

the great mutiny, she would have lost her Indian Empire then. If it was vital to Britain then, the Cape is doubly so now, when Australia has become a daughter nation, and other Eastern lands have increasing claims upon her. South Africa is, in fact, the key of the Empire in the Eastern, as Canada is in the Western, Hemisphere. Moreover, knowing what the military ambitions of the Transvaal are, and what that state would certainly do the moment Britain became engaged in a foreign war, could we, as members of the British Empire, tamely watch our sister colonies of Natal, the Cape, Rhodesia, etc., overrun and reduced to the slavery which would be their lot under Boer rule? If we did our own turn would come, and the Empire would be dismembered limb by limb.

To descend to a lower plane, Canada has a strong commercial reason for seeing British ideas prevail in South Africa. Our manufacturers are now beginning to seek foreign markets, and under the rational rule of Great Britain, a large trade development awaits Canada there. South Africa is the counterpart of Canada. We consume large quantities of goods she has to sell, such as merino wool, hides, and sub-tropical products, while she imports largely of manufactured goods, such as furniture, boots and shoes, textile fabrics, stoves, hardware, machinery, and other manufactures, which we wish to sell. South Africa is essentially a non-manufacturing country, and the United States, having studied the conditions there through its consular agents, has already built up a big and rapidly-increasing trade. Not many years ago the exports of the United States to all Africa amounted to but a few thousand dollars annually. In 1898, the shipment of United States goods to British and Portuguese South Africa alone, amounted to over \$16,000,000, the increase over 1897 being a growth of over \$1,480,000, or at the rate of nine per cent. These exports consisted of foodstuffs, books, cotton goods, leather goods, and a long list of manufactured articles, such as agricultural implements, bicycles, hardware, sewing machines, typewriters, carriages, furniture, canned goods, lumber, etc. In almost every one of these lines, Canada is able to compete with the United States. Here and there, it is true, some Canadian manufacturer has already entered the market, but, as a rule, the Canadian exporter is still asleep to the possibilities of that land. It is time we woke up to this, for the trade connections ought to be as close as the political fraternity, and the sending of the Canadian regiment will tend to strengthen the bonds, both in a commercial and political sense. Further reference to the trade of South Africa will be found in the section of "miscellaneous facts."

As for our duty to Great Britain, as citizens of Canada, when we reflect that in the past twenty years the Mother Country has spent over \$55,000,000, according to J. Castell Hopkins, on the defences of Canada, we owe it to our own self-respect to see that at least some of this is repaid. As citizens of the Empire, does it not seem a duty to defend it when any vital part of that Empire is threatened?

What will be the outcome of the war? In all probability the union of the present colonies and states in a confederation, in principle like that of Canada, but differing in details, to accord with the varying conditions. When the British and Dutch have got to-

gether, after the present conflict, they will see, by a study of their past history, that the policy of mutual hate, distrust and intolerance, is a policy that must mark their land with ruin; but the policy of good-will among the white races will make South Africa what its climate and latent resources fit it to become—one of the most delightful in the world. This much is certain, that in the settlement to be made, the British Government will not revisit upon the Boers the injustice under which the Uitlander population has groaned for the past eighteen years, but will see that there shall be absolute equality of rights among the white races, and fair, just treatment of black and white from the Cape to the confines of British Central Africa.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS RELATING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The following miscellaneous information, relating to South Africa, will be of interest to the reader in studying the present conditions:

Mr. Garrett, a well-informed Capetown journalist, estimates the white population as follows, distinguishing the Dutch from the British in the same table:

	Dutch.	British.	Total White Population
Cape Colony and Bechuanaland.....	265,200	194,800	460,000
Basutoland	300	350	650
Orange Free State	78,100	15,600	93,700
Natal and Zululand.....	6,300	45,500	52,000
Transvaal	80,000	123,650	203,650
Rhodesia	1,500	8,500	10,000
Total	431,600	388,400	820,000

John Noble's "Handbook of the Cape and South Africa for 1893," gave the area and white and colored population of South Africa, as follows:

	Area sq. miles.	White population.	Colored population
Cape	221,311	376,987	1,150,237
Natal	20,461	42,759	512,817
Pondoland	3,869	100	200,000
Zululand	8,900	548	145,336
Amatongaland	5,300	80,000
Basutoland	10,293	578	218,324
British Bechuanaland	60,777	5,284	55,122
Bechuanaland Protectorate	386,200	500	110,000
Brit. Mashonaland (Rhodesia).....	150,000	2,500	250,000
Orange Free State	48,326	77,716	129,787
Transvaal	113,642	160,000*	649,560
Swaziland	8,000	500	63,000
Total	1,037,070	667,472	3,564,183

For the trade tables which follow, the writer is indebted to the "British and South African Export Gazette," an ably conducted paper, published in London in the interest of South African commerce.

The aggregate trade, both imports and exports, of South Africa in the past five years, amounted to about £220,000,000 sterling. This includes an approximate calculation of the 1898 figures. Of this total, the imports of oversea goods represented a sum equal to £108,855,340, and these were imported into South Africa through its several ports in the following proportions:

Ports of Cape Colony	£ 77,623,922
Ports of Natal	21,348,222
Ports of Delagoa Bay.....	9,883,196

Quinquennial total.....£108,855,340

Of this handsome total Great Britain's share in the export of

* A white population of 300,000 was generally credited to the Transvaal up to the time of the recent troubles, of which from 70,000 to 90,000 was accorded to Johannesburg.