

Canada and Imperialism

An Able Article on the Subject by Mr. John Charlton, M. P.

Generous Treatment of Great Britain and Its Effects on the Dominion.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P. for North Norfolk, writing in the August Forum, says:

The presence of colonial contingents in South Africa fighting shoulder to shoulder with the veteran regiments of the British army in the cause of the Empire marks an epoch in British history. In the case of Canada, as well as of Australia and New Zealand, this has been given voluntarily. Legal obligation did not exist, and the British government was clothed with no power to compel colonial assistance. The controlling force has been a bond of sympathy and loyalty to the motherland. Little doubt need be entertained that if a combination of foes should force upon Great Britain a struggle for national existence, Canada at least would put her last available man in the field, and would spend her last dollar in the defence of the mighty Empire of which her territory forms no inconsiderable portion.

The devotion of Canada to the interests of the British Empire is not entirely one of sentiment. Material interests also play a prominent part; for Great Britain is almost the exclusive market for Canada's food products, and furnishes a market for two-thirds of the total exports from the Dominion. Self-interest forbids that Canada should suffer this market to be destroyed or seriously curtailed.

As a result of their action in the present crisis in British affairs, Australia and Canada have suddenly challenged the attention of the world. Each country in itself possesses the area and resources of an empire. An intelligent comprehension of the vast extent and the

Potentialities of the Dominion

is possessed by comparatively few men outside the boundaries of that country. It has an area of 3,618,000 square miles, five per cent. less than that of the continent of Europe. The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,650,000. As exploration proceeds, and the character of the soil and climate of the Dominion, and the extent of its resources are better known, the estimate of its importance rises. In 1888 the Canadian Senate appointed a committee to examine into the extent of the resources of the Mackenzie Basin and the country eastward to Hudson's Bay. The testimony of missionaries, Hudson Bay traders, explorers and others was taken. The conclusion arrived at was that 300,000 square miles of this district were suitable for the cultivation of wheat, 400,000 square miles for the cultivation of barley, 650,000 square miles for the cultivation of potatoes, and the rest of the area was suitable for 800,000 square miles. Outside of this region drained by the great river of the North, and to the south of it, are the territories of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Alberta, and the province of Manitoba, with a total area of 370,000 square miles. The rest of the Dominion—Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia—is 700,000 square miles.

The total area of the Dominion is probably 1,475,000 square miles, less mountains and water. The actual arable area fit for cultivation is the whole of producing crops of wheat and other cereals is in excess of 1,000,000 square miles; and the country is capable of sustaining, from the productions of its own soil, a population of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000. The climatic conditions are covered by lines of latitude. The Japan current, on the Pacific coast, and the Chinook winds, sweeping down the great continental incline from the highlands of New Mexico and the region east of the Rocky Mountains toward the Arctic Ocean, unimpeded by mountain ranges, have a remarkable effect on the climate of the Canadian Northwest. The isothermal line, marking the mean temperature of St. Paul and Winnipeg, extends in a northwesterly direction from St. Paul to the northern margin of Peace River Valley, and the shore of the Great Slave Lake, in latitude 69 degrees. Embraced within this immense region, of which this line is the easterly and the Rocky Mountains the westerly boundary, is one of the

Most Extensive and Fertile wheat growing regions in the world, mostly in a state of nature at the present time.

The Dominion possesses great mineral wealth. An auriferous region extends from the American boundary-line west of the Rocky Mountains northward for 1,400 miles, with an average width of nearly 300 miles, having the rich mining region of the Klondike within its northern limits. Forests of great commercial value cover the Dominion, and the territory of the Dominion; and the fisheries, both sea and inland, are of enormous value. Hudson's Bay, 1,000 miles in length, 600 miles wide, and covering 500,000 square miles, is a mere clausum within Canadian boundaries. This great expanse of water is three times the size of the North Sea. It has cold banks; salmon rivers, as yet untouched enter from the Labrador side; and there are valuable whale and walrus fisheries. Through the straits connecting Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic is likely to pour at no distant day a great commerce from the wheat fields yet to be brought under cultivation, and from the forests, and from the mines of the west of this inland sea. The great Northern Lakes, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Athabaska Lake, and others, are rich in fish, and the finest quality; and the country is a wilderness of lakes and streams almost throughout the entire limit of the Dominion, and especially within the Laurentian portion of it. It is pleasant, picturesque land, with vast capabilities, admirably adapted to be the home of a virile and liberty-loving people. The in-

stitutions of the country, are modelled after those of Great Britain. Canada has the same features in regard to responsible government. It has the same parliamentary rules and usages, and a ministry directly responsible having control of the government and holding office only upon the condition of commanding a majority in the House of Commons. The experiment of the growth of institutions, distinctly

British in Form and Spirit, alongside of the institutions of the Great Republic, will afford a study of deep interest to students of the science of government in the future; and it may be believed that each will exercise modifying and salutary influences upon the other.

