local tribunal is established.

III. In the Yukon Territory:—

The judge of the Territorial Court or the person appointed under the provisions of the Yukon Act to act in place of such judge; and

IV. In the Northwest Territories:—

The Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

It has been our purpose, therefore, to establish tribunals which shall be constituted by an authority independent of the Government, by persons appointed under the direct authority of Parliament, and by county court judges or district court judges. In Quebec it will be by judges of the Superior Court, and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories by authorities outside of the Government itself.

It is further provided in the same section:

(4) (a) The names and addresses of all persons appointed on a local tribunal shall, as may be provided by regulations, be communicated to the minister.

(b) The minister may by telegraph or otherwise appoint one or both members, as the case may be, of any local tribunal, if he has not received, within such period before the tribunal is to sit as may be fixed by regulation, the names and addresses of members duly appointed.

(c) A vacancy occurring shall be filled by the authority who appointed the member vacating, and if not so filled or if communication of same as aforesaid has not been received by the minister within such period as may be fixed by regulation, the minister may fill such vacancy.

If the authorities, who are empowered by this Act to make the appointment of the local tribunal, do not make such appointments, or do not communicate them to the minister, then when the time comes for the work of the tribunals to begin, the minister may make the appointment.

There is also a provision that no person shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse to act when appointed to one of these tribunals. If he refuses to act, he is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

With reference to the appeal tribunals, the provisions are very simple, and the section reads as follows:

7. The Chief Justice of the court of last resort in each province, or in case of his absence, or failure to act, then a judge of that court designated by the minister, shall establish for such province a sufficient number of appeal tribunals, and shall assign to each such tribunal, one judge of any court of such province, and shall distribute among such tribunals all appeals from and cases stated under subsection 2 of section 10, by local tribunals of which the Registrar has notice, and such appeal tribunals shall severally hear and decide the same.

As to the final tribunal, the Governor in Council may appoint one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada to be the Central Appeal Judge.

The scheme is to establish Local Tribunals selected by an authority outside of the Government; of these there will be many in each military district. The Appeal Tribunals will be selected by an authority outside of the Government, but a judicial authority, a member of one of the higher courts in each province, and finally there will be a Central Appeal Judge, who will be the final court of appeal, and who will be selected from the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada.

It has been the purpose of the Government to make these provisions absolutely fair. If any suggestion is made to the Government from the House by which the provisions can be made fairer or more effective, the Government will be glad to listen to such suggestion when the Bill is in committee.

I come, then, to section 10, which deals with appeals; it provides for an appeal from the local tribunal to the appeal tribunal, and from the appeal tribunal to the