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# MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

870543  
Serial Number

21/156  
Consecutive Number  
on Schedule

## Notice of Disposition of Appeal

NAME..... **James David Steven,**

STREET AND NUMBER.....

CITY OR TOWN **Beamsville, Ont.**

You are notified that the appeal from the decision of the Local Tribunal with regard to the Claim for Exemption from Military Service made on behalf of **M. Steven, Beamsville, Ont. (Father)**

..... has been considered by the Appeal Tribunal sitting at **St. Catharines, Ont.**, and that the

decision was that exemption be **"Disallowed-(No Exemption)"**

Any communication on the subject of this Notice is to be sent to the undersigned. It requires no postage *[Signature]*

Registrar, under the Military Service Act, 1917

at..... **TORONTO**

N.B.—See other side for Instructions and Regulations.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO PARTIES TO APPEAL

If the Claim for Exemption has been dismissed an order with regard to the time and place at which the man concerned is required to report himself to a depot battalion will be sent to him in due course, and he will be furnished with transportation for his journey to the battalion.

If the Claim for Exemption has been allowed and no further appeal is entered, a Certificate of Exemption will be sent to the man. This certificate will be valid upon the conditions therein specified, and (or) for the time thereby limited.

If any party desires to prosecute a further appeal he should give notice in writing of the grounds upon which he bases his appeal to The Registrar (or Deputy Registrar) under the "Military Service Act, 1917," by whom this advice is signed.

Such notice must be postmarked not later than the third day after the delivery by the post office of this advice; otherwise the appeal cannot be heard. It must also refer to the serial number and consecutive number on schedule at the head of this Advice.

If, by reason of any delay in the delivery of this Advice, it reaches a party so late that he cannot give notice of appeal within twenty (20) days from the date of its dispatch, then he should, in addition to the grounds of his further appeal, give the reasons for the delay in the delivery, if he knows them. If the delay in delivery is attributable to him, leave to appeal will probably not be granted. If the delay in delivery was not due to him he will not be prejudiced thereby.

If a party gives a notice of a further appeal and leave to appeal is given by the Appeal Tribunal, he will be advised by the Registrar in due course of the time when the appeal will come on for hearing before the Central Appeal Judge.

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE  
**DISTRICT MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE**  
FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
**THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT**  
(MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2)

149 COLLEGE STREET  
TORONTO

**INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES  
AT LOCAL TRIBUNALS.**

1. The work of the Local Military Representative will fall into two periods—(a) from the date of the Proclamation to the day on which the Tribunals commence to sit, and (b) the period during which the Tribunals sit.

2. The Proclamation calling out the first class will specify a delay of probably twenty days, during which all men of the class called out must either report for service or claim exemption; failure to do so will render the offender liable to five years imprisonment with hard labor, on summary conviction, under Section 4 (4) of the Act.

3. This reporting or claiming exemption will be carried out as follows:

Forms of Report for Service and of Claim for Exemption are being distributed to all the Post Offices throughout the country. The Proclamation will direct all men of the class called out to attend at the nearest Post Office and fill in either one of these forms; upon doing so each man will be given a counterfoil to show that he has complied with the law.

During the last three or four days of the delay allowed for reporting or claiming exemption, the Local Tribunals will sit to receive reports and claims, and any man of the class who has not already filled out a form at the Post Office will be allowed personally to report for service or claim exemption at the Tribunals.

4. During this preliminary period it will be the duty of the Local Military Representative to ascertain by personal enquiry, and by consultation of the various registers kept by the civil authorities, to which he will be allowed access, that all men in the locality of the class called out comply with the law. He should

make a note of any cases of non-compliance which come to his knowledge and report to the District Military Representative for the administration of the Act in his Military District.

Attention is called to the explanatory announcement issued by the Minister of Justice on the 11th of September, which appeared in all the daily newspapers in Canada, and was posted in all Post Offices. The Representative, pursuant to this notice, should endeavor to explain to those in his locality, affected by the Act, the advisability of reporting or claiming exemption, as early as possible. He should also make clear that the man who reports for service will not be placed on active service any earlier than the man who claims exemption, and does not sustain his claim; furthermore, claims for exemption will be dealt with in the order in which they are received, so that the man who files his claim first will be the first to know his status.

During the last three or four days of the delay for reporting or claiming exemption, while the Tribunals are sitting to receive reports and claims, he should be in attendance at the Tribunal.

