

seafaring men and sailors, he would say they would not be obliged to undertake any Military duty, because the best training they could have was their actual employment on the sea or on our inland waters. This measure did not profess to organize the Marine Militia. That was a matter left for regulation by the Governor in Council. At the same time ample provision was given to encourage the organization of naval corps and companies. He believed his Nova Scotia and New Brunswick friends would find that under the organization which he now submitted, they would be subjected so less arduous militia duties than they were now subjected to by their own laws. He was told that there was a provision in the Nova Scotia Militia law which enabled the Governor to order the whole population owing militia duty to drill any number of days in the year. By the last order, if he was correctly informed, the whole militia men in Nova Scotia were obliged to undergo militia training during five days in the year. That is to say, between 35,000 and 40,000 men were called to do militia duty at great inconvenience. Under the present bill, Nova Scotia would only be required to furnish 5,000 men for actual militia duty. Mr. Cartier then explained that the division according to ages in the present bill, he had taken from the measure for reorganizing of the army which had recently passed the French chambers. He was satisfied that among the young men from 18 to 30, they would find a sufficient number to complete the 40,000 men required to drill, even supposing there should be no volunteer organization. The result would be that every two years there would be 40,000 young men disseminated amongst all portions of Canada, after having acquired considerable familiarity with the use of arms, and whose training would be found valuable if necessity should ever again require them to be called out for actual service. As he had already stated, not only the 40,000 active service men, with their officers, would be trained, but all the officers of the reserve militia would be required to drill with them, and would thus be better qualified for command, if in case of war or other emergency a greater number of the militia than those 40,000 should be called out. If there were 200 regimental divisions, there would be thirty officers to each regiment, making the number of non-service officers to be trained 6,000; if there were 300 regimental divisions the number would be 9,000, and so on. The active service men with their officers and the non-service officers would all be paid at the same rate for drill—50 cents a day. The Bill of 1862 was defeated because it was objected that it was too expensive, too large; and yet when the member for Cornwall introduced a measure, the first thing he