

better advantage by providing this luxury. But the country will not look at it in that way. The country will regard these automobiles as a means of procuring joy-rides for these officers, to go around the country with gilt braid on their coats, as the swells of the land. I do not think there is much dissatisfaction against the ordinary soldier, but it is against the expensive staff officers, the pageantry that we see on the outside, that the dissatisfaction exists. Now as to the cadet corps, no doubt it is a good thing to give boys a military training. It is a good thing to subject them to proper discipline, but that is not the whole thing. There seems to be a spirit prevailing in the militia department that if we can organize all the boys into cadet corps we can dispense with clergymen, churches, schools and everything else of that sort. You see abundant evidence of that in this pamphlet. It makes mention of the cost of the negative army as it is called in that pamphlet or advance memorandum; it talks of the amount spent in keeping up reformatories, the administration of justice, and the expenditure on rum and tobacco, as if a military training was going to do away with all these things. I think the idea of cadet corps is a good one, but I do not think it is a good thing to send them off to camp to give them a training, when you might give them the same training at home in schools and colleges.

Give them training, if you will, in the common schools and colleges, give them this training under the influence of their own homes. I do not approve of the policy of making it too easy for the boys to go to camp miles away from their homes. The minister says that they are not obliged to go if they do not want to and that they will not be permitted to go unless the permission of their parents is obtained. That is all very true, but you know very well that boys are curious and full of the spirit of adventure and perhaps the father will be soft and easy and allow the child to go. The minister says that the best way is to put boys upon their honour, and he gave us a lecture upon how to deal with boys. I am not in a position to give a lecture on that subject, but I think there is a good deal of truth in the old homely saying: Spare the rod and spoil the child. That truth has to be acted upon to a certain extent and while the idea of putting a boy upon his honour may be all right to a limited extent it is not as effective as the command of the father or mother.

Mr. EDWARDS. You believe in militarism in the home then?

Mr. CHISHOLM (Antigonish). No, that is not militarism. The home life and

discipline have a sweetening effect that militarism does not possess at all. As I said before, I do not know anything about militarism.

Mr. CURRIE. Anybody could see that.

Mr. CHISHOLM (Antigonish). That is very true, but I rose for the purpose of giving expression to the opinion of the country. Ninety per cent of the people in the rural districts feel that there is too much militarism going on. I am not blaming the present administration for that; the same thing happened to a large extent under the late administration and hon. gentlemen opposite, when they sat on this side of the House, said that if it had not been so late in the session when the estimates were going through they would have brought up and given expression to that very same opinion. But now with a still further increase with such innovations as automobiles for the officers and drill in camp for boys of tender age, it is time to call a halt and do so in no uncertain sound. There seems to be a disposition to say nothing in criticism of the militia as if it were something sacrilegious to say anything that was not most respectful of it. I think the militia ought to be criticised and it is open to criticism just as much as any other branch of the service.

Mr. EDWARDS. I think it would only be fair that members on this side of the House should permit hon. gentlemen opposite to get rid of the views which they have had bottled up for the last ten years and which are beginning to effervesce at such a rate that the cork has flown out of the bottle. They want to express now what has been on their minds for a long time and which they have not had an opportunity to express before. The hon. member for Carleton, N.B. (Mr. Carvell) says that he has thought this thing for six or eight years. Therefore, we ought to be fair and give the hon. gentleman an opportunity to express here to-night what he has had bottled up for the past eight years. We have learned from the hon. member for Carleton to-night that in the past men have had horses injured in camp and that they have received no proper compensation for the loss which they have sustained in that way. We have not heard one word from the hon. gentleman in all these years so far as that is concerned. In all these years there has been in his mind very serious objection to the spending of from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year on the militia, yet not one word of criticism has he seen fit to offer in this House. I found some difficulty in getting certain claims redressed for injuries done to horses in my county until