5. The Claims for Exemption which are sent in through the Post Office to the Registrar of the District, will be scheduled by him, and copies sent daily to the District Military Representative who will transmit them to the Local Military Representative. These schedules will indicate the date and the Tribunal at which the person concerned will be heard.

These schedules will be in the hands of the Local Military Representatives some days before the hearing of the claim in each case. In this way, the Representative will be enabled to investigate each claim before it is heard by the Tribunal. In cases where the claim is found, by this preliminary enquiry, to be well founded, the Representative should notify the Tribunal, in writing, that the claim will not be contested by him. It is impossible to give detailed instructions to the Representative as to what action he should take in each individual case, so that he will be obliged to use his own discretion; but he should be guided by the following general considerations:

He should allow no exemption to be granted unless it is based on one of the six statutory grounds of exemption enumerated in Section 11 of the Act, which are as follows:

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;

(d) That serious hardships would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;

(e) Ill-health or infirmity;

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.

A. and B. Every application made on either of the first two grounds as set forth above, if it be a question of industry or commerce, should be supported by an affidavit from the employer or intended employer that, (1) the applicant's services are essential to the industry or commerce in question, and (2) that it is impossible to replace him by anyone else who is not liable or fit for Military Service, or is not in the class called out. This should be verified by the Local Military Representative so far as possible, and he should also satisfy himself that the industry or commerce is in fact essential to the national interest and welfare of the country, before allowing the claim.

If the occupation in question be agricultural there is no doubt as to its being in the national interest not to interfere with it unduly; but the Local Military Representative should ascertain that the applicant is engaged in work which could not be performed by female help, or by someone available who is not in the class called out or is unfit or not liable for Service.

It is to be borne in mind that no man must be allowed exemption simply because he is engaged in a class of work which is important for the welfare of the country. It must be ascertained that the particular individual who claims exemption is himself a skilled and valuable man in the work in question, and cannot be replaced.

In any event the Local Military Representative should ensure that every certificate of exemption based on either of the first two grounds, is conditional on the man remaining in the class of employment in question.

C. As to the third ground, the foregoing remarks apply except in the case of students, in regard to whom the situation is as follows:

The Legislature deliberately abstained from making statutory exemptions in favor of any group of students, preferring to leave the matter to be dealt with by the Military Authorities. The stand which the Military Authorities will take in this question, is, as at present approved, to contest the application for exemption of students, as such. So far as the national interest is concerned the only students whose services can be considered more useful in any capacity other than a combatant one, are medical, and, to a lesser extent, dental students, who are nearing the completion of their course. When these students report for service or claim exemption,

the Military Representative will not oppose a Claim for Exemption made by a Medical, Dental, or Veterinary student on the ground set forth in Paragraph C of Section 11 of the Act. He will, however, agree to such exemption only with the proviso that the Certificate of Exemption issued to such a student shall be a temporary certificate, expiring when the course which the student is attending is completed, and shall further be conditional on such student regularly following whatever course in Military Training is established at the institution which he attends.

As to other students, each case must be considered on its merits, on the general principle, however, that students, other than those above mentioned, will normally be more valuable to the country in a combatant capacity than any other.

Graduates in medicine and in dentistry will be obliged to report also, as Privates, but will be assigned immediately to duty as Medical or Dental Officers, if placed on active service at all.

D. It is not expected that there will be many men in the first class called out entitled to exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations. In cases where this ground is advanced, however, most careful inquiry should be made. Local Bank Managers would be in a position to give useful information in this connection, and their advice should be sought. It is pointed out that this provision was inserted in the Act for the protection, not so much of the man himself, as of those towards whom he had financial or business obligations. The fact that a man will suffer pecuniarily by being called out for service is by no means sufficient ground for exemption, as the majority of those called up will so suffer, just as the majority of volunteers have done. It is only in cases where a man has such financial or business obligations towards a number of other people as would create considerable confusion were he to leave his business in other hands, that he should be allowed exemption.

If, in view of the foregoing, the Local Military Representative considers that an applicant should be exempted on this ground, he should see to it that the certificate is one of temporary exemption only, allowing the applicant time to put his affairs in order, and make provision for the meeting or deferring of his important obligations.

