

to allow the animals to be grouped as shewn in our picture. On the left are shewn the telegraph poles which mark the trail to Clarke's Crossing.

The lower pictures represent the bustle which occurs in camp on the occasion of a courier from the front being seen approaching. The entrenchment of the camp is one at which the troops worked hard to complete. The interior ditch is two feet deep, the exterior one four feet. The intervening parapet would accordingly be about 2ft. 6in. above the level of the prairie. We presume this form was adopted in order that the work might be more rapidly completed by earth being thrown up from both sides of the embankment at one time. The following account by a correspondent of the *Globe*, which, however, does not altogether correspond with Trooper Kershaw's description of the nature of the earthwork, will enable our readers to comprehend the circumstances and routine of the camp life of the troopers:

"The camp is pitched upon a high rise, all the men being encamped within an earthwork formed of prairie sod laid to a height of about four feet from the natural level; this height is increased along the inside by another foot or more, by the excavation caused by forming the fortification—Col. Denison lost no time in preparing this defence, and it is one from which an attack of five times the number of the Body Guard could have been successfully resisted. Besides the main earthwork, a smaller one, V-shape, at the distance of about 100 yards, covering one front, had been constructed, to which outposts were sent or retreated in case of an alarm. On the alarm being sounded, each man throws himself behind the earthworks which is apportioned off into sections, so that every trooper knows his place in case of an attack, and confusion is not known. Twice within one week a night alarm was sounded, and the alacrity with which the men were at their posts reflects the highest credit upon officer and man. Col. Denison, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, is beloved by his men, in fact it could not be otherwise, for he possesses the mesmeric power of instilling martial enthusiasm to such an extent that even non-combatants are affected by his influence. The troops were very crowded, occupying, all told, ten tents. A and B troop had six tents, in each tent there were ten men, and inasmuch as every man must have his accoutrements and saddle at his head, space was very cramped. In addition there was an hospital tent, officers' tent, mess tent, and tent for stores. The magazine was on the earthworks the entrance to which was closely guarded."

The Body Guard later on left this camp to join Gen. Middleton's command. The capture of White Cap by a detachment was the most stirring incident the Body Guard have had a chance to experience.

VIEWS OF QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

The first of the illustrations forwarded us by Mr. Urnston represent the camp of the 91st. Batt. of Infantry, commanded by Lt.-Col. Scott, M.P., at Qu'Appelle Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first tent on the left of the flag-staff is that which the commanding officer occupied. The second view shows the situation of the Mounted Police post at Fort Qu'Appelle, said to be situated in one of the most picturesque localities to be found in Canada. In the foreground are seen the Simcoe Foresters on the line of march to join General Middleton's command.

SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD.

The humorous scenes depicted on page 84 are from sketches sent us by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, whose headquarters are at the New Garrison, Toronto. The first represents the extreme caution used by a gunner belonging to "B" Battery, an outpost sentry, in approaching his own blanket and waterproof sheet, the whereabouts of which he had forgotten, and which, in the early dawn, seemed to him to assume the proportions of a blood-thirsty Indian. The second shows Superintendent Herchmer, of the Mounted Police, meditating on the situation under the influence of a soothing pipe. This officer, who retired with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the militia, formerly commanded No. 2 Company of the Provisional Battalion of Infantry forming part of the garrison of Winnipeg, and on the final disbandment of that force in 1876 he obtained his present appointment in the Mounted Police. At the battle of Cut Knife Creek, by all accounts, he did good service, while the detachment of Mounted Police he commanded fought equally well.

UNKIND animadversions have appeared in the press against General Strange, whose record is, however, proof against such attacks. His force was not equal to the defeat of Big Bear, who had superior numbers and the advantage of position.

LARMOUR'S PORTABLE RIFLE PITS.

Major Larmour, who was good enough to supply us with the photographs from which our illustrations of his invention that appeared last week were drawn is by no means dogmatically sure that he has already accomplished the best possible application of a suggested defence which has no inconsiderable claim to merit and originality; and he courts discussion and criticism with a view to the attainment of as perfect an implement as can be secured. Already one gentleman has written to the Toronto papers suggesting that if these portable rifle pits were placed upon wheels they could, on the velocipede plan, be more readily be utilized.

Our own impression is that this particular invention would be found of great practical utility if employed by troops having just such work before them as fell to General Middleton's gallant soldiers at Fish Creek and Batoche. For ordinary field manoeuvres they would, in all probability, be found too cumbersome to be available; but in the attack upon an enemy entrenched, as at the places above mentioned, they would ensure success at a minimum cost of life. One hundred skirmishers so protected might have advanced without injury to a position not twenty yards distant from the enemy's rifle pits, and, under cover of a vigorous fire such as they could deliver in the very teeth of the enemy, their supports and even the reserve might have been brought up, in extended order, behind them. If it had been necessary still to maintain a rifle fire, three men could have obtained shelter by lying down behind one of Major Larmour's implements laid horizontally on the ground. However, on the arrival of the supports in the fighting line, the attacking party would have been strong enough in force and near enough to the enemy's defences for a charge with the bayonet to have been made under circumstances decidedly favorable.

The idea of providing special protection for troops advancing to storm a position is not altogether new, for readers of classic lore will remember how the ancients used to compose what they termed "the tortoise" by a company in close formation locking their shields together above their heads, and in that manner advancing secure against the missiles rained upon them from the ramparts of the place to be assaulted. Major Larmour's plan of presenting an inclined surface to the enemy's bullets is the most valuable principle of his invention, and we can conceive of an extension of its application by which still more might be accomplished than by providing these attacking shields ("portable rifle pits" seems a misnomer) for individual soldiers. Suppose, for instance, the fighting line of the troops attacking had their advance covered by portable forts, on the same plan, each sufficient to protect an entire company, and which might be carried or pushed forward on wheels by a few of the men sheltered behind them.

Such portable forts advanced steadily en echelon, might keep up a furious cross fire upon the enemy, under cover of which sufficient troops could be brought up quite close. Indeed, gatling guns so protected could be advanced to close quarters with the foe. Such a defence would, of course, be of very little avail in cases where the enemy were provided with artillery; the plan, however, seems well adapted to just such operations as occupied Gen. Middleton's forces three tedious days at Batoche, and it is to be hoped that the Militia Department will deem it to the public interest to have a series of practical experiments made by the proper authorities.

A MEMBER of the Civil Service at Ottawa furnishes us with the following conundrum, having a double answer:—

Louis Riel.—Why is he like a leg of mutton?

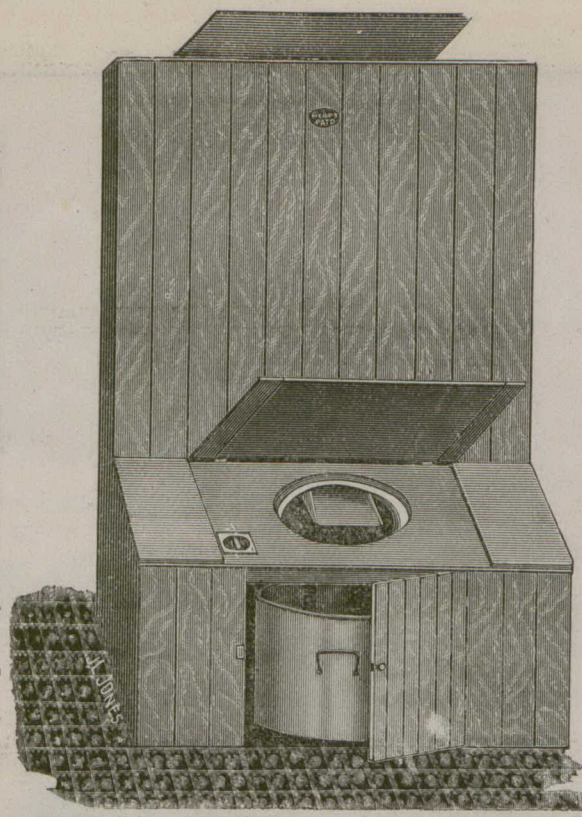
(1) Because it is a case of "cut and come again."

(2) If you wish to see him properly served you should let him hang.

A LETTER dated Battleford, May 22nd, has been received by Bandmaster Robinson, of the 13th Battalion Band, from his son, Gunner Geo. Robinson, of "B" (Hamilton) Battery, who was in the Cut Knife Creek fight. The writer reiterates many interesting facts in regard to the fight as to the loss to the rebels, and which have already appeared. He further states that the loss to the enemy would have been much larger had the Battery had their own nine-pounder guns instead of the old North-West seven-pounders, which were so old and dilapidated that their carriages broke down. He speaks in the highest terms of the management and manoeuvring of the troops during the fight by Col. Otter.

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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

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Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Leading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of

Interest. Also a two-page Cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

No. 9 published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their dinner before Batoche; Major Larmour's Portable Rifle Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brantford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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