

America and England. There was the sovereignty of the seas, which Americans dearly prized, and would gladly win, and there were many other things which might afford cause for quarrel, and hence the necessity for this country being forearmed. On a previous occasion the member for Lambton spoke of the proposed fortifications as works which would be merely useful to enable British troops to retreat. He (Mr. Cartwright) strongly objected to such a statement. It was one which no fair interpretation of the reports of the English Engineers could possibly warrant. Again, the member for Lambton stated that the one shilling per head of our taxes was equal to the eight shillings sterling per head of the British taxpayer. It was an absurd statement.

Mr. Mackenzie explained that the honourable gentleman misinterpreted him. What he (Mr. Mackenzie) said was that the average wealth here represented about \$200 per head, whereas in England it was nearly \$1,200 per head, so that if the people of the Dominion expended 25¢, it was equal to \$1.50 for the people of England.

Mr. Cartwright said that the statement was wrong at all events. If the honourable member for Lambton took the trouble to carry out his statements he would find the result to be that the people of the Dominion actually paid fifteen shillings per head as against fifty shillings per head by the British taxpayer. To ascertain the amount of taxation, and that which could be borne by a people, reference must be had to the average income of the people of the two countries.

The House rose at 6 o'clock.

After the recess,

Mr. Cartwright continued. Honourable gentlemen opposing this measure laid great stress on the success which had been attended the people of the United States in extemporising armies and fortifications; but it was a folly to say that they were extemporised armies. The fact was it required four years from the time they first called out their forces until they had sufficient military in the field. Even then it could not be called a properly organized army, although there had been an immense expenditure of energy, time, skill and means to perfect it; and so it was with fortifications. And as to the manner in which previous Canadian Governments had dealt with the defence of the country, whatever honourable gentlemen opposite might say to the contrary, it had been most

[Mr. Cartwright (Lennox).]

detrimental to the interests of the country. He knew that in one small county in Canada no less than a quarter of a million dollars had been withdrawn by a few capitalists, in consequence of the distrust created by the action of the Government of 1862 in failing to make proper arrangements for the defence of the country. Looking at the necessities of the position of the Dominion, he thought the present position of the Imperial authorities regarding defence most reasonable, and one which it was highly desirable the Dominion should accede to if honourable gentlemen succeeded in carrying this measure, as he hoped they would, he believed their course was clear, and that was to insist on the Imperial authorities taking a definite position in regard to the defence of this portion of the empire, and that there should be a plain statement of the men and means to be contributed to the defence of the Dominion. They were not in the position of suitors to the Imperial authorities, but inasmuch as the people of the Dominion were willing to contribute to the defence of this important section of the empire, so the Imperial authorities should in turn be specific in setting forth what they were willing to do in this matter of defence.

Mr. Masson (Terrebonne), fully agreed with the closing remarks of the previous speaker. It was high time the tone alluded to should be held towards the Imperial authorities. There evidently was a misunderstanding between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government on the subject, and the sooner it was cleared up the better—especially in view of the fact that the views of Mr. Gladstone, probably the next Premier of England, might soon prevail on the subject. As to the fortifications, it was clear that all Col. Jervois' report asked for the West was the fortification of Kingston and Hamilton; and if there were to be western fortifications, why ask for more than was then recommended? He (Mr. Masson) would like to ask the Government where were those western fortifications to be placed? It might be answered he was a supporter of the Government and ought to have confidence in them that they would erect those fortifications in the right places. But that was not a sufficient answer. The Government ought to be specific in this matter, and do as was done in England—state distinctly where the fortifications were to be. Why, in England even where the Government had the money in their hands, they had been compelled by Parliament to state where the