

MILITARY DEFENCE.

- 1867--**Confederation**--Canada chooses between making a contribution to the British War Office for purposes of land defence and undertaking to provide in some measure for her own defence. By the agreement reached, Canada was to spend about one million dollars annually on the military system of the Dominion, and Great Britain, at her own expense, to station and maintain, in addition, troops in the Dominion.
- 1870--**The Red River Expedition**--General Wolsey and British troops assist Canadian volunteers.
- 1884--**The Soudan War**--New South Wales offers the Imperial Government to send, at her own expense, a body of troops.
Canada, under the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, declines to send troops, but offers to sanction recruiting in Canada for service in Egypt or elsewhere on condition that the entire cost must fall on the Imperial exchequer. Lord Melgund, the Governor General's Secretary, in compliance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, advertises for 600 boatmen to take part in the Expedition up the Nile. They were recruited and sent to Alexandria at expense of Home Government.
- 1885--**The North West Rebellion**. General Middleton with staff officers loaned from the Imperial service assist Canadian Volunteers.
- The Colonial Defence Committee established in London**--Its duty to study Colonial defence.
- 1896--**The Imperial Defence Committee established in London**--An enlargement of the Colonial Defence Committee--a purely consultative body, having no executive power or administrative functions, called together by the British Prime Minister when the Prime Minister wants advice. Prime Minister asks who he wishes to attend, and does with advice as he pleases. This body is assisted in its deliberations by the Colonial Defence Committee, which is regarded as its Sub-Committee.
- 1897--**Colonial Conference held in London**--Canada declines to interchange regiments with different parts of the Empire.
- 1899--**South African War**--Canada co-operates with other Dominions in assisting Great Britain.

Oct. 15th--Canadian Government cables offer of 1,000 infantry.

Oct. 30th--First contingent (57 officers and 1,224 men) sails from Quebec, S.S. Gardinia.

Nov. 2nd--Canadian Government offers second contingent. At first declined.

1900
Jan. 21st--First quota second contingent leaves Halifax, S.S. Laurentian.

Jan. 27--Second quota second contingent leaves Halifax, S.S. Pomeranian.

March 16th--Strathcona Horse (637 officers and men with 573 horses) leaves Halifax on S.S. Monterey, also (121 men) to fill up "casualty lists."

1902.

Jan. 14th--Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles (454 officers and men and 514 horses) leave Halifax S.S. Manhattan.

Jan. 24th--Canadian Mounted Rifles (440 officers and men and 454 horses) also Canadian Field Hospital Army Medical Corps (62 officers and men and 30 horses) leave Halifax, S.S. Victoria.