

without any additional expenditure to pay the men who did drill more than they had hitherto received, and while they would then have a large proportion of the whole enrolled force of the country well trained, they would still have as many to call upon when they required them as hitherto.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, whilst he approved of the resolution now introduced, hoped that this would not be the only amendment introduced by the Hon. the Minister of Militia (Hon. Mr. Ross) with regard to our militia laws. He objected to the constitution of the Board of Examiners, as he thought that the appointment of cadets in the way proposed might be made a matter of political patronage.

He thought the College should not be placed in a large city, where the morals of young men were more likely to be injured than in a small town, such as those in which the military schools of England were situated. He suggested Kingston as a suitable place for the location of the College.

After one or two remarks from **Mr. PICKARD**,

Mr. CASEY, who thought the appropriation of this sum altogether unnecessary, said he thought the general idea of a Military College was a good one, but Government ought to see that the scheme did not lose its benefits as ordinary Military Schools had by the cadets going into other occupations. He was of opinion that no one should be admitted to this College who was not provisionally attached to some company as an officer. He supported the view that a competitive examination should also be passed before admission to the school could be obtained, in order to avoid political nominations.

There was no doubt that the militia was not now in the state of efficiency which was desirable, and the principal reason for this was that there was such a great difference in the personnel of the corps that went under drill each year. He thought the only remedy for this was to merge all the Volunteer forces into one, and to make everyone liable to serve. The present time devoted to drill in camp was too short. He thought everyone who enlisted should be compelled to serve his three years, and should not be allowed to re-enlist, so that new blood should be introduced.

Mr. WRIGHT (Pontiac) agreed with the member for Terrebonne that the establishment of this Military College implied the establishment of a standing army. He thought the Government were commencing at the wrong end. They were about providing for an army of officers, whilst the army of men was becoming more and more reduced. Under the present system he contended that only a smattering of military education could be imparted, and he protested against this measure, because he thought the money intended to be spent in the education of these cadets might be expended in a way that would conduce more to the efficiency of the militia.

Mr. MOSS said the members from the Maritime Provinces were so peaceable and non-combative that he thought it would be impossible to place such a warlike establishment in those Provinces. Discussion of the site of the College was premature.

Mr. McGREGOR recommended Amherstburg as a suitable site for the College.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said that Government could advantageously strike off half a million in addition to the half million they had already struck off. If we got a reciprocity treaty there would be still more reason for making a further reduction. This playing at soldiers was unnecessary in a country like this, though it might be necessary to have a military force in the Northwest. He did not justify expenditures of the late Government in the past year, and thought a considerable reduction might have been made in the Militia estimates.

Mr. SMITH (Selkirk) said that in Manitoba they had the advantage of a standing army of 250 men, which was well manned, well officered, and a credit to the country. He suggested the Military College should be established in Winnipeg.

Mr. FORBES thought it was a step in the right direction, the volunteer system having proved a failure, and he entirely approved of a school where officers could be instructed in their duty. He was sure the country would hail it with satisfaction, and believed it would eventually prove of great service to the country. If the College was to be anything like as successful as was anticipated, he thought it ought to be established in Halifax.

Mr. IRVING said he believed his constituents would support him in saying that Hamilton was not a rival for this College. It was important that it should be situated amid historic associations, such as those which clung to Halifax, Montreal, or Quebec. He objected to having West Point constantly thrust down their throats. While admitting the ability of American officers, he could not forget that we had Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe. He thought there were more places than those proposed which could be advantageously used as the centre of education for their young men. There were other things to do, he contended, than playing at soldiers, and he hoped that the very ablest men would be placed in command over them.

He looked at an Engineering College as very unfit, but he saw no great difficulty in young men being taught the three arms of the services in the time allotted. He refuted the objection of one member that four years was not long enough to instruct the young men in those branches of the service.

Mr. GILLMOR wished to remind the Government that there was such a place as Charlotte County, which was on the boundary. Here the College could face the enemy. He regretted that so large an expenditure was necessary for military purposes.

The House then went into Committee, **Mr. De VEBER** in the chair.

The resolutions were adopted, reported, and concurred in. A Bill founded thereon was then introduced, and read a first time.

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