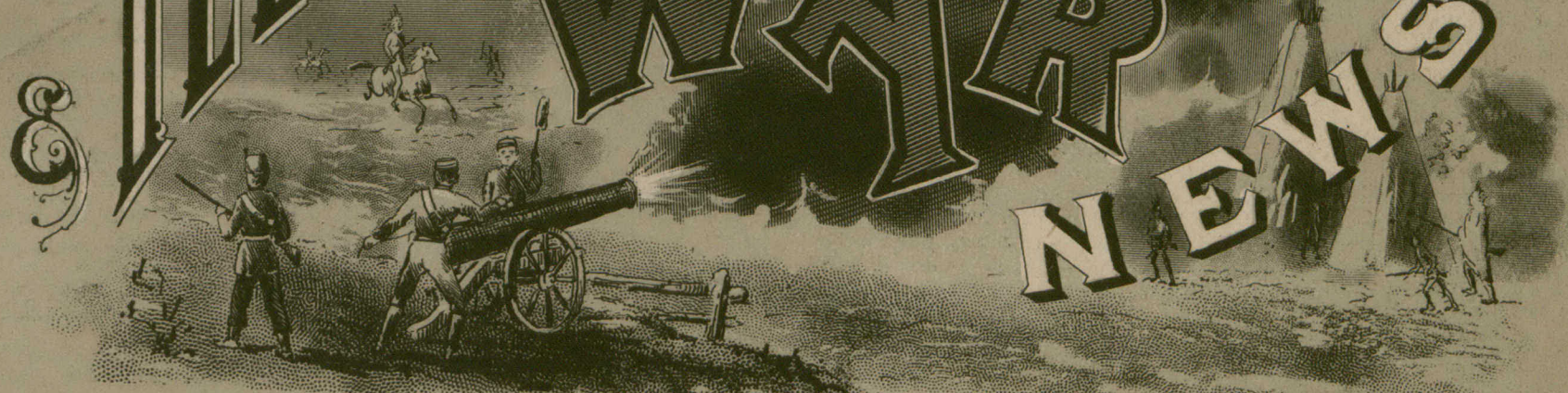


# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 12.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

RESCUE OF MRS. GOWANLOCK AND MRS. DELANEY BY A PARTY OF SCOUTS.

"Mackay (of Battleford) with ten others started to follow the trail. On Wednesday night they surprised the breeds with whom the ladies were. They galloped into camp and disarmed them."—Fort Pitt despatch to the *Mail*.

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faith.

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All letters on business subjects should be directed  
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Toronto."

TORONTO, JUNE 20TH, 1885.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

In order that persons residing in coun-  
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ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

**THE SITUATION AT THE  
FRONT.**

is not quite as satisfactory as it appeared  
last week, Big Bear having apparently  
eluded the pursuing troops, who have had  
a hard time in chasing him. The most  
brilliant incident of the pursuit is the  
gallant fight made by the police and scouts  
under Inspector Steele. Meantime, the  
men seem pretty well sick of the campaign,  
or rather the concluding experience of it,  
and are anxious to be ordered home.

Not much progress has been made thus  
far in recruiting among the corps at the  
front for men willing to enrol for con-  
tinuous service until November. It may  
therefore be necessary to retain for duty  
some of the corps now in the field.  
Toronto, June 17, 4 p.m.

**OUR NEXT NUMBER**

will contain several illustrations sent us by  
Mr. F. W. Curzon, our special artist with  
Gen. Middleton's command; a view of the  
camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at  
the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal; some  
capital sketches furnished from Battleford  
and vicinity, by Corporal Davis, of the  
Foot Guards, and Mr. W. D. Smith, in-  
cluding a view of the bridge across the  
Battle River built by the Queen's Own;  
a view of the hospital at Saskatoon, by  
Mr. King; and also various portraits and  
scenes of general interest. In the supple-  
ment will be produced an authentic "Plan  
of position at Battle of Batoche," from a  
sketch made by Messrs Burrows and  
Denny, of the Surveyors' Intelligence  
Corps.

**THE QUESTION OF PEN-  
SIONS.**

THERE is one matter in connection with  
the suppression of the rebellion that  
fairly promises to be considered entirely  
without political bias. The attitude of  
the Opposition may to some extent be  
calculated on from the following paragraph  
which recently appeared in the *Globe* :—

"There is some possibility that cases of  
great hardship caused by the rebellion  
will be overlooked both by the Govern-  
ment and the charitable public. The  
case of Private Dobbs of the Battleford  
rifles is in point. He was killed at Cut  
Knife Hill, leaving a wife and three chil-  
dren at Battleford absolutely penniless.  
The widow and orphans are no doubt at  
the present time protected against actual  
starvation, but what of the future? The  
State has taken the natural protector from  
the family, and the State should supply  
his place. Mrs. Dobbs should receive a  
pension for the remainder of her life."