The loyalty of Canada to the British Empire and the devotion of almost its entire population to British institutions, are possibly surprising to the people of the United States. American proximity and the intermingling of interests has naturally led to the expectation that the two countries might gravitate toward each other. Immediately after the repeal of the corn laws in England an annexation sentiment of very pronounced character was manifested in Canada; and the celebrated annexation manifesto of 1849 was signed by a great number of leading public men, who afterwards repudiated their action in that respect. During the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 to 1866, the volume of commercial transactions between the two countries increased rapidly; leading naturally to intimate social relations and to a feeling of friendliness and sympathy on both sides of a considerable portion of the Canadian population toward the United States. A remarkable proof of this sentiment is the fact that over 40,000 Canadians served in the American army during the war of rebellion.

Immediately following the abrogation by the United States of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, came a period of high duties in the United States and of repression of the natural tendency of the two countries to trade with each other. Since that date the American tariff has been

Repressive in Its Tendency

toward Canada as regards commercial intercourse. Several efforts were made by Canadian statesmen to secure a mitigation of these conditions, which hampered trade between contiguous peoples and a return to a policy calculated to promote intercourse and trade between the British North American colonies and the United States. Two abortive attempts were made under the Conservative party between the abrogation of the treaty in 1866 and the year 1872. The failure of the first of these attempts, made soon after the abrogation of the treaty, served most effectively to promote the success of the scheme for confederating the British North American provinces, which was accomplished in 1867.

In 1874, after the Liberal party came into power, negotiations were opened by Hon. Geo. Brown, as representative of Canada, and Lord Thornton, the British minister, on the one hand, and the American executive on the other hand. These negotiations resulted in the framing of a treaty known in Canada as the Brown Draft Treaty, which was broad and liberal in its character. It proposed to admit a long list of American manufactures into Canada free of duty; to give free admission for Canada's natural products into the United States, and to make other provisions calculated to promote good feeling and the growth of intimate relations between the two countries. This treaty unfortunately failed to receive ratification by the United States Senate; and the policy of repression in vogue until the adoption of the Wilson Bill in 1895. Even this bill but slightly mitigated the almost prohibitive duties put upon Canadian farm products entering the market of the United States.

If the object of this line of policy was to convince Canada that the great advantage of securing access to American markets could only be attained by entering into the American union, and of forcing a movement in that direction, its effect was the direct reverse of the intention of those who put the policy into operation. The result was that a feeling of animosity was engendered. Notwithstanding this state of feeling, the Canadian policy toward the United States was comparatively liberal. The duties were low, and the increase of importations from the United States into Canada grew apace. During the period from 1866 to the present year, the exports of Canada to the United States have remained nearly stationary, and were in point of fact about the same amount in 1899 as in 1866. The result of the

Fiscal Policies Pursued

by the two countries was that Canada in 1899 imported from the United States \$101,642,000, of which \$93,700,000 was for consumption, and exported to the United States of her own products, including short returns \$39,225,000. This does not include coin and bullion. The balance of trade against Canada between total imports and total exports was \$56,500,000. She bought of the United States of farm products \$24,448,000, and sold to that country, of farm products, the produce of Canada, \$5,778,000. She imported from the United States of free goods \$48,535,000, which was 75 per cent. of her import of free goods from the world; and she received the advantage of free entrances into the markets of the United States of her own products to an extent not exceeding \$5,000,000. She charged duties upon total imports from the United States amounting to 11½ per cent, and duties upon dutiable imports from the United States to the amount of 24.13 per cent, while American duties upon dutiable imports were 49 per cent.

With a free list to the United States nine times as great as that furnished by the United States to Canada; with duties levied by the United States double in amount of the percentage the duties imposed by Canada; and with practically prohibitory duties against the Dominion's farm products, there is little reason for surprise that Canada has been gradually drifting away in sympathy and in sentiment from her great neighbor, a result which the neighbor has taken every pains to render inevitable by an unfriendly fiscal policy. Being practically debared from the American market, Canada, of course, has been obliged to find mar-

kets elsewhere, and has been enabled to do so beyond her most sanguine expectations. England last year took 62 per cent. of her total exports, and her exports of farm products to that country was ten times greater than to the United States.

