

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1916 AND 1917

enemy country: provided that a naturalized subject may vote if he, his son, grandson, father or brother is serving or has served in the war, or if he has applied for service and been found medically unfit, or if he is or has been a member of the Dominion or a provincial parliament or if he is a Syrian or Armenian Christian. Disqualified aliens are to be exempt from military service, and persons who have voted at a Dominion election after October 7, 1917, cannot claim such exemption.

**Other Acts.**—An Act respecting the Minister of the Overseas Military Forces, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence and the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs (chapter 35), provides for the creation of these offices and is to remain in force during the continuance of the war. An Act providing for the acquisition by His Majesty of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company (chapter 24) authorizes the Government to buy the six hundred thousand shares of the railway, which are not now held by the Minister of Finance, for a price to be determined by arbitration.

The twelfth Parliament of Canada was prorogued on September 20, 1917, and dissolved on October 6, 1917, having thus lasted for six years, or longer than any previous Parliament of the Dominion.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1916 and 1917

**Provincial Acts Arising out of War Conditions.**—In New Brunswick provision is made by chapter 6 of 1916 for the granting of land to settlers who are unable to fulfil the homestead conditions on account of wounds received while serving in the war, or to the heirs of those who are killed. An Ontario Act, chapter 13 of 1917, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to set apart lands for settlement by those who have enlisted for active service, the administration of the Act being combined with that of the Northern Ontario Development Act of 1912. Chapter 59 of the British Columbia statutes of 1916 provides that certain pending land purchases from the province shall be cancelled and that the land so resumed shall be held for pre-emption by returned soldiers; but by chapter 64 of 1917 this Act is repealed; the lands resumed are to be Crown Lands, for which any volunteer or reservist may make application, not losing his right to complete title by default in his payments, provided that he files a notice of his service overseas and of his intention to complete the title. Protection of men on active service against claims for debt is provided in Alberta by chapter 6 of 1916, which prohibits action against a volunteer or reservist, his wife or dependent, for enforcement of a mortgage or a debt, including rates and taxes. In Saskatchewan, chapter 7 of 1916 provides that proceedings under mortgages, bonds, etc., shall not be taken till six months after the conclusion of the war against volunteers and reservists of the British and allied forces. In British Columbia, chapter 24 of 1916 relieves sailors and soldiers from certain payments due under the Forest Act, during the war, and chapter 35 of 1916 provides that every person on active service, who has a pre-emption claim, and his heirs, shall be entitled to a free grant of the land under his claim until one year after the end of the war. In Ontario,