Where exemption is claimed on the ground of exceptional domestic position, inquiry should be made among responsible citizens who know the parties in question, particularly the clergyman or priest of the parish in which the man resides. It must be understood, however, that undue weight must not be given to sentimental considerations, since, as pointed out above, everyone must expect to make sacrifices in such a time as the present. Exemption should be allowed on this ground, therefore, only in cases where a man is the sole support of a widowed mother, or has other dependents who would be quite unprovided for if he were called out. It is pointed out that men called up under the Act will receive the same pay with the option of assigning 66 2/3% thereof, and that grants will be made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund to men who are sent overseas under the Military Service Act, just as in the case of volunteers.

E. Where application is made on this ground the Local Military Representative may allow the exemption, if the applicant is obviously infirm, deformed or crippled. Before thus allowing such exemption, however, the Military Representative should in every case see the applicant personally. Subject to this no exemption on this ground should be allowed without the production of a certificate from a duly constituted Medical Board. On production of such certificate, exemption may be allowed if the man is not categorized as "A," but such exemption should be only temporary, unless the man is classified as "E," namely, totally unfit for Military Service.

F. Every application on this ground should be supported by an affidavit or solemn declaration of the clergyman of the religious denomination in question, and the Local Military Representative should ensure that the person making the affidavit or declaration is, in fact, a minister of the denomination, and that the conditions of this sub-section of the Act are fulfilled.

The Local Military Representative should also ensure that Section 11 2a of the Act is complied with, namely, that a certificate of exemption granted on this ground is explicitly an exemption from combatant service only.

6. On the completion of each day's work before the Tribunal, the Local Military Representative will transmit to the District, Military Representative the copy of the schedule of the cases considered by the Tribunal on that day, indicating thereon in what manner each case has been disposed of.

Where a case is not disposed of immediately, but is taken under advisement, the Local Military Representative will indicate this on the schedule sent forward, and will subsequently, on receiving notice from the Tribunal as to the decision arrived at, report this decision immediately to the District Military Representative, giving the necessary reference.

7. In cases where the Local Military Representative considers it advisable to appeal from the decision of the Tribunal, he should make sure that he complies with the regulations in this regard, both as to time and formality. He should immediately notify the District Military Representative for the administration of the Act in his District in every case in which he appeals, stating in writing the grounds on which his appeal is based. When this is done, his duties in regard to that particular case are ended, as the prosecution of the appeal will not devolve upon him.

In cases of doubt whether to appeal or not, the Local Military Representative may apply for instructions to the District Military Representative, but in most cases he will be expected to use his own discretion, on the general principle, that, consistent with the interests of the Service, the fewer appeals taken the better.

8. While on duty at the Tribunals the Local Military Representative will not wear uniform unless he is an Officer actually on the strength of the C.E.F.

R. H. GREER, Lt.-Col.,  
District Military Representative for the administration  
of the Military Service Act, Military District No. 2.

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P.C. 957.

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council,  
approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th  
August, 1873.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated July 28, 1873, from the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, stating that he has made an arrangement with certain delegates from the Menonites settled in South Russia in view of their formal announcement to him of their intention to settle, together with the Menonite colonists whom they represent, in the province of Manitoba, and submitting for Your Excellency's approval the terms of the said arrangement as set forth in the said annexed memorandum.

The Committee advise that the arrangement so made be sanctioned.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*Secret.*

The undersigned has the honour to report that he has made an arrangement with the following named delegates from the Menonites settled in South Russia, in view of their announcement to him in their joint letter of the 23rd July, instant, of their intention to settle together with the Menonite colonists whom they represent, in the province of Manitoba: David Klaassen, delegate of Henboden colony; Jacob Peters, delegate of Bergthar colony; Heinrich Wiebe, delegate of Bergthar colony; Cornelius Jows, delegate of Grienfield colony:—

The arrangement made is to the following effect:—

- 1st. That an entire exemption from any military service, as is provided by law and Order in Council, will be granted to the denomination of Christians called Menonites.
- 2nd. That eight townships will be reserved, under the Order in Council passed on the 3rd March last, in the province of Manitoba for free grants on the conditions of settlement, as is provided in the Dominion Lands Act, that is to say: "Any person who is the head of a family or has attained the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to be entered for one-quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated Dominion Lands, for the purpose of securing a homestead right in respect thereof."
- 3rd. The said reserve of eight townships to be for the exclusive use of the Menonite settlers, and the free grants of one-quarter section to consist of 160 acres as provided by the Act.
- 4th. That should the Menonite settlement extend beyond the eight townships set aside by the Order in Council of 3rd March last, other townships will be reserved to meet the full requirements of Menonite immigration.
- 5th. If next spring the Menonite settlers, on viewing the eight townships set aside for their use, should prefer to exchange them for any other eight unoccupied townships, such exchange will be allowed.
- 6th. That, in addition to the free grant of one-quarter section to every person over 21 years of age, on condition of settlement, the right to purchase

the remaining three-quarters of the section at one dollar per acre is granted, as provided by law, so as to complete the whole section.

