

would be enabled while taking this vote to make a considerable reduction in the actual expenditure.

In answer to Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,

**Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE** stated that the Major-General would assume the duties of the Adjutant General, and would have the assistance of the present Deputy Adjutant General.

**Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** thought a great mistake would be made if they gave the present Deputy Adjutant General office work and the Major-General charge of the field work. He thought that officer would be in the way, and, if pretensions in the charge given to him, it would prevent the Imperial Government from sending out the best man at their disposal.

He cordially approved of the establishment of a military college, as it would tend to increase the efficiency of the officers. If the late war in the States proved anything, it proved that victory was on the side of the army commanded by the bravest and most scientific officers. He contended that no Volunteer officers had come to the front, or had made their mark except these who had been educated at West Point. The Northern and Southern armies were led by men who had been trained in their youth as soldiers. Therefore he cordially approved of the scheme of the hon. gentleman for a school of this kind, for, however brave the men might be, they were of little value unless they had skilled officers to lead them. The slight training their officers had was only enough to mislead them, and when they came into command they generally know very little.

**Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell)** said, in reference to the duties of the Major-General, that his hon. friend from Kingston looked upon that officer as the head of the Militia Department, but he did not understand that he was to act as commander-in-chief of the militia.

**Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE** said there would be a Deputy Adjutant General in each Military Department, but no Adjutant General. The Government would probably have to consider the whole organization of the force that was essential, but they did not feel justified, after a few months—he might almost say a few weeks—of office in commencing such a radical change in the staff which they might not perhaps be able to justify or defend to the country. The rank of the new commandant would not materially change the duties devolving upon his predecessors. That would, however, depend somewhat on what they found necessary in making the new arrangements in the office formerly held by the Adjutant General.

He was desirous of maintaining the same cordial relations with the Imperial army as ever. In the case of war, of course, the army would be commanded by the Imperial officer. He was glad his hon. friend had approved of the scheme for the military school, as he had never felt more clear as to the necessity of a public institution than for that.

**Mr. WALKER** did not think there would be any confusion, such as the right hon. member suggested, from the clashing of the Major-General with the officer sent from England. In case of war it was the custom in cases of equal rank for the senior officer to take

command. He was glad, indeed, as a member of the force, to see the Government endeavouring to secure greater efficiency in the service.

**Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** reiterated his statement that the appointment would be prejudicial to the interests of the service, for that officer could only be superseded by a superior officer, which circumstance might deprive them of the services of some of Her Majesty's finest officers.

**Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE** said the same objection might be made against the Commander in Chief in England. The correction rested with the Executive.

**Mr. MacKENZIE (Montreal West)** approved of the plan. He could not see that any confusion would arise between the officers.

The following militia items were adopted: Salaries of military branch and district staff, \$35,000; salaries of brigade-majors, \$28,500; allowances for drill instruction, \$40,000; military college instruction, and three ordinary schools under district staff, \$40,000; ammunition, \$40,000; clothing, \$25,000; military stores, \$25,000; public armouries and care of arms, including the pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of public armouries, \$52,000; drill, pay, and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the militia, \$375,000; contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to rifle associations and bands of different corps, \$63,000; targets (re-vote), \$5,000; drill sheds and rifle ranges, \$10,000; Extraordinary—gunboats, \$5,000; maintenance of fortifications and buildings connected with military grounds, \$50,000; for improved fire arms, Snider rifles and Martini-Henry rifles, \$40,000; ordnance and equipment of A and B Batteries, Garrison Artillery and schools of gunnery, including salaries and allowances of the Inspector of artillery and warlike stores, and Commandant of A Battery at Kingston, and the Commandant of B Battery, and Inspector of Artillery, et cetera, for the Province of Quebec, \$100,000. Total \$953,500.

Dominion Forces, Manitoba; pay and maintenance of Dominion Forces in Manitoba, viz.: 543 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including the expense of providing barrack accommodations and contingencies, \$175,000. Mounted Police Manitoba; pay and contingencies, under 36 Vic., Cap. 35, estimated at \$185,000. Grand total, \$1,313,500.

The Committee rose, reported the resolution and asked leave to sit again.

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#### AGENT GENERAL IN ENGLAND

**Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE** placed on the table the Order in Council appointing Mr. Edward Jenkins, Chief Agent of Emigration in England.

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