

required to manufacture it. Previous to this, we had a reserve store of ammunition, and the amount of money we received was paid into the Receiver-General's Office, as it is to-day. The ammunition required is 500,000 rounds of ball cartridge, and 500,000 rounds of blank cartridge per annum.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What has been the cost of the cartridge factory altogether?

Mr. CARON. The amount of money expended came to between \$45,000 and \$47,000.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Did that cover the buildings?

Mr. CARON. No; buildings were not put up, as the cartridge factory is established in the old artillery barracks; but the cost of repairs is over and above the amount I have named, though I do not know the exact amount, as the work was done by the Public Works Department.

Mr. MILLS. What is the entire cost to the country?

Mr. CARON. The machinery cost, as I have stated, between \$45,000 and \$47,000; the staff, of course, is outside of that. Major Provost is at the head of the establishment, and receives \$1,400 a year. He has a person under him who was imported from Woolwich.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). Has any expenditure been made last year for machinery?

Mr. CARON. Not for new machinery, though some expense has been incurred in perfecting existing machinery.

Mr. CASEY. The hon. gentleman stated that \$25,000 was the cost of making 1,000,000 rounds of ball cartridge and 500,000 of blank ammunition; does that include salaries?

Mr. CARON. That includes everything.

Mr. CASEY. I think it would have been better to put the salaries separately. What is Major Provost's salary?

Mr. CARON. He receives \$2.50 per day. He has his quarters in addition, and is allowed rations.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). Has he received that salary since the factory was established?

Mr. CARON. Yes.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). I notice that in a return to the House, he was reported as being an officer of "A" Battery, and as such getting no salary as superintendent of the factory.

Mr. CARON. He was paid in "A" Battery, and was transferred from there to the cartridge factory, after which he did not receive his pay in connection with the latter. But he has been transferred from the battery to the cartridge factory, and he receives \$2.50 per day.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). Has his place in "A" Battery been taken by someone else?

Mr. CARON. Yes.

Mr. CASEY. Is he getting any other pay?

Mr. CARON. No other pay.

Mr. CASEY. Does this represent the total cost of running the factory?

Mr. CARON. The total cost.

Mr. CASEY. I confess that I have not yet been able to understand the hon. Minister's explanation of this increase of \$10,000.

Mr. CARON. This ammunition is for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the force for their private practice, and to supply the Dominion Rifle Association and the other rifle associations all over the country. Last year we had a reserve store from which we drew; but this year we

Mr. CARON.

have none. We manufacture every year as we require the ammunition.

Mr. VAIL. Will the hon. gentleman explain the vote of \$90,000 for clothing and great coats?

Mr. CARON. It is proposed to secure 5,000 sets of uniform at a cost of \$10 per suit, according to the lowest figure I have received, which will make \$50,000. Then \$40,000 will procure the great coats, at an average cost of \$8.00 per coat—about 3,000 for infantry, at \$5.89 each; 1,000 cavalry, at \$9.60 each; and 2,000 artillery, at \$6.51 each. The increase is caused by the fact that the stores got very low. The requirements of the force for the number of men we have, about 37,000, would be one tunic every four years, making 8,000 a year; one pair of trousers every three years, making 12,000 pairs a year; one forage cap every four years, making 8,000 a year; one great coat every five years, making 7,000 great coats a year. In 1880 we had only 5,050 great coats, in 1881 we had 4,896, in 1882 we had none, and in 1883 we got 5,040, consequently, the fact that the stores have got so low and the fact that we have now permanent schools of infantry and cavalry, have obliged me to ask Parliament to increase the vote, so that we shall be able to meet the requirements of the force.

Mr. VAIL. Will the hon. gentleman tell us where the clothing is to come from this year? Is it to be imported or to be made in the country?

Mr. CARON. The intention is to have the clothing made in Canada; and I may say that ever since I have had the honour to preside over the Department of Militia, I have been getting in Canada every article that could possibly be got here. I have formerly explained that some of the clothing could not be manufactured in Canada; but from the experience of last year, I hope that we shall be able to supply every article in the country. The competition is growing keener every year. I hope we shall be able to get Canadian manufactures, made from Canadian material.

Mr. VAIL. Are they furnished by tender?

Mr. CARON. Yes; the lowest tender in every case.

Mr. VAIL. Will it cost more to have them manufactured in Canada, or less?

Mr. CARON. The goods which we are getting in Canada are far superior in quality to the goods which we have so far been importing from England; and although the price may be a little higher, I consider that we get more than value for the extra amount we pay.

Mr. MILLS. I have not been able quite to understand the position taken by the hon. Minister of Militia. He tells us that these goods are a little higher than the imported goods. The Minister of Finance has been preaching to us for the last five years that each year the goods are cheaper than they ever were before. This is a very extraordinary statement for the hon. Minister to make, for he must see that he is embarrassing the Minister of Finance.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. They did not pay any duty when they were imported.

Mr. MILLS. They never did pay any duty. Has not the Minister of Finance been telling us all along, that the consumer did not pay the duty? Certainly the hon. gentleman's statement is not reconcilable with the statement of the hon. Minister of Finance. It is extraordinary that there should be an increase of 50 per cent. in the vote, if the goods are cheaper than they ever were before.

Mr. CARON. The great coats are cheaper than the English imported coats. The other coats are from cloth which had to be specially manufactured for the purpose. From what we have been able to ascertain, the expense will