

Mr. CARVELL. That includes fodder, horses and transport. To find out the real increase in the pay of the men, all my hon. friend has to do is to take 60,000 men and multiply that number by 10 or 15 cents a day. The great majority of the men have been getting from 75 cents to \$1 a day under the old system. According to his own memorandum my hon. friend is only proposing to increase the pay by \$30,000. Out of this \$400,000, \$130,000 goes to the cadets, \$100,000 for four additional days, which means rations, forage, horses and everything else except the pay of the men, who get perhaps a pittance at the end. Then there is the training of all the field artillery, engineers and part of the cavalry at Petawawa; that takes \$80,000, and that does not go to the men, but very largely to the railway companies. Then, he is going to take \$20,000 for a larger permanent force at the Petawawa camp. I cannot understand this. I think that a force which receives a stated salary all the year round, and a regular allowance for rations, horses, forage, &c., should cost about the same no matter where they are. Then you have the magnificent sum of \$30,000 for increasing the pay of the whole militia of Canada. I ask, is this fair? Would it not have been better to have carried out the policy which the late government intended to carry out, and increase the pay up to \$1.50 a day, and be done with it? My hon. friend knows that he is not getting any great number of recruits of the right kind. You cannot get the farmers' sons, who are the backbone of any militia force, to leave the farm for 12 or 15 days for such small pay. If we are going to get any benefit from the \$8,000,000 which we are spending on the militia, we ought to do something to get the very best men of the country trained, and you cannot get them unless you remunerate them, not so much for their own time, but for the wages they must pay for men to take their places on the farms, or at their places of business. If the minister will, even at this late date, get the consent of His Excellency, I am sure he will get the unanimous consent of parliament to give \$1.50 a day to every man who attends camp. I hope he will take this into consideration.

Mr. LEMIEUX. If I remember well, some years ago Lord Strathcona made a certain gift to the Department of Militia, or to Canada, the object of which was the encouragement of drill among the boys at college or in the high schools. The money was to be divided among the several provinces. If I remember rightly, the province of Nova Scotia accepted the conditions of the gift. I would like to know from the hon. minister first, if other provinces have

agreed to the conditions, and, secondly, how many boys are reported as taking part in the drills, and if officers are sent to drill them from the department at Ottawa or from the military quarters in the different provinces. I would ask my hon. friend also to take a note of a request which has been made to me by one of my old electors in the county of Gaspé, Mr. Letourneau, of Mont Louis. He is an old soldier who served at the military school in Quebec in the year 1870. If my hon. friend will pardon me, I will read that part of the letter which deals with the grant to be made to the veterans who took part in the Fenian raid.

It is not very relevant to the item under discussion, but my hon. friend (Mr. Hughes, Victoria, Ont.) will read that portion of the letter in 'Hansard,' and he might perhaps tell me later on what he intends to do in a similar case. Now, here is what this gentleman, writing to me on the 19th February, from Mont-Louis, county of Gaspé, Quebec, says:

On the 9th January, 1870 I entered the Military School at Quebec. My instructors were Captain Fitzgerald of the 9th British Regiment, the last regiment which helped to garrison Canada, Colonel Bagot, and Major Gagné. Colonel Bagot, who has since died in India, was the examiner and Major Gagné who has since died at Winnipeg was the French instructor. During that same winter we had the last Fenian troubles. Colonel Bagot expected to leave with his regiment at any moment, and he came to the school and asked for the names of those boys who were willing to accompany him. Out of 50 or 60 boys about one half gave their names, and agreed to join the force. I was one of those, but very few of them are living to-day. However the troubles having been repressed in a very short time it was not necessary for us to leave. Colonel Bagot came back to the military school, and made a long speech to the boys who had given their names, and Major Gagné repeated this speech in French. If my memory serves me right Colonel Duschenay was then employed at the militia office at Quebec.

The time was a little after confederation.

The names of those who offered their services must have been entered somewhere in the archives, and it seems to me that if the government is going to recompense the veterans I should be one of the number.

This gentleman explains further that he left the school in June 1870, and on the first of September following went to Rome to serve as a Papal Zouave. The writer of this letter, Mr. Louis Letourneau, is therefore an old soldier who was ready to serve his country, and he wants to know if, out of the grant that will be made to those who served in the Fenian raid, those who were ready to leave, but were not called