7th. That the Menonite settler, will receive a patent for a free grant after three years residence, in accordance with the terms of the Dominion Lands Act.

8th. That, in the event of the death of the settler, the lawful heirs can claim the patent for the free grant, upon proof that settlement duties for three years have been performed.

9th. That from the moment of occupation the settlers acquire a "Homestead Right" in the land.

10th. That the Menonites will have the fullest privilege of exercising their religious principles, and educating their children in schools, as provided by law, without any kind of molestation or restriction whatever.

11th. That they will have the privilege of affirming, instead of making affidavit, as is provided by law.

12th. That the Government of Canada will undertake to furnish Passenger Warrants from Hamburg to Fort Garry for Menonite families of good character for the sum of \$30 per every person over the age of eight years, half price, or \$15, for person under the age of eight years, and for infants under one year, \$3.

13th. That the arrangement as to price shall not be changed during the seasons of 1874, 1875 and 1876.

14th. That, if such arrangement is changed after the year 1876, the price shall not, subject to the approval of Parliament, for a period to extend to the year 1882, exceed \$40 per adult, and for children in proportion.

15th. That the immigrants shall be provided with provisions during the portion of the journey between Liverpool and Collingwood; but that during other portions of the journey they are to find their own provisions.

He respectfully recommends that the arrangement as hereinbefore recited with the Menonite delegates be concurred in.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. H. POPE,

*Minister of Agriculture.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OTTAWA, 28th July, 1873.

P.C. 2747.

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council,  
approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th  
December, 1898.

On a Report dated 30th November, 1898, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that arrangements have been completed with Mr. Aylmer Maude, of London, England, the representative of the sect of Russians known as Doukhobors who now inhabit the slopes of the Caucasus in Russia, for the immediate emigration to Canada of several thousands of these people. That from a despatch dated 27th May, 1898, addressed to the Foreign Office by Her Majesty's Consul at Batoum, it would appear that since their settlement in the region of the Caucasus, the Doukhobors have by their good behaviour, diligence, sobriety and hard-working qualities, brought nothing but prosperity to the barren localities in which they were originally settled, but as from religious doctrines they are averse to bearing arms, an exemption which the Russian Government has refused to countenance, they have been permitted by the latter to depart from Russia.

The Minister, under the circumstances, and considering that the Doukhobors would appear to be a most desirable class of settlers to locate upon the vacant Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, is of opinion that it is expedient to give them the fullest assurances of absolute immunity from military service in the event of their settling in this country.

The Minister submits that subsection 3 of section 21 of the Militia Act, chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, contains the following provision:—

“Every person bearing a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Mennonites or Tunkers, and every inhabitant of Canada, of any religious denomination, otherwise subject to military duty, who, from the doctrines of his religion, is averse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service, shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace or war upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time prescribes.”

The Minister recommends that under the power vested in Your Excellency in Council by the above provision, the Doukhobors, settling permanently in Canada, be exempted unconditionally, from service in the Militia, upon the production in each case of a certificate of membership from the proper authorities of their community.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*



"1868

That a sub-section, of Section 17, of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 40, is as follows: Any person bearing a Certificate from the Society of Quakers, Mennonites or Tunkers, or any inhabitants of Canada of any religious denomination, otherwise subject to military duty, but who, from the doctrines of his religion, is averse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace, or war, upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe. That under this Section all the persons above mentioned, and the Mennonites are expressly included, are absolutely free and exempted by the law of Canada from military duty or service, either in time of peace or war. That the intention of the Act in conferring upon the Governor General in Council the Power of making conditions and regulations was to enable the Government to provide, if necessary, for the registration of the exempted persons in such a manner as to prevent persons belonging to any other denominations than those specified in the section of the Act above quoted from avoiding military duty under false pretences. That the constitution does not confer upon the Governor General in Council any power to over-ride or set aside, under any circumstances, the plain meaning of statute law, and he recommends that this explanation be conveyed to the Mennonites in Russia.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and advise that a copy of this minute be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Earl of Kimberly.

