

Section 3 deals with the various classes into which men between the ages of 20 and 45, both inclusive, are divided. It is as follows:—

3. (1) The men who are liable to be called out shall consist of ten classes described as follows:—

Class 1.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894 and are unmarried, or are widowers but have no child.

Class 2.—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers but have no child.

Class 3.—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers but have no child.

Class 4.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894 and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 5.—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 6.—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 7.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers who have no child.

Class 8.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 9.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers who have no child.

Class 10.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

(2) For the purposes of this section, any man married after the eleventh day of June, 1917, shall be deemed to be unmarried.

(3) Any class, except Class 1, shall include men who are transferred thereto from another class as hereinafter provided, and men who have come within Class 1 since the previous class was called out.

(4) The order in which the classes are described in this section shall be the order in which they may be called out on active service, provided the Governor in Council may divide any class into subclasses, in which case the subclasses shall be called out in order of age, beginning with the youngest.

For example, if it appeared to the Government that the calling out of Classes 1, 2 and 3 might yield a larger number of men than the forces authorized by this Act, it would be possible for the Government to divide Class 3 into sub-classes, so that the number to be called out should not exceed the number authorized by the Act.

I now proceed to the next section:

4. (1) The Governor in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid for the defence of Canada, either in Canada or beyond Canada, any class or subclass of men described in section three and all men within the class or subclass so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the

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Military Forces of Canada and subject to military law for the duration of the present war, and of demobilization thereafter, save as hereinafter provided.

(2) Men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations, but until so placed on active service, shall be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

(3) Any man by or in respect of whom an application for exemption is made as hereinafter provided, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

(4) Any man who is called out and who, without reasonable excuse, fails to report as aforesaid or to remain on active service where placed shall be guilty, according to the circumstances, of desertion, or of absenting himself without leave and shall be liable

(a) To be tried by court-martial and convicted and punished by imprisonment, for a term not exceeding three years, or

(b) on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years.

Section 5 reads as follows:

(5) (1) There shall be established in the manner hereafter set out, the following tribunals:—

- (a) Local Tribunals;
- (b) Appeal Tribunals;
- (c) A Central Appeal Judge.

(2) Any tribunal may hear evidence on oath or otherwise as it may deem expedient, and for the performance of its duties shall have all the powers vested in a Commissioner under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act.

(3) The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Central Appeal Judge, make regulations with respect to the establishment, constitution, functions and procedure of the said tribunals and such regulations may contain provisions for securing uniformity in the application of this Act.

(4) In so far as provision is not otherwise made, the procedure of the Tribunal shall be such as is determined by the Tribunal.

(5) No member of any tribunal shall be responsible at law for anything done by him in good faith in the performance of his duties under this Act, and no action shall be taken against any member of a local tribunal or an appeal tribunal in respect of the performance or non-performance of his duties under this Act, except with the written consent of the Central Appeal Judge.

The next section deals with the Local Tribunals which are to be established.

6. (1) The Minister may from time to time by proclamation or otherwise establish local tribunals at such places as he deems necessary and give each an appropriate designation.

Now, as to the constitution of these local tribunals, of whom shall they consist? That question raised a great deal of difficulty, because it was the desire of the Government to adopt a method which would be absolutely above suspicion. We desired to make it clear that the personnel of the