

equipment and pay of 5,000 volunteers, which were styled Class "A," authority being also granted to furnish the arms to Class "B," but these were to clothe themselves and receive no pay.

In the month of May 1862, the Legislature of Canada passed a Bill for the increase of the militia with an expenditure of \$250,000. The Trent affair, which happened in November of the preceding year, gave a valuable impulse to the volunteer movement.

In 1863 the Canadian Legislature passed a bill to muster and drill 100,000 men during six days at 50 cents a day per man. The expenditure amounted to \$450,000. The force was not satisfied with the management of the militia, and the corps became disbanded or much reduced. The Military Schools were established at the time. A commission sat to discuss military matters and proposed to assemble 50,000 men for 28 days every year; to enroll a reserve of 50,000 more; to divide the country into military districts and to have an armoury in each of them. In 1864-65 the Legislature voted an appropriation of \$384,000, but the St. Albans and Fenian raids in 1864 and 1866 caused the expenditure to reach \$774,000.

In 1865-66 the appropriation was \$470,000 and the expenditure \$1,285,000. In 1866-67 the appropriation was \$1,887,000 and the expenditure \$1,700,000. In the other provinces the experiences were similar.

The volunteer movement made great headway under the stimulus of the "Trent affair," 1861, and other actions in 1865, 1866, 1870.

1290. At Confederation the Parliament of Canada established a Department of Militia and Defence, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier. The first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., Chap. 40, in accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Union Act, 1867.

In April, 1869, the Imperial authorities signified their desire to withdraw the troops from Canada, and they were gradually withdrawn from time to time till the autumn of 1870, when the first battalion of the 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, under the command of Colonel Charles B. Gordon, handed over the citadel at Quebec to the Canadian authorities. From that time Halifax has been the only Imperial military station in Canada.

The British naval authorities maintain a naval establishment in Esquimalt, British Columbia, and extensive fortifications are approaching completion.

These fortifications have been built at the joint expense of the Imperial and the Dominion Governments. Canada agreed to contribute towards the capital expenditure on works and buildings: 1st. A sum of \$146,000 for works estimated to cost \$292,000, the payment to be extended over three years from April, 1893. 2nd. The sums of money requisite to meet all expenses in connection with the purchase of such sites as might be required for works or buildings. 3rd. The sum of \$48,667 for barracks, the existing barracks at Esquimalt being taken by the Imperial Government in full or part payment of this sum according to a joint valuation.

The sum of \$75,000 was paid by Order in Council of November, 1894, on account of the \$146,000. In addition, Canada has undertaken to pay the cost of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery, to maintain 100 permanent artillery ready for transfer to Esquimalt, and to reorganize the B.C. militia so as to have 400 men available for service.