(Signed) John J. McGee,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of the Interior.

Department of Agriculture,  
 Immigration Branch,  
 Ottawa, July 23, 1873.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour under the instruction of the

Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, to state to you in reply to your letter of this day's date the following facts relating to advantages offered to settlers and to the immunities afforded to Mennonites, which are established by the Statute Law of Canada and by orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the information of German Mennonites having intention to emigrate to Canada via Hamburg.

An entire exemption from military service is by law and Order in Council granted to the denomination of Christians called Mennonites.

## Department of Justice,

Ottawa, Sept. 19th, 1917.

Sir:—

This advice is sent you to give you some general preliminary information with regard to the way your duties as a member of an Exemption Tribunal under the Military Service Act, 1917, will be carried out, and in order that you may be able to answer any questions that may be addressed to you.

The Proclamation calling our Class 1 (which will not issue before 1st October) will name the day, about twenty days later, on which the first sitting of your Tribunal is to take place, and in the interval you will not be called upon to perform any duties whatever under the Act, except to take steps to provide a place for the sitting of the Tribunal. No doubt satisfactory accommodation will be obtainable without expense, and you will communicate the address of the place you select to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar appointed for your district under the Act. If you have been appointed for a City, the Registrar will indicate to you the quarter of the City in which your office will be located.

It is expected that the Tribunal will, after the date named, sit from day to day to dispose of claims for exemption. These will have been made largely by written notices, sent to the Registrar under the Act in the interval between the date of the Proclamation and the first day upon which the Tribunal sits, and the Tribunals will each be furnished by the Registrars with lists of the cases which will come before them.

The present intention (which is subject to change) is that these lists will indicate the day upon which the applicant for exemption has been advised that his application will come up for consideration; the Registrar fixing, for successive batches of applicants, successive days according to the probable course of the business of the Tribunal. Day by day in the course of its sittings, the Tribunal will make a return to the Registrar of the result of cases disposed of by it, the Tribunal having certain powers of adjournment and power to regulate the business that comes before it.

It is hoped that the arrangements will be such as to enable most, if not all, of the Tribunals to complete the great bulk of their work within a comparatively short time. An allowance of \$5.00 a day will probably be made to members and, if it is, the regulations will indicate the way in which the total is to be ascertained.

There will be forwarded to you from time to time additional information, and before the time comes for Tribunals to sit, you will have received such regulations and instructions as are of importance to guide you in the performance of your duties.

In the meantime, you might refer to the explanatory statement of the Minister of Justice which appeared in every daily paper in Canada on the 11th instant, and the Minister requests you to use your best endeavours to familiarize yourself with the men in your district in the class to be called out, in order that you may be of assistance in causing all of these to report themselves for military service or to apply for exemption at the earliest possible moment after the Proclamation is issued.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,  
Deputy Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.  
130 SPARKS STREET.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

Ottawa, 28th September, 1917.

CIRCULAR FOR MEMBERS OF TRIBUNALS.

Dear Sir:

Referring to circular letter (M.S.A.13) of the 19th September, 1917, a number of municipalities have been communicated with on the subject of the provision of premises for Tribunals and you may find that in your Municipality some public building, either a school or town hall or some such building, may be made available for the purpose of your sittings.

It is not likely that you will require these premises until about the end of October, but the date will be definitely stated in the proclamation when it is issued.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,

DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Trib. Circ. No. 3.

**Department of Justice**  
**Military Service Branch**  
 130 Sparks Street

OTTAWA, 12th October, 1917.

**CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM**  
**TO MEMBERS OF LOCAL EXEMPTION BOARD.**

DEAR SIR.—

I enclose herewith list of Tribunals of your Province, showing the names of the members appointed by the Judges and those appointed by the Parliamentary Committee.

Will you be good enough to get in touch with your colleague and arrange for your office accommodation and such other details as may be necessary.

Any information not already furnished you may obtain upon application to the Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, within whose district your Tribunal is designated to sit. Registrars and Deputy Registrars and their districts are as set out in the appendix hereto.

All communications from this office and from Registrars or Deputy Registrars will in future be addressed to your Tribunal by its official designation. It will be necessary for you and your colleague to arrange with the Postmaster of the place at which you are designated to sit for the proper delivery of mail addressed to the tribunal of which you are both members.

