

April 22, 1874

An Act to incorporate the Lochiel, Hawkesbury and L'Orignal Junction Railway Company—**Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry)**.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the town of Ingersoll—**Mr. OLIVER**.

An Act to authorize Joseph Meunier to build a toll bridge on the River L'Assomption, in the Province of Quebec.—**Mr. JETTÉ**.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company—**Mr. CARON**.

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

Hon. Mr. BLAKE moved the second reading of the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs. He stated the difficulties which had existed with regard to the landing of Atlantic telegraph cables in the Island of Newfoundland, owing to one company having had a monopoly hitherto, and said that the main object of the Bill was to initiate, on the part of the Dominion Government, a policy exclusive of such monopoly.

After some discussion, the order was allowed to stand.

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COUNTY OF HURON

Mr. CAMERON (Huron South) moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 35 Vic., Cap. 13, by detaching the Township of Tuckersmith from the Centre riding to annex to the South riding of the County of Huron.

The Bill was read a second time.

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SUPPLY

On motion of **Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT**,

The House went into Committee of Supply, when the following items were passed:—Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Salaries and Contingent expenses of statistical office, Halifax, \$4,100; salary of 316 Deputy-Registrars, Province of Nova Scotia, and allowance for getting Marriage Returns, \$1,880; to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, \$4,000; to meet expenses in connection with the organization of the Patent Record, \$4,000; and \$80,000 to meet the possible amount required in the fiscal year for the census, i.e., the unexpended balance of the year 1872-1873, which is to be carried forward, and which is estimated at \$130,000 (amount actually carried forward).

Immigration and Quarantine:—Salaries of Immigration Agents and employees, \$23,450; Salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of Quebec, \$2,600; Quarantine, Grosse Isle, \$12,900; Quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick, \$3,400; Quarantine, Miramichi, New Brunswick, and Pictou, Nova Scotia, \$2,000; Quarantine, Sydney and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, \$2,000; Quarantine, Halifax, Nova Scotia, \$5,260; Quarantine, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island \$1,000—to meet

expenses of further precautionary measures for the public health, \$20,000; contingencies of Canadian and other regular agencies \$14,000; travelling expenses of travelling agents, \$14,000; total Immigration and Quarantine, \$112,610. Grants in aid of the Provinces towards encouraging immigration;—Towards assisting immigration and meeting immigration expenses, and aid to the Mennonites, \$245,000.

The sum of \$15,178 for pensions was passed en bloc.

On the item of \$35,000 for military salaries in the branch and district staffs,

Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD desired some explanations on the general question of militia and defence.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to the fact that there was an increase in the first item caused by the determination of the Government to get a Major-General of the British Army to take command of the militia. They thought it desirable to have the militia on as good a footing as possible, and upon consultation with the authorities, it was thought that this plan would be the one which would be most likely to inspire the force with most thorough confidence in the Chief of the Department. Of course in connection with this there was a small increase of salary.

With regard to the proposed military school, he had long advocated some such a system. He pointed out that upon the only occasion when our militia were called into active service, there appeared to be something wanting, and our freedom from disaster upon that occasion was a great deal more owing to the personal qualities of the officers and men than to their military efficiency. He pointed to the good results arising from a thorough training in military and engineering tactics among officers in European countries and in the United States, and especially to the effects of the training given at West Point, in the Civil War in the latter country. It was the intention of the Government to establish such a school as should be sustained by a reasonable expenditure, and give as good an education as possible; and they hoped that the cadets would be able to fill, in consequence of that education, situations under the Government in connection with such works as the Dominion was engaged in at the present time. The sum asked for this Military College was only \$40,000, and they hoped to avoid increasing the expenditure by utilizing the existing military stations.

The Government would be able, in locating the school, to place it at one or other of the places where there were lands set apart for military purposes. These places were Kingston, where there were buildings, and Montreal and Quebec. The school would be at whichever of these points was found most suitable and central.

An increase of \$30,000 was asked for fortification and military grounds, which was caused by the necessity which existed for repairing the various forts. This would be for the meantime, and the question of fitting them up after on modern principles would have to be considered afterwards.

The Government had determined also to reduce the nominal force existing at the present, expending the same amount of money, but upon fewer men. He hoped, in conclusion, that the Government