

Elections Act during the present war and until complete demobilization after the conclusion of peace. The right to vote is given to every female who has the provincial qualification as required in the case of males and is the wife, widow, mother, sister, or daughter of any person, male or female, who is serving or has served with the naval or military forces of Canada or of the United Kingdom in the present war. Male voters are those having provincial qualifications who are neither conscientious objectors to combatant military service, nor persons naturalized after March 31, 1902, who were born in enemy countries or whose mother tongue was a language of an 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 is or has been a member of the Dominion or a provincial parliament or is a Syrian or Armenian Christian. Disqualified aliens are to be exempt from military service, and no person who has voted at a Dominion election after October, 7, 1917, can claim such exemption.

**Other Acts relating to War Conditions.**—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 it is to remain in force during the continuance of the war and until the end of the session next after the end of the war. The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, (chapter 21) authorizes the appointment of a Soldier Settlement Board of three commissioners, with power to make and administer regulations for the settlement on the land of any person who has served in the war with the British forces or, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has served with the forces of any of the Allies. Any such settler may receive free entry of not more than 160 acres of land, and the Board may make to any such settler a loan, not exceeding \$2,500, for the acquisition and development of land and for similar purposes. The board may also make provision for the agricultural instruction of soldier settlers. By the War Charities Act, 1917, (chapter 38) funds and associations, other than churches or the Salvation Army, engaged in collecting money for benevolent purposes in connection with the war, are required to be registered, unless exempted by the Secretary of State. War charities, so registered, are to comply with certain conditions as to administration and accounting, which are stated in the Act, and the Secretary of State may make regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

**Government Departments.**—The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1917 (chapter 9), makes certain increases in the rates of pay of the lower grades of the Inside Civil Service. The minimum salary is increased from \$500 to \$600 and provision is made for certain promotions from the third to the second division. The Research Council Act (chapter 20) creates the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and assigns to it duties in connection with questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada.