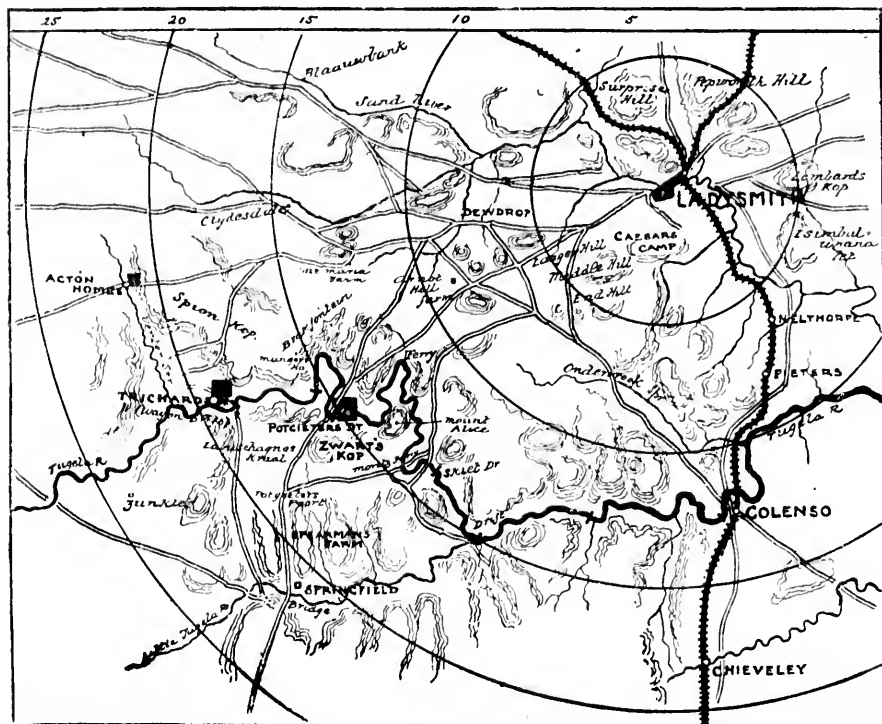


General Buller's Second Effort to Relieve Ladysmith 133

attempted by the Boers may be fairly taken as proof that, in spite of our ill success, the enemy's own loss had been extremely heavy, and that the courage of our troops had made a great impression. The second attempt to relieve Ladysmith had thus finally and decisively failed. The whole loss probably exceeded a thousand, that of officers being fearful.

of the Household Cavalry, the Carabineers, and the New Zealanders, supported by four guns, on January 19th to the north-east, and by a movement of the Remington Scouts two miles nearer to Norval's Pont. The new positions were secured without fighting. A lyddite howitzer was shelling the Boers round Colesberg, and on January 20th a cable tram to the top of Coleskop



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MAP OF THE DISTRICT WEST OF LADYSMITH.

To Illustrate the Capture of Spion Kop by Sir Charles Warren, and to Show Distances from Ladysmith of Important Positions.

In Warren's and Lyttelton's forces together there were twenty-seven officers killed, thirty-three wounded, and six missing. Of the killed, six fell of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, with four officers wounded in the same force.

On taking a final review of the scene of warfare, we find General French still actively at work endeavouring to encompass the enemy at Colesberg by an advance

was in working order, conveying ammunition, stores, and water to the British gunners on the hill. On January 24th, General French in person made a strong reconnaissance with a force of all arms on his extreme left flank, threatening the Boer communications with the Orange River by approaching their position at Rietfontein, nine miles beyond Colesberg on the Waggon Bridge road. The enemy were shelled by howitzers and