

trict I represent was put to a great deal of expense in consequence of the expectation that he would be removed. He was notified that he would be required to remove, and he made his preparations, and sold his furniture, and closed up his house. He was not, however, removed, and he was obliged to live for some months in a hotel, and then to take a house and furnish it again. No allowance has been made to him for that, in which he must have been subjected to a great deal of loss. I can confirm the statement of my hon. friend as to the fact of these Brigade Majors deserving an increase in their pay. They are gentlemen of the highest social position, they are gentlemen of rank in the military profession, and they are obliged to occupy a position as gentlemen in the community and should have a salary commensurate with that position, in order to maintain proper respect from their men. I hope the Minister of Militia will see his way to do something for them and improve their salaries.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I quite concur in the remarks of the hon. member for Cornwall (Mr. Bergin) and the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Hall), and I think it was a great mistake when the Minister of Militia adopted the rule of changing these officers, and limiting their period of service to five years. It was following a precedent in the British service which, even if it was justifiable there, there was no reason for adopting here. In the second military district, for instance, it takes the officer a year or two to know the district. The district is so large that it takes quite that time to thoroughly understand the country, and when he does understand it and knows his duty, he is sent to another district and has the whole process to go over again. The system is a bad one, and entails great hardship on these officers, and puts them in a far worse position than they occupied before. In fact I have often thought, and under the present regulations, I feel still more strongly, that no men in the public service are worse paid according to their services, than the district staff in the various districts throughout the Dominion. I think the best thing to do would be, in the first place, to repeal that order, and as long as a man is doing his duty to let him remain where he is. The idea of expecting a Brigade Major, for a salary of \$1,200, to be shifted about every five years, or who is liable to be removed at the end of that time, I think is putting him in a position altogether unreasonable and altogether different from that of the officers in any other branch of the service. I venture to say there is no department in the service where men are so little paid in proportion to the requirements of their position, in proportion to their duties and to the position which they are required to occupy in society. If this Statute is to be continued, I think it is only fair and reasonable that the salaries should be considerably increased.

Mr. CARON. As far as the staff is concerned, I can bear willing testimony to their efficiency. I think we have a staff which we may well be proud of. But the hon. gentleman will remember that in the Militia Bill of last year the salary of the Deputy Adjutants-General was fixed at \$1,200 a year. After discussion the House thought that salary was sufficient, and I am sorry to say that at present it is not the intention of the Government to increase it. The hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Hall), who has spoken on the matter, has referred to one of the Brigade Majors. I can merely tell that hon. gentleman that that Brigade Major got the same allowance as was granted to other Brigade Majors under the regulation that was passed before I took charge of the Department.

Mr. BERGIN. Perhaps the Minister of Militia would explain why it is that the Commandant of a school, an inferior officer to the Adjutants-General commanding a district, should be paid \$2,924, when an Adjutant-General

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gets only \$1,700, the First Lieutenant gets \$1,350, and the Second Lieutenant, who acts as Adjutant, gets \$1,530, though they are inferior officers.

Mr. CARON. The hon. gentleman knows that the officers of the schools are paid according to rank. These officers are kept continually busy at the various schools, and they receive the same pay as any other officer in actual service; whereas, Deputy Adjutants-General have a salary fixed by Statute, and are not paid according to rank.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Still it does appear unreasonable that a Brigade Major or a Colonel, many of whom are men of considerable experience, should be receiving a smaller salary than inferior officers—an officer, for instance, of the grade of Lieutenant or thereabouts, attached to one of these new schools. It is a state of things which must produce considerable heart-burning, as hon. gentlemen have remarked. Take the case of such officers as we have to-day in the Public Service, officers like Colonels Worsley, Mattice, Maunsell, and Colonel Baker, who is now, I suppose, in the hon. gentleman's own Department, and four or five other gentlemen who are all well known to us, and who are officers of considerable standing and experience, and it does seem an unreasonable thing that such men should be practically worse treated than those who are attached to these schools; particularly if it be true, as I have heard, that two or three of the officers are very young men who have had no experience at all until they received commissions from the present Government. If I am not misinformed, one or two of these persons, who have been appointed to these military, cavalry and infantry schools, have had to be sent to some of the garrisons to be instructed in the rudiments of their profession before they became instructors of others. I do not think it is a creditable state of things.

Mr. BERGIN. I am afraid that the hon. gentleman's remarks would convey a false impression as to the officers of the military schools. We know that some Deputy Adjutants-Generals who had seen service in the Crimea were sent home to receive instructions before they took charge of these schools, and men who have commanded districts in this country.

Mr. CASEY. I am very glad the hon. member for Cornwall (Mr. Bergin) has called attention to the discrepancy in the salaries. I agree with him in thinking there must be something wrong. Either the Colonels in the schools are paid too high or the Brigade Majors are paid too low. It may be that the Government are satisfied as to the propriety of paying the Commandants of the new schools the salary they do, in which case they are undoubtedly underpaying the Brigade Majors. We must recollect that on the Brigade Major largely devolves the responsibility and the management of the force for the district. His responsibility is not only higher in rank than a Commandant, but it is usually greater, especially if he should have occasion, unfortunately, to call out the force for active service. We must keep that contingency in view, and we must keep men in those positions who will be qualified to fill them efficiently in case of active service. We cannot expect to retain men qualified to act as Brigade Majors for active service for the present salaries. I believe the gentlemen in question are not disposed to ask anything unreasonable in the way of an increase—I do not know whether they have asked for it at all—but I have reason to suppose that a moderate increase, sufficient to cover the cost of renting a house, and other incidental expenses necessitated by moving about from place to place, will satisfy them and make them well contented with their position. Speaking for myself only, and as a member of the Opposition, I may say I should have no objection to seeing the salary increased.

Mr. CARON. My hon. friend is mistaken about the pay of Lieutenants and Captains. A Lieutenant gets \$2 a day,