

1902—Colonial Conference at London—Canada declines because of "departure it involves from the principle of self-government" to set apart certain of her forces for foreign service, notwithstanding the proposal made that the United Kingdom would contribute to their pay. Canada agrees, however, to consider the sending of military contingents "whenever the need arises," but expresses unwillingness to pledge contingents in advance for all cases of European war.

1903—Imperial Defence Committee meets in London—Canada represented by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia.

1905—Garrisoning of Halifax taken over by Canada—Imperial troops replaced by officers and men of the Canadian permanent corps.

1906—Garrisoning of Esquimalt taken over by Canada—Imperial troops replaced by officers and men of the Canadian permanent corps.

(The additional annual expense to Canada in taking over these two fortresses was approximately \$1,000,000.)

*The annual expenditure by Canada on the militia for 10 years from 1901 has been as follows:—

1902-3.....	\$2,593,839
1903-4.....	3,544,889
1904-5.....	2,945,141
1905-6.....	5,593,518
1906-7 (3 months).....	4,320,967
1907-8.....	8,785,678
1908-9.....	2,484,806
1909-10.....	5,821,814
1910-11.....	6,209,811
1911-12.....	7,572,884

For 1912-13 the amount voted for militia by the Borden Administration was \$8,696,397.

For 1913-14, the amount to be voted is fixed at \$10,479,065.

1907—Imperial Conference held in London—Canada represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Frederick Borden. A resolution carried making provision for calling of subsidiary conference of Imperial Conference whenever thought advisable.

Imperial Defence Committee meets, Canada represented by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Imperial General Staff Organized—for giving advice and furnishing information, to study military science, collect and disseminate military information and intelligence, undertake preparation of schemes of defence, advice as to training, education and organization,—a purely advisory organization of which command is not a function.

With reference to the Imperial General Staff, the Imperial Conference expressly noted that its existence would not commit any of the governments represented, and that it would not interfere in questions connected with command or administration.

1909—Local sections of the Imperial General Staff established in Canada, Australia and New Zealand on recommendation of Imperial General Staff.