

as lieutenant, his connection with the local field battery, with which he went to the front on the break-out of the rebellion. He served as brigade major until after the capture of Batoche, during the siege of which, it may be remembered, he did good service by directing from his elevated position on the roof of the church the fire of our guns upon the enemy's position. General Middleton conferred upon him the honor and responsibility of commanding the escort which brought Riel in safe custody to Regina, where the prisoner was handed over to the custody of the civil authorities. Capt. Young then proceeded to Winnipeg on leave, where, we believe, he still remains with his family.

THE INTELLIGENCE CORPS,

so named because it is composed of Dominion Land Surveyors whose "occupation's gone" for this season at any rate, was supposed to have been organized with a view to furnish trustworthy guides to Gen. Middleton from a body whose experience had made them well acquainted with the topography of the country. They are uniformed, equipped and armed in a manner similar to the cowboy cavalry of whom illustrations are given on another page, and have so far, from all accounts, been fully employed in the same manner as Boulton's and French's scouts. At Batoche they took a hand in, and one member of the corps, Mr. A. W. Kippen, was killed.

PRIVATE R. R. HARDISTY,

of the 90th Battalion of Rifles, Winnipeg, who was born at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District, June 6th, 1863, and killed at Batoche on Monday, May 11th, was the eldest son of the late W. L. Hardisty, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company. He was educated at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He was a clerk in Sheriff Inkster's office, and subsequently joined the Canadian contingent to the Sudan, returning just in time to go to the North-West with his battalion. He was a tall, well-built man. He had many friends in Montreal, being a nephew of the Hon. D. A. Smith, late a member of Parliament, and now one of the most influential directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

COL. SERGT. WINTER,

whose portrait we present in the uniform he wore in Egypt, where he fought in the well-contested battle of Kassassin, is an employé of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He is, we believe, a native of Prescott, Ont., where he resided until he received his appointment at Ottawa. In the battle of Cut Knife Creek he was shot through the nose; but Private Cunningham, of the same corps, who passed through Toronto on Monday last in obedience to a summons to resume his duties in the Fisheries Department, informed a representative of this paper that Sergt. Winter was thoroughly convalescent, had been returned to duty, and that his very prepossessing appearance has not in the least been spoiled by the enemy's bullet. Our artist had no small difficulty in reproducing, so as to do justice to the photographer, a subject of such very fair complexion.

MR. AND MRS. GOWANLOCK,

whose relatives reside at Parkdale, were among the earliest victims of the Indian rising at Frog Lake. Mr. Cameron, one of the prisoners who escaped from Big Bear, recites the horrors of the affair as follows:

"Mrs. Gowanlock was with Mrs. Delaney, having left her own house three miles away on the first news of the trouble. The two women were walking to camp with Gowanlock and Mr. Delaney, when the two latter were shot. Gowanlock fell dying in his wife's arms. The Indians then brought the women to camp."

The female prisoners were afterwards purchased of the Indians by two loyal half-breeds, which generous action secured them from the personal ill-treatment which the rascally false reports telegraphed to the Ontario papers gave abundant cause to fear had been their fate.

PRIVATE ARTHUR DOBBS,

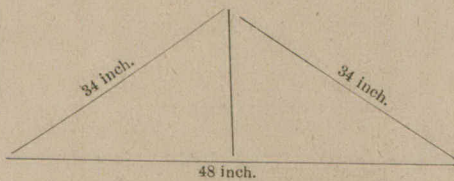
one of the killed at Cut Knife Creek, was formerly a soldier in the army. He was well-known to the residents of Manitoba, having filled the position of butler at Government House during the period when the Hon. A. Morris was lieutenant-governor. He has latterly been employed as instructor of the Indian Industrial School at Battleford, established in the building which was formerly the Government House, before Battleford was supplanted by Regina. The building is that of which the roof is seen in the foreground of the sketch. The last letter received from poor Dobbs was addressed to

his brother-in-law, Mr. John E. Wood, of Brampton. It is dated April 25, and gives an account of the relief of Battleford by Col. Otter's brigade and previous events of the siege. The writer speaks of his having joined the Battleford Volunteer Rifles—who were armed and equipped but not uniformed—and of the general inspection held by Col. Otter, at which he warned the corps that they would soon be wanted to take the field on account of their personal knowledge of the country. Poor Dobbs gives an idea of the state of affairs antecedent to the arrival of the troops, when he mentions "this is the second night I have had my boots off, going on four weeks." He adds, "I am poorer now than ever I was." Sad to say, this gallant soldier soon after left a widow and young family absolutely dependent upon whatever provision the Government decides to make in such cases.

APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

No II.

In No. 9 we gave a page of illustrations from a drawing by Mr. J. Humme showing how little technical knowledge is required to apply temporary relief to the wounded. As in the previous representations, all the bandages shewn in this picture are formed with a piece of white cotton cut in the form of a right angled triangle, the base of which is four feet, the shorter sides being 34 inches, as shewn below:



When properly folded this forms a square three-inch package, inside of which should be packed two small patches of cotton prepared with an ointment composed of three parts of carbolic acid and ten parts of tallow, together with two tufts of clean cotton wadding. This package should be covered with a water-proof envelope and carried in the haversack. In cases where two smaller bandages are found more useful than one large one, the cotton may be cut in two equal halves. A rifle ball often makes two wounds, one where it enters the body, and the other where its exit is made. The small patches prepared with ointment are placed on the wound first, over it the tufts of wadding, and then the bandage.

For wounds in the neck (fig. 14), the forehead (fig. 22, 29), for simple flesh wounds of the limbs (fig. 18, 26, 27), or for the fastening of splints or substitutes thereof in case of shattered bones, the cloth is folded into a six-inches wide strap (fig. 16). In figures 24, 28, 32 it is used in this shape as a support for a wounded arm. For wounds in the head the cloth is arranged in turban shape as in fig. 21. Fig. 15 and 23 show the bandaging of wounded feet; stumps of shot off or amputated arms or legs are dressed in a similar manner (fig. 30). In case of severe wounding of the arm the bandage is arranged as in fig. 17. Fig. 20 shews the bandaging of breast wounds and fig. 13 of wounds in the back. In fig. 32 and 33 the two halves of the cloth are used in bandaging a wounded shoulder; in cases of wounds in the hip the bandaging is similar (fig. 31) but it requires a whole cloth and a belt. In cases of broken bones the limb has to be splinted. Proper splints on the battlefield are out of the question, but sabres, bayonets, or their scabbards and rifles are used instead, or fagots of small branches (fig. 16), or even a bundle of reeds and coarse grass. For adjusting the same the cloth and leather straps of rifles and knapsacks, sword-belts, etc., are available.

"THE CAPTURE OF BATOCHÉ"

is the subject of a finely executed colored picture of large size, an advance sheet of which has been received. It is drawn in accordance with sketches of the locality and incidents of the engagement furnished by Mr. F. W. Curzon, the special artist of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL with General Middleton, Sergt. Grundy, and others; and the picture itself, which has been lithographed in five colors, has been seen and approved by Private Kane, of the Royal Grenadiers, and others who took part in the action. The various troops that participated in the engagement, including the Royal Grenadiers, the Midland Battalion, the two field batteries, the 90th Battalion, the Gatling corps, and the scouts, have all a fair share in the representation of an incident which should possess historic interest for all loyal Canadians. This picture, which is published by the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, may be obtained of any bookseller or newsdealer.

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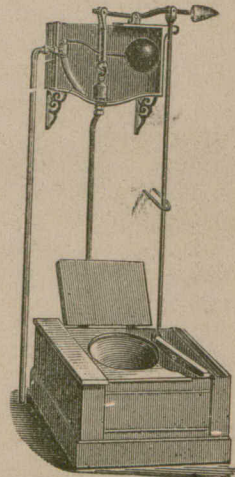
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