

ter at the Massey-Harris head office, Toronto, accompanies his portrait on page 199. It is difficult to realize that this placid-looking, venerable old gentleman, who is close upon seventy years of age, is the leader of the Boer forces, to crush whom England requires a larger army than that with which Wellington broke the power of Napoleon at Waterloo. It was General Joubert who inflicted that crushing defeat at Majuba Hill, the sting of which is as bitter to-day as it was eighteen years ago.

One of the earliest and most stirring incidents of the campaign was the battle of Glencoe, which, while a British victory, and affording gratifying testimony of the valor of our troops, was a terribly costly one, among the mortally wounded being Major-General Sir William Penn Symons, who was in command of the British forces during the early operations in Natal. When it was found necessary to evacuate Glencoe, General Symons and the other wounded were left behind in the hospital, where he died on Oct. 25.



LATE MAJ.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM PENN SYMONS, K.C.B.
Mortally wounded at the Battle of Glencoe.



GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.
Commanding at Ladysmith.

While General Sir George White manfully declared that he alone was responsible for the disaster at Glencoe, when upwards of one thousand British soldiers were taken prisoners, it is to his skilful generalship and indomitable pluck that Ladysmith has held out against the close siege that has been waged against it for several weeks. In addition to his successful resistance, he has time and again inflicted punishment on the enemy.

On pages 198-201 we present interesting illustrations of scenes relating to the campaign.

Death has visited high quarters in the United States and removed one of that country's most respected public men in the person of the Republic's Vice-President, Garret A. Hobart, who died a few days ago, after a lingering illness.

With the scattering of Aguinaldo's army, the