Forms of Oath of Office are enclosed herewith. These are to be completed and returned for filing to the address at head of this letter, and care should be taken to mark on your letter, conspicuously, the Province and number of the Tribunal of which you are a member.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,  
 Deputy Minister of Justice.

**APPENDIX.**

DISTRICTS OF REGISTRARS AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS.

Registrars' Name.	District Letter.	Headquarters.	Province—Counties comprised.	Military District Number.
W. W. Stanley, Esq.....	H	Charlottetown..	P. E. I.....	6
E. Hart Nichols.....	G	Halifax.....	Nova Scotia.....	6
W. A. Ewing, K.C.....	F	St. John.....	New Brunswick.....	6
Antoine Gobeil, K.C.....	E	Quebec, P.Q....	Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbiniere, Montmagny, Matane, Megantic, Rimouski, and Temiscoutaa.	5
Eugene Godin, K.C.....	D	Montreal, P.Q..	Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntington, Laprairie, Argen-teuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Mont-calm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Riche-lieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sher-brooke and Stanstead.	4
F. A. Labelle, Esq.....	S	Hull.....	Province of Quebec—Counties of Ottawa, Pontiac, and Timiskiming.	3
Major H. P. Cooke (Deputy Registrar)...	P	Kingston, Ont..	Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peter-borough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carle-Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, the district of Nipissing, south of Mattawa River (exclusive of Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).	3
Glyn Osler, K.C.....	B	Toronto, Ont....	Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound Algoma and Nipissing, North of the Matt-awa and French Rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).	2
W. E. Wismer, Esq., (Deputy Registrar).	A	London, Ont....	Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, Bruce.	1
Geo. A. Toole, Esq., (Deputy Registrar)	T	Kenora.....	Province of Ontario and Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay.	10
E. R. Chapman, Esq.....	J	Winnipeg.....	Province of Manitoba.....	10
A. L. Haining, Esq.....	L	Regina.....	Province of Saskatchewan.....	12
J. M. Carson, Esq.....	M	Calgary.....	Province of Alberta.....	13
Robt. S. Lennie, Esq.....	K	Vancouver.....	Province of British Columbia.....	11
John Black, Esq.....	N	Dawson City...	Yukon.....	11

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

130 SPARKS STREET.

OTTAWA, Ont.

23rd. OCTOBER, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 4.

CIRCULAR FOR MEMBERS OF TRIBUNALS.

The memorandum of Instructions to Tribunals is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution with the Regulations under the Military Service Act, 1917, in the latter part of this week.

Tribunals will not receive a list of the claims for exemption made through the post and assigned to them by Registrars until about November 7th, but they will in the meantime receive from applicants for exemption statements in writing of the facts in support of their claims, since such applicants will have received notice that their claims will be heard by the tribunals on named days subsequent to November 8th and will have been asked to submit the facts in writing instead of appearing personally, it being expected that in most cases tribunals will be able to dispose of claims without putting applicants to the inconvenience of personal appearance. Such written statements as may be received will be retained by the tribunal until the day which will be named on the list they will receive from the Registrar for the disposition of the claim. Tribunals may of course consider these written statements in the interval and determine whether the application for exemption can be granted or refused without further evidence, or whether further evidence will be necessary, so that when the appointed day comes the decision may be promptly recorded or any necessary action taken.

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Members of tribunals may also in the meantime co-operate in securing the smooth and effective working of the Military Service Act by using their influence to encourage men in Class I to report for service or claim exemption through the Post Office, instead of putting themselves to personal inconvenience and obstructing the work of the tribunals by holding back their claims for exemption until they may personally appear.

Tribunals may do useful work by exercising immediately the power given them by paragraph 56 of the Regulations. That paragraph is as follows:-

"56. Every clerk of the peace, and every clerk or other proper officer of a municipality, shall, on request, furnish to any local tribunal established therein, a copy of the last revised voters' list of the county, district or municipal division for which he is such clerk or proper officer, and such information as to the names and addresses of men of military age within the class or sub-class called out, who are resident in the municipality, and whose names do not appear on the voters' list, as may be in his possession or knowledge,"

With the information thus obtained tribunals should be able to inform themselves with reasonable accuracy what men in Class I in their general neighbourhood (irrespective of municipal boundaries) have not yet complied with the requirements of the Proclamation and should be able usefully to direct their efforts to obtain a universal and early compliance with the Proclamation.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE COUNCIL.