The effect of this immense development of English trade has been naturally to bind Canada more closely to Great Britain in sentiment and sympathy. This natural tendency has been strengthened by the

Lenient and Generous Course

pursued by Great Britain toward her colonies. While her government has the power to veto upon Canadian legislation, the power remains a dead letter, not having been made use of even when Canadian legislation was detrimental to British interests, as is the case of the adoption of the protective system in 1879. Canada's freedom of action has never been in the slightest degree interfered with; and she has always enjoyed the protection of Britain's army and navy and the services of her diplomatic and consular system free of cost. The result naturally has been the rapid growth of the imperialistic sentiment; and to-day it is reasonable to believe that not 10 per cent. of the Canadian population outside the province of Quebec are other than thoroughly loyal to British institutions. One evidence of the existence of this feeling, and of the determination to promote British interests as far as possible, is the adoption of the preferential trade policy, under which, two years ago, British imports were granted a preferential duty of 12 per cent, and one year ago of 25 per cent. By the action of parliament, the present session, this differential rate has been increased to 33.13 per cent.

When the British power was assailed in South Africa by Boer intrigue and hostility, the colonies realized at a glance the importance of the crisis. An empire of 1,500,000 square miles, with a future indefinite expansion was at stake; British prestige was at stake; the diamond mines of Kimberley; the fabulously rich gold mines of the Witwatersrand; the great region north of the Transvaal which embraces unquestionably the ancient gold mines of Hiram and Solomon, and the breezy, salubrious uplands north and south of the great River Zambesi and adjacent to the inland seas of Nyassa and Tanganyika, with their vast possibilities—all these were the prizes for which contestants entered the lists. Instinct and loyal impulse led the colonies to range themselves almost instantly on the side of the motherland, with a determination that the great British Empire in Africa should remain, and that British influence and development in Africa should proceed unimpeded.

Imperial Federation

—involving a federal union, a central parliament, representation in that parliament by the colonies, and a central jurisdiction exercised by that parliament over all the Empire—probably will never be realized. It is not essential to Imperial unity that it should be. There is at all likely that Britain will impose discriminating duties upon food products from various countries in the interests of Canada and other food-producing colonies, unless as an accompaniment of an Imperial Zollverein and absolute free trade throughout the Empire. There has grown up, however, a bond of sympathy and mutual good will which amounts to an unwritten law, and which will secure every possible preference, both in England and the colonies, each for the other. This attitude of mind is likely to continue, and may lead in the near future to the consummation of the Imperial Zollverein which now seems a dream of the advocates of a United Empire.

England's military power looms up before the world in vast proportions, and has never before. Her basis of military strength is not only the forty millions of population of the British Isles, but the large and rapidly increasing population of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the vast numbers of recruiting ground among its warlike tribes for millions of men, if necessary, to be mustered into the British service.

The meaning to the world of this growth of the imperialistic spirit is not one of menace. It proffers a

Benediction of Good Will

and of hope for the future. Great Britain's course in the past has been one calculated to promote the best interests of humanity. Such will be her course in the future; and vast, unreclaimed regions of the earth, such as the dark, unappropriated portions of Africa, will fall under her sway. The faster this destiny is fulfilled, the better for the inhabitants, and for the world generally. Her colonial rule is a just and beneficent one. She holds the scales of justice with even hand, and sedulously seeks to promote the interests of the people who come under her sway, and to develop the resources and increase the wealth of the lands over which her flag floats.

It is needless to say that the English-speaking people of Great Britain and of all her colonies are anxious to promote friendly relations with the United States, and to get in concert with that country—which means that the earth shall be civilized and reclaimed, largely through the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race. A feeling of jealousy toward the United States does not exist in England. No appeal to passion, based upon popular prejudice against the American people, can be made there, for the simple reason that there is no such prejudice to appeal to. England will look with equanimity, and with approval, upon the extension of American territory and the increase of American power, hoping to be able to act in concert with the United States in the march of that destiny which God seems to have marked out as the path of English-speaking peoples in the twentieth century.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Rome which declares that an important medical discovery, namely, the cause of Bright's disease, has been made by Dr. Ovid Brown, formerly of New York, and now of Rome.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

About Skagway

The Gateway City Is Dying Slowly But Surely of Inanition.

Lack of Courtesy to Governor-General—Earthquakes and Customs.

(Special correspondence of the Times.)

