

fallen out by the way. I assure you the care and distribution of this remedy gave me more trouble than all the others, and I was not sorry when my hospital sergeant with the little keg was outflanked, and the last of it was captured from me near Fort Pitt. At Winnipeg, as we marched through the town, a stout fellow fell out of the ranks from an epileptic seizure, and was left in hospital there. Another was left at Munroe's Harbor with symptoms of pneumonia, and another invalided at Swift Current. From Clark's Crossing two were sent back to Saskatoon Hospital, one because of a scalded leg, the other on account of febrile symptoms. I mention these cases to show how few were left behind, out of a Battalion of nearly 400 men hurriedly mustered with scarcely any selection.

Towards the end of the railway journey, and during our camp at Swift Current, several similar cases of a mild form of ophthalmia arose; in which the conjunctiva of first one eye was inflamed, followed in about a week by the other taking on a similar condition, when the first affected organ gradually recovered its normal condition after another week, and the second a week later, so that the disease ran its course in both eyes in about three weeks. Both the orbital and tarsal mucous membranes conjunctival were much congested, there was little pain or intolerance of light, the disease giving less inconvenience to the possessor of it than appearances would lead one to suppose, many of the patients continuing to do duty throughout the attack. After seeing about a dozen cases, I became quite interested by its migratory character and watched for, and tried to prevent the affection of the second eye, but unsuccessfully. It was treated with astringents, opiates and goggles. I looked upon it as parasitic.

Several cases of rheumatism occurred on board the steamer Northcote, on her trip down the south branch of the Saskatchewan, from Saskatchewan Ferry to Clark's Crossing, a trip which took is twelve days instead of four as we had expected. It surprising that there was not more sickness, as the men were crowded into the hold of the steamer which was only deep enough to allow of the sitting posture, upon a loose open flooring, under which were several inches of foul bilge water; while they were subjected to occasional urinal irrigations, leaking through the deck from the horses above,

which made its occupation disgusting in the extreme and intolerable.

After a day or two a move was made to the barges, which the Northcote towed on either side laden with fodder. By building walls of bags of oats, bales of hay and hard-tack, around their sides for protection from fire from the banks, and spreading tarpaulin between them at night, a tolerably comfortable pit was made. This tarpaulin was removed during the day, so that the sun and air might purify the pit, and the men be exposed to their healthful influence.

At Batoche a number of gunshot wounds in various parts of the body, came under my observation and care.

Case I.—Private B—, Midland Battalion, a strong, tall, athletic young man, who was the first to fall in the advance on the rifle pits at Batoche, on the 12th of May, 1885. Was struck in the left thigh, on its outer and posterior part, about three inches below the trochanter major; the ball passing inwards and forwards through the limb, emerging therefrom at its inner side, at the fold where thigh and scrotum meet; passing onwards through the scrotum, in which it made a ragged wound at its exit, tearing the tunica vaginalis, and causing hernia of the right testicle, the glandular structure of which was considerably lacerated. The wound in the thigh was probed to find clothing or other foreign matter, after which it was syringed with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and dressed with a weak compress of carbolized gauze dusted with iodoform, held in position by a spica bandage. The edges of the wound of the scrotum were pared and brought together by sutures, after the damaged testicle had been returned to take its chance of recovery. The next day the wounds were dressed and presented nothing unusual in appearance, excepting that the scrotum was considerably swollen and œdematous. On the second day after the injury, he was sent by steamer Northcote up the river Saskatchewan, to the base hospital at Saskatoon, where, according to a published account of the scrotum part of his injury, by Dr. Jas. Bell of Montreal, he passed through many dangerous sequences, including urinary infiltration and sloughing of a great portion of the scrotum—but finally recovered. The right testicle which had been so severely injured made good repair, and was well