

Dec. 26—Boers appear at Victoria West.

Dec. 27—Lord Kitchener joins Lord Roberts at Gibraltar.

Dec. 30—Skirmish near Dordrecht. Small British force cut off, but rescued (Dec. 31) by Captain Goldsworth, Cape Mounted Police. Boers defeated with loss.

January 1—French forces Boers to evacuate Colesburg by threatening their flank. Lieutenant Colonel Pilcher defeats commando at Sunnyside thirty miles northwest of Benfontein, taking the enemy's laager and forty prisoners.

Jan. 6—Colonel Watson, of the First Battalion Suffolk Regiment, obtains permission to attempt the night capture of a kopje in the vicinity of Rensburg. Total casualties, 162. Boers endeavored to carry Ladysmith by assault. Fighting lasted all day, and some of the British entrenchments on Wagon Hill were thrice taken by the enemy and retaken. British loss was 14 officers killed and 27 wounded; 135 men killed and 244 wounded.

Jan. 8—Buller engages the Boers at Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill. British hold positions and Boers retire with honors about even.

Jan. 10—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener sent out from London to take charge of the situation, which was disappointing up to this time, arrive at Cape Town. Arrangements made for new move for relief of Ladysmith.

Jan. 16—British forces prepare to cross the Tugela. Boers capture a patrol of the New South Wales Lancers near Rensburg.

Jan. 17-18—Generals Warren and

Lyttleton cross the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. General Dundonald engages the Boers in battle at Acton Homes.

Jan. 23-24—Battle of Spion Kop. General Warren retires after suffering terrible losses.

Jan. 26-27—Troops under General Warren recross the Tugela River.

February 5—Buller's forces cross the Tugela again. Attempt to relieve Ladysmith fails. Vaal Kranz captured.

Feb. 6—Boers attack and turn back an armored train carrying British troops from Chieveley to Colenso.

Feb. 12—General French starts on the forced march for Kimberley. This is the turning point in the war. British forces sent out from England are rapidly taking the field, and Lord Roberts has full charge of operations.

Feb. 15—General French relieves Kimberley after a brilliant march with his cavalry and mounted infantry.

Feb. 16—General Cronje leads precipitate Boer retreat, pursued by General Kelly-Kenny. Great quantities of Boer supplies captured.

Feb. 20—Boers under Cronje go into laager near Raardsburg. Lord Roberts established lines of siege and bombards Boer laager. Forces under Botha trying to relieve Cronje are dispersed.

Feb. 27—Cronje surrenders, with 4080 Boers. British troops are appalled at the frightful condition of the captured Boer laager when they enter it.

Feb. 28—Ladysmith, after 118 days of siege, is relieved by General Dundonald. London goes wild with joy.