

1900. January 21. First quota of second contingent left Halifax in the ss. *Laurentian*. (Arriving February 17 at Cape Town.)  
 January 27. Second quota of second contingent left Halifax on ss. *Pomeranian*. (Arrived at Cape Town February 26.)  
 February 1. Authority granted for formation of corps equipped and armed as Strathcona's Horse—to be paid by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.  
 February 21. Third detachment of second contingent left Halifax on ss. *Milwaukece*, arriving at Cape Town March 22. The second contingent consisted of forty-one officers and 976 men.  
 February 27. Surrender of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg. Several Canadians killed. General Roberts bestowed warm praise on Canadian contingent for gallantry.  
 March 1. Ladysmith relieved.  
 March 13. Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein.  
 March 16. Strathcona's Horse, composed of 537 officers and men, with 573 horses, left Halifax on ss. *Monterey*, for Cape Town. Also 121 men to fill up 'casualty list' of previous contingents. Steamship arrived at Cape Town, April 10.  
 May 12. Kroonstadt captured by Lord Roberts's Army.  
 May 17-18. Mafeking relieved.  
 May 22. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cabled to Governor-General: 'Congratulate Canada on great service rendered by Canadian Artillery in relief of Mafeking.'  
 May 27. Lord Roberts crossed the Vaal River.  
 June 5. Lord Roberts took possession of Pretoria.  
 July 23. Lord Roberts made a general advance from the position he had held in Pretoria.  
 August 4. Harrismith surrendered to the British.  
 September 1. Lord Roberts issued proclamation announcing the annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire.  
 September 11. Ex-President Kruger escapes to Lorenzo Marquez.  
 November 1. Troopship *Idaho* with a Canadian contingent from Africa arrived at Halifax.
1902. January 14. *Manhattan* (ss.) sailed from Halifax, having on board 454 officers and men of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles and 513 horses for Cape Town.  
 January 24. Troopship *Victorian* sailed from Halifax, having on board 440 officers and men of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and 454 horses; also 62 officers and men, Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C., and 30 horses.

The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian range, the plains of the North-west Territories, the great lakes and Hudson Bay and the Bay of Fundy, and the Mackenzie River and St. Lawrence River basins.

The great Laurentian lakes, five in number, form, with their connecting rivers, a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. They cover an area of about 100,000 square miles.

Other great lakes are Great Bear, 11,200 square miles; Great Slave, 10,100 square miles; Winnipeg, 9,400 square miles; and Athabaska, 4,400 square miles.

The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the United States; they contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet; Mount Brown, 16,000 feet; and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet.

The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence (with its tributaries, the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Richelieu and the Saguenay), the St. John, the Restigouche and the Miramichi rivers, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers emptying into the Arctic