Skagway, Aug. 15.—The numerous readers of the Times may be interested in a few jottings from an erstwhile and fond Victorian. Journeying by the City of Seattle—a very commodious passenger ship—from Seattle, I, in company with 400 pilgrims to the land of gold, arrived at the far-famed city of Skagway. Several well-known Victorians on board offered the suggestion that much more of the passenger business might be secured by the C. P. N. Co. if they placed the SS. Islander on the route, instead of confining their interests to the Amur and Danube, but as a rank outsider—with no experience whatever of northern travel—I venture no opinion.

The whole route from beginning to end is intensely interesting, but as abler pens than mine have described the journey through inlet and pass, I forbear. Scarcely any rough weather was experienced during the three days voyage, so tranquil indeed that even whilst passing Queen Charlotte Sound—a period during which ladies disappear from the breakfast table as if by magic—I only needed to maintain the seduction of my cabin, whilst my genial friend, J. C. Clute, Esq., inspector of H. M. customs, by a musical nasal intonation, proclaiming like his contemptuous defiance of Father Neptune and his graceful abandonment to the blandishment of Dame Morphoeus.

Skagway is dead, or rather dying of inanition. Eighty stores and houses advertise unmistakably the decadence of the "Gateway to the North." The outfitting trade has largely passed to Victoria and Vancouver. Eighty-five per cent. of the business of the Yukon originates in Canada, and will doubtless remain so. The gold is found in Canadian territory, the trade is protected by a Canadian tariff, the Yukon is administered by Canadian officials, and commerce naturally flows towards Canada. This highly incenses the Skagwayans, and as they wish their city to become the wholesale emporium for the Yukon trade, they have besought the United States government to aid them. The latest suggestion is that the Canadian government should sanction the maintenance of a bonded store in Skagway, where Canadian goods could be held and sold in unbroken packages to buyers from the frozen North. Doubtless this would be a great advantage to Skagway, but even if the Canadian government would consider such a proposition, I fail to see how it would benefit Canadian trade. I did suggest, however, even on a solemn and sober note, that what was that the citizens of Skagway should apply for annexation to Canada and fly the Union Jack. This ingenious suggestion has not yet been acted upon by the leading merchants, nor has its originator yet been tendered the freedom of the city.

The Governor-General and suite arrived per SS. Quadra to-day at 10 a.m. The officials of the Yukon & White Pass railway offered every courtesy to His Excellency, and chartered a special train for his himself and party to White Horse, the terminus of the railway. For rank discourtesy, however, the Skagwayans deserve a medal. Proper respect to the highest dignitary of a friendly power, the representative of Her Majesty, might have been expected even from a western city. If it were possible for President McKinley to visit Victoria, I am quite sure that Victoria's hospitality and welcome would know no bounds. The hearty greetings of a free community could not possibly be mistaken for ceremonious flunkeyism.

My first night at Skagway furnished me with an experience of earthquakes. Two shocks in one evening, one at 7 p.m. and another at 11 p.m., provides enough variety for ordinary mortals. When I require exercise of this character I prefer taking it in the form of a hammock, suspended under a substantially built veranda. I do not approve of earthquakes on principle, especially if the wind is high and the hotel built on the unstable plan, and intend when next an earthquake visits Skagway to give notice to leave. Perhaps some daring speculator in this form of real estate may want to know of some desirable bargain in earthquakes, in which case I heartily recommend Skagway. Earthquakes have a piquant flavor all their own; my own tastes are more common-place.

From all that I can gather from returned Cape Nomers, this latest advertised section of gold-producing territory is an excellent place to keep away from. There may be some few lucky numbers drawn in the lottery, but the game is entirely in favor of the dealer. By which I mean that Cape Nome will spell to many deluded gold-seekers privation, disappointment, despair and even death. I would rather take chances of a fortune in planting potatoes "where the cut worm dieth not," than in washing sand upon the beach of Cape Nome.

If of your readers purpose travelling to the Yukon via Skagway, I would advise them, if any difficulty presents itself, to seek out the very painstaking and energetic Canadian customs official, Mr. E. S. Busby, who will, I am persuaded, use every endeavor to facilitate the passage of both freight and baggage. Complaints, both loud and deep, have reached me of the United States customs officials, and possibly many passengers have supposed that the regulations of the United States customs were the regulations of Canadian customs, but these complaints I am not able to verify.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Getz's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

FROM PTE. SMETHURST.

Another Victorian Describes the Achievements of the Nineteenth Brigade.

A letter has been received by Joshua Smethurst from his brother who was one of the contingent to leave Victoria with the first contingent. The letter is written from the Springs, July 3rd, and is as follows:

"I have come through the war safe and well, but had a narrow escape on one occasion at Taba, N'Chu. We had a short but lively battle on the way to Pretoria, the Boer shells falling all around us. One of our men was struck in the chest by a shell and was terribly mangled. One shell struck the ground four feet from me, but fortunately it did not burst. The Boers tried to check us at the Zand River, but our artillery soon put their big guns out of action and they scattered. After we crossed the Rand River we marched to the Vaal River, the boundary between the Free State and Transvaal. We crossed the Vaal without opposition, and the hand played 'God Save the Queen' for we were in the Transvaal.

"Our first fight in the Transvaal was at Dornkop, just outside of Johannesburg, and it was a hot battle. The Boers had Long Toms and pom poms in position, but it was no use—they could not stop the British from advancing. The brave Gordon Highlanders charged them twice with bayonets and made them fly for their lives. So one more battle won and the credit given the Nineteenth Brigade. We marched into the Rand, as the Boers call it, the next day, and camped there for a day. Then we were moved three miles from Johannesburg and rested several days before continuing our march to Pretoria.

"We reached Pretoria on June 4th, a terrible battle raging at the time. The roar of the big guns could be heard for miles. Lord Roberts was there with his main column and balloon section. The balloons located the five forts, which were demolished in four hours by the shells from the big guns. We spent that night twelve miles from Pretoria, entering the city the following day. As we marched past Lord Roberts at 3 that afternoon, the band struck up 'The Boys of the Old Brigade.'

"We thought our marching was over, but we still had work before us. The Boers threatened our line of communication, and we were sent 30 miles to Elandsfontein, and from there by train to the Springs, to do garrison duty. On June 26th the Boers attacked us here, but in three minutes the Canadians were ready for them, and drove them off with loss.

"Of the 25 Victorians only five of us marched into Pretoria."

LORD MINTO AT BENNETT.

Highland Reception Tendered Governor-General's Party Arrangements Made at Dawson.

Northern advices received by the Amur report His Excellency the Governor-General and suite at Bennett on August 12th, where they were met by W. A. Anderson, of the Vendome hotel, and D. Kennedy, engineer of the Atlin mail steamer Glenear, attired in full Highland costume, playing the "Cock of the North" and other stirring tunes on the bagpipes. On alighting from the carriage, the Earl and Countess of Minto thanked the players most heartily and chatted with them for a few minutes. Mr. Anderson's brother is in Ottawa, in the Governor-General's service, and Mr. Kennedy was born on the estate of Viscount Melgund, Forfarshire, Scotland, his father being one of Lord Minto's father's tenants.

In the arrangements being made at Dawson for the reception of the distinguished visitors some amusing things happened. A Dawson paper says: "An address will be presented—that goes without saying, but when it came to making it, one setting forth grievances, there were those who would not stand for that for a second, and then the fun began." The old citizens' committee were present in force to arrange for the reception and were only defeated in their ends by the numerical strength of their opponents. It was decided that all places of business should be closed, and that there should be a public holiday on the day the vice regal party arrives.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing would do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I was anxious every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Busby, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FARMER'S CRIME.

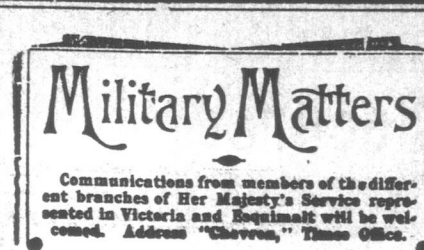
Murdered His Wife and Two Children and Set Fire to a Barn.

(Associated Press.) Arlington, Minn., Aug. 20.—Theodore Wallert, a farmer living three miles from town, last night killed his wife, a boy of 10 years, a girl of 16 and a baby. He then set fire to his barn, destroying the stable with nine horses and a full hay barn. Mrs. Wallert had been trying to secure a divorce, the couple having separated. Wallert entered the house through a window and slaughtered the family, with the exception of one child, a boy, who was wounded, however, and probably will die. Wallert fled.

NEW TURKISH MINISTER.

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—Schehik Bey, head of the cipher bureau of the foreign office, has been appointed Turkish minister to Tunis in the place of Ali Ferrouh Bey, recalled.

BICOLORISTS, young or old, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle-bags. It cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, and all other painful affections. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' Bile Beans and Bile Beans.



Communications from members of the different branches of Her Majesty's Services will be sent in Victoria and England will be well received. Address "Chevron," Times Office.

Canada First.—"Since international pressure has brought home to the average Englishman the necessity of Federation, the demand for action has been officially met by the assertion that initiative must come from the colonies, a curious position for the political leaders of the Mother Country to assume. Surely the centre of the Empire, not its frontiers, should provide the creative statesmanship necessary to consolidate it. The weakness of the home government is however an old story, which has been given fresh emphasis by the mismanagement of the South African war. Hence colonial action, English ministers at their word, knowing full well that unless they act Imperial defence will form a subject of after-dinner speeches until England is face to face with a European crisis, when the naval and military forces of the colonies will be organized in a hurry, perhaps, disastrous consequences. Up to last year the lead in Federal action was nearly always taken by Canada. Australasia is now her friendly rival. Queensland was the first to offer troops for service in South Africa, and New Zealand was the first to dispatch a contingent to the front, as she is the first to formulate a definite scheme for the organization of a colonial army. Through her Premier, Mr. Seddon, she offers to raise a reserve of 10,000 mounted troops, which would cost £200,000 a year to be borne by the home and colonial governments. Mr. Seddon also makes excellent suggestions for the training of a naval reserve, and for the conversion of New Zealand liners into cruisers. Should the other colonies consider the scheme favorably, and of this there can be no doubt, the Empire will have at its disposal the finest mounted infantry in the world, Australasia providing 50,000, the Dominion 50,000 and South Africa 10,000, besides a naval reserve 20,000 strong. This is not a scheme propounded by enthusiastic but irresponsible imperialists, but a scheme which has been referred to a select parliamentary committee by the Premier of a self-governing colony. That many details will have to be modified is obvious, but the fact remains that we have advanced another great step on our Imperial road. It is to be hoped that it will have the effect of hastening the reorganization of the Imperial army."—Broad Arrow.

Another V. C.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers, who have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name: Capt. Conwyn Mansel-Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment—On the 27th February, during the action of Tarras Hill, north of the Tugela, in Natal, the companies of the West Yorkshire Regiment on the northern slope of the hill met with a severe shell, Vickers-Maxim and rifle fire, and their advance was for a few moments checked. Capt. C. Mansel-Jones, however, by his steady and brave, restored confidence, and, in spite of his falling very seriously wounded, the men took the whole ridge without further check, this officer's self-sacrificing devotion to duty at a critical moment having averted what might have proved a serious check to the whole assault.

Gen. French's Scheme.—The Australian mail to hand gives the details of a scheme for the maintenance of war reserves in that country as evolved by Major-General French, commandant of the N. S. W. forces. The scheme, as far as Australia is concerned, is as follows:

(a) A "war reserve" of, say, 10,000, largely mounted men.
(b) This reserve, to be formed mainly from efficient officers and men who have passed through the ranks of the defence forces, and who agree to serve within or without Australia in war time. The 7,000 men now in South Africa would give this reserve a good start.

(c) Rates of pay on active service as for the permanent forces of Australia.
(d) A retaining fee, or reserve pay, of £8 per annum for efficient privates of infantry, £12 per annum for troopers of mounted corps who have horses and saddle and for service, other ranks in proportion.

(e) The requirements for efficiency to involve an annual course of training and musketry.

(f) The reserve pay and pay on active service to be paid by the Imperial government.

"Approximate comparative cost: Ten thousand Australian reserves, at £10 per man, £100,000; 10,000 regular British troops, at £100 per man, £1,000,000."

Canadian Appointments.—The following is an extract from the London Gazette, dated war office, 20th July, 1900: "Army Service Corps—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenants, to complete establishment: Oliver Rupert Dickey, Marcellus Louis Benjamin Hector Lambert, Herbert Arthur Hutson Oliver, John Hampden Fessenenden and Frederick Walter Boyer Ridout.

"Ten."—A local correspondent writes as follows: "The strangest nickname I ever heard given to a soldier was 'Ten.' The sobriquet was an uncommon one, but very appropriate. He was a very short man, and when standing with his rifle at the 'order' the figure both made a comrade observed, closed resembled the number 10."

Capt. Barnes Promoted.—The many friends whom Capt. G. F. Barnes made while connected with this station will be pleased to hear that he has been appointed as a railway staff officer in the South African field force. He was here with the Royal Marine Artillery.

Well-Earned.—Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame, and at present governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar, will, it is stated, be promoted to the rank of general in October next.

CHEVRON.