

and a Captain in the new schools gets \$3. A Commandant gets a higher pay than a Brigade Major. However, the salaries have been fixed by Statute, and I cannot change the law.

Mr. CASEY. It is not so much a question of salary as of allowance, and we have had it made very clear to us lately that these are two very distinct things. I fancy it is possible to increase the allowances for rent, &c, made to these Brigade Majors, without changing the law. In regard to salaries in these schools, the Minister points out that a Lieutenant only gets \$3 a day. But I think they get their allowances.

Mr. CARON. They have their rations and barracks.

Mr. CASEY. If they are married, do they not get extra pay for these?

Mr. CARON. No; they get no extra pay. If a married officer lives outside the barracks, he gets no allowance for rent, and gets no more than if he remained in the barracks. He gets rations over and above his daily pay and barrack accommodation. If he chooses to live in the barracks, he gets that accommodation; if not, he gets no allowance in lieu of barrack accommodation.

Mr. CAMERON (West Middlesex). I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Militia if all the officers appointed to these new schools are graduates of military schools?

Mr. CARON. I will answer that question when we come to the vote for those schools. I desire to strike out one Brigade Major from the item, which will reduce it by \$1,200.

Mr. CASEY. Who is the Brigade Major to be struck off?

Mr. CARON. I estimated last year—it was an experiment—to pay a Brigade Major at Kingston. However, we considered it is not necessary to fill the office, and I now strike out the amount.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). Is that one less?

Mr. CARON. Yes.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). Have two districts been combined to secure that object?

Mr. CARON. No. In very many instances we combine two or even three districts. Col. Taylor is now in command of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, there being only one Deputy Adjutant-General for the three military districts. In those we considered it necessary to appoint a Brigade Major to each; but in the case of Kingston, with a Deputy Adjutant-General and the district not a large one, we considered it unnecessary to have a Brigade Major.

Item reduced by \$1,200 and, as amended, agreed to.

56. Brigade Majors' salaries, transport expenses, &c.....	\$16,370 00
57. { Ammunition, including artillery ammunition and manufacture of small arm ammunition at the Cartridge Factory at Quebec.....	55,000 00
{ Clothing and great coats.....	90,000 00
{ Military stores.....	60,000 00

Mr. CARON. The increase of \$10,000 is only an apparent increase. Previous to 1884 we issued out to the militia forces for their private practice, and for the various rifle associations, ammunition upon repayment. This ammunition was taken out of the reserve stores which we possessed. Since the establishment of the cartridge factory at Quebec we manufacture, instead of keeping a reserve store, \$10,000 are estimated for the purpose of procuring from the factory from 600,000 to 700,000 rounds of cartridge ball ammunition, which is issued on repayment. Before the ammunition is delivered, the party must pay the amount to the credit of the Receiver-General. In 1881-82 the Department paid into the Receiver-General

\$11,117, in 1882-83, \$10,631. Hence it is that we had to provide for the manufacturing of this ammunition, which is issued out, and the price of which is paid into the credit of the Receiver-General. If the amount which we receive for that ammunition were left to the credit of the Militia Department, it would not have been necessary to place this amount in the vote.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Can the hon. Minister inform the Committee what it costs to manufacture such small arm ammunition as is usually used by the volunteers.

Mr. CARON. At present it is not possible for the Department to give the exact cost of the ammunition as manufactured in the cartridge factory. The reason why we cannot give it with absolute accuracy is, that the machinery imported from England was not so perfect as we had hoped it to be; consequently, we had to expend a good deal of money in perfecting the machinery. In manufacturing the cartridges we had to employ now hands who have had no experience whatever in the various branches of the manufacture. A good many of the cartridges so manufactured were spoiled and had to be replaced; and consequently the expense at the present time is a little larger than the price at which they can be imported from England. This is \$16 per thousand, and we have been issuing cartridges at that price. The head of the factory, however, Major Provost, who went to England and passed through a course of study at Woolwich to acquire all the information necessary to enable him to preside over that branch of the Department, believes that cartridges will be manufactured here just as cheaply as it costs to import them.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Do I understand that \$16 per thousand is the cheapest price at which they can be sold.

Mr. CARON. We have been issuing them at that price. If further experience shows that the cost is more than \$16, we shall have to increase the price of the cartridges.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The best way in which our volunteer force can be made efficient is by rendering them good marksmen, especially under the alterations in military discipline. It is a considerable tax on those endeavouring to make themselves good marksmen to be obliged to pay \$1.60 for every 100 rounds, and it is worth considering whether, in case of associations, wholly composed of members of the force, for the purpose of improving themselves as marksmen, it would not be desirable to sell them cartridges at something below cost. There is no way in which a portion of the militia vote can be better employed. Our militiamen take much trouble and devote considerable time in order to become good marksmen, and it might be fairly considered whether it is not desirable to furnish ammunition at half cost, at least. The Minister would contribute much to the efficiency of the force if he were to agree to such a proposition as this.

Mr. CARON. I agree with the hon. gentleman as to the propriety of giving every possible advantage to Canadian marksmen, and if it is possible for the Department to reduce the cost of cartridges, the cost will be diminished to those needing them.

Mr. MILLS. It is a Government manufactory?

Mr. CARON. Yes.

Mr. MILLS. The hon. gentleman said this increase of \$10,000 was only apparent, but I did not quite understand his explanation?

Mr. CARON. This amount which now appears as an increase is paid to the Receiver-General. It is merely a question of book-keeping. We do that because we must receive that amount to pay for the 600,000 or 700,000 rounds of ammunition which we manufacture. That is what is