inal sovereigns, and also of Charlemagne, the Emperor of the Romans. From the army list we learn that he served in India in 1857 and we learn that he served in India in 1857 and 1858, and was present at the actions of Chonda, Sultanpore and Dhorwroa, siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Korsee, Nawabgunge, Seragunge, affairs of 23rd and 29th July, passage of the Gumtne at Sultan-pore, including affairs of 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th August, and Doadpore, 20th Octo-ber. In all he served in thirteen engagements, and was mentioned four times in dispatches and was mentioned four times in dispatches, and wears a medal and clasp. On the evacu-tion of Quebec in 1861, Col. Strange was commissioned to form and command the first gar-rison of Canadian artillery. He established, upon enduring foundations, the schools of gunnery in which so many have been trained for service in different capacities, and especially as artillerists, and the efficiency of the batteries now at the front is largely owing to the fact that the Government has adopted the more important recommendations which he, as inspector of artillery, has seen fit to make. He is a man of marked will power, a disciplinarian, and yet one whose commands are not unkindly enforced. He went to Kingston at the time the batteries were transferred, in June, 1880. In the spring of 1882 he got his promotion, and soon after left the service. He was chief factor in the organization of the Military Colonization Campany, whose ranch is about thirty-five miles from Calgary. His is about thirty-five miles from Calgary. His wife and the younger members of the family did not leave for their new home, "Nomoka," until last year. His children numbered six, of whom four are living. Two sons accom-panied him to the North-West—Harry Bland Strange and Alexander Wilmot Strange. The former is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and the latter of the Ontario Agricul-tural College. Major-General Strange has tural College. Major-General Strange has in his possession an old Bible (1689), which contains the history of the birth of Sir. R. Strange, and of his father and others in the is'and of Orkney.

## THE FUNERALS OF TWO OF THE HEROES OF BATOCHE.

THE solemn scenes presented by two public funerals within the space of a week brought vividly home to the people of Toronto their intimate connection with the events transpiring in the North-West. All classes united in showing honor to the memory of these soldiers who had fallen on the battlefield, and respect and sympathy for their bereaved relatives. The body of Lieut. Wm. Fitch having arrived first, the funeral took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult. That of Private Moor, of the same battalion, was first appointed to be held on Sunday last, but the detention by a fog of the C. P. R. steamer conveying the corpse from Port Arthur to Owen Sound, obliged a postponement till Monday, which proved a great disappointment to the thousands who had turned out to join the procession or to witness its solemn progress. Each funeral took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the Royal Grenadiers furnishing the firing party and the Toronto Field Battery a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses, for the conveyance of the corpse. Though all the city corps turned out spontaneously, each funeral partook of a brigade character, the troops being commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison, D. A. G., commanding No. 2 District. The view of the grave given in our illustration is of that which received the remains of Lieut. Fitch. In all other respects the representations apply to either of the solemn occasions. The floral tributes were in both cases unusually numerous and of highly artistic design. Our artist has endeavored to reproduce from the excellent photograph furnished by Mr. Dixon the one at the top of the page sent by the officers of the Grenadiers to adorn the bier of Lieut. Fitch; and the representation of the pillow and crown at the bottom of the pige is intended to show those of identical design sent by the City Council to each of the bereaved families. We cannot close this brief notice of two events that deserve a fuller description than our space will admit of without referring to the subdued and considerate conduct of the large crowds who witnessed the procession, and to the orderly conduct of the persons who thronged the cemetery. Lieut. Fitch was shot through the heart in the celebrated bayonet charge on the third day. Private Scovell, of the same corps, wounded at the engagement on the first day, and who has now returned to his home in Toronto, gives the following personal account of the death of Private Moor :-"Our company was extended in skirmish-ing order, and the men were lying on the g ound a few paces distant from one another. The enemy, as far as we could judge, was from 75 to 100 yards distant. I had extended my arm to get a couple of cartridges when I The bullet passed through the my arm to get a couple of the same difference of the set of the bullet passed through the coat sleeve, through my arm, and then through the coat again. Here you can see the two holes in the cloth (producing the red coat). Poor Tom Moor was on my right rear, and the bullet, after disabling me, struck him on the head, and then glanced off. He lingered will the cloth that night, and then expired." until 11 o'clock that night, and then expired.

THE SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT, By Mr. J. W. Curzon, which we publish this week, were engraved by Mr. J. W. Bengough. They tell their own story well enough ; still, the following additional particulars may be deemed of interest. The "Grenadiers on piquet" after the battle of Batoche had to put in the night without blankets or greatcoats, notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain, because in their haste to cross from the left side of the river to the support of the troops engaged on the right bank they left everything but their arms and ammunition behind. Through "a lull in the fight" during the three days' investment of Batoche, the powder-stained soldiers would munch hard tack ; members of the 90th Batt. are represented in the sketch. "Getting through the graveyard" shows how, to quote a French expression, "in war nothing is sacred to a sapper" or a Grenadier. "Victory" shews members of the 90th and Royal Grenadiers exchanging congratulations. "Dinner under difficulties" forms the sequel to the subject represented in the frontispiece, two comrades of the Grenadiers reaching for refreshment out of the same canteen, which has been conveyed to them by the bugler. The "Winnipeg Field Battery waiting for orders" was sketched on the second day of the attack on Batoche. Lieut. Howard "working the gatling" exhibits the daring service rendered by that officer, who coolly kneels behind his machine and grinds away as if bearing a charmed life. The two gunners lying in rear of the gun have just brought up, under heavy fire, a fresh supply of ammunition, which the man to the left of the machine is about to introduce into its magazine.

In answer to General Middleton's call for the enlistment of recruits for the North-West force, 37 members of the Governor-General's Body Guard now stationed at Humboldt have offered their services. Twenty-two recruits have volunteered from Lieut.-Col. Turnbull's Quebec School of Cavalry.

INDICATIONS point to many of the Ontario corps getting home by Dominion Day. How most worthily to give them welcome and how best to permanently commemorate their patriotic services are now the general subjects of discussion.

MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON, whose portrait we published recently, gives readings in the Grand Opera House, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday of this week for the benefit of the North-West Soldiers' Fund. She is a charming reader, and possesses great personal attractions. Her tour will extend to the principal cities and towns of Ontario

THE Queen's Own are said to have been slighted by being left to perform garrison duty at Battleford, instead of being called upon to form part of Gen. Middleton's new expedition. An explanation of the apparent discrimination against the gallant corps is anxiously awaited by their many friends.

THE English fund in aid of the Canadian wounded now exceeds \$5,000.



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