Though it is satisfactory to perceive a  
disposition on the part of a leading organ  
of the Opposition to advocate a generous  
consideration of such claims, the public  
will be glad to know that the law is plain  
as to the responsibility resting upon the  
Government to provide for the families of  
those militiamen who have been killed or  
disabled on actual service. The *Regula-  
tions and Orders for the Militia, 1883*,  
provide as follows :—

"995. When any officer or man is killed  
in actual service, or dies from wounds or  
disease contracted on actual service, pro-  
vision shall be made for his wife and  
family out of the public funds.

"996. And all cases of permanent dis-  
ability arising from injuries received or  
illness contracted on actual service shall  
be reported on by a Medical Board, and  
compensation awarded, under such regula-  
tions as may be made from time to time  
by the Governor in Council."

As regards those temporarily incapaci-  
tated from returning to their civil voca-  
tions, the Regulations provide that officers  
shall, after discharge from actual service,  
continue to receive the pay and the allow-  
ances of their rank. A non-commissioned  
officer or private, however, under similar  
circumstances receives, whether in hos-  
pital or at home, one dollar a day, which  
is double the amount of a private's pay on  
actual service.

Cases arising from death or per-  
manent disability contracted on service  
necessarily require that the proper proofs  
should be forwarded to Headquarters  
before action can take place for the  
relief of those interested. We trust,  
however, that the Militia Department  
will, in this particular branch of its  
onerous duties, continue to act with the  
energy which has characterized it since the  
troops were first ordered out, so that no  
public scandal may arise by delay in  
satisfying the just claims of those entitled  
to be placed on the pension list. In such  
cases he "gives twice who gives quickly."

**OFFICERS ON THE WIMBLE-  
DON TEAM.**

SOME ill-natured curmudgeon over the  
*nom de plume* of "Rifleman" again finds  
fault, through the columns of the *Globe*,  
with the expenditure involved in the send-  
ing of a Canadian team to Wimbledon.  
In this last effusion he offers the following  
criticism on the team for 1885 :—

In support of my former communi-  
cations over the *nom de plume* "Rifleman,"  
showing the useless expenditure of the  
public funds on pleasure trips to England  
by non-combatant riflemen, in looking  
over the published list of the Wimbledon  
team for 1885, there are only 9 out of the  
20 composing the team combatants, or  
men using the rifle as a weapon of defence;  
8 of the number are commissioned officers  
and 3 are staff sergeants, and have, there-  
fore, no use for a rifle.

Is it possible that it never occurred to  
"Rifleman" that it was necessary for  
officers to acquire a practical knowledge  
of the use of the rifle in order to be able  
to instruct their men with success, or that  
the example presented by their personal  
skill as marksmen would create emulation  
throughout the grades of rank beneath

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**P. BURNS.**

them? Has "Rifleman" not read how Staff-Sergt. Mitchell made it lively for the enemy at Batoche, or how Capt. Forrest took up the rifle of poor young Ferguson, the first man killed at Fish Creek, and avenged his death by shooting the half-breed who slew him, carrying the weapon throughout the remainder of the day and doing good service? Why indeed should officers like Col. Blaine of the 62nd, whose career is sketched elsewhere, forego when they attain the honor of wearing a sword, all the *prestige* which they may have acquired while they carried a rifle among the rank and file? It is just such practical soldiers as these that Canada wants as her representatives at Wimbledon, and it would be the most mistaken policy imaginable to attempt to cultivate an impression in the militia service that an intimate personal acquaintance with the rifle and skill in its use were undesirable qualifications for officers to possess.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

RESCUE OF MRS. GOWANLOCK AND MRS. DELANEY.

THESE ladies at the time of their rescue by a party of ten scouts under one McKay, of Battleford, were encamped with the party of loyal half-breeds who had befriended them, and with whom they escaped from Big Bear. special to the *Mail* says:—

"McKay, with ten others, started to follow the trail. On Wednesday night they surprised the breeds with whom the ladies were. They galloped into camp and disarmed them."

The account goes on to say how, on learning the way in which the party had protected the ladies, their arms were returned to the worthy owners of them. The leader of the scouts who restored the prisoners to civilization, is doubtless the gentleman referred to in the following Battleford item in the *Winnipeg Sun*:—

"Mr. Angus McKay, formerly in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's business at Pitt, was made the recipient of a heavy gold ring, bearing his monogram, as a tribute of the esteem in which the Mounted Police stationed at that place hold him, and as a slight acknowledgment of the many acts of kindness they had received at his hands while stationed there."

THE COWBOY BRIGADE.

WE are indebted to Mr. J. D. Hutchinson for the following description of the departure of Capt. Stewart's command from Fort McLeod:

"Headed by their youthful but intrepid commander, Capt Stewart, the Rocky Mountain Rangers presented quite a formidable appearance as they left McLeod, amid the loud huzzas of the garrison. Their tanned faces were almost hidden beneath the shade of huge Spanish sombreros, strapped on for 'grim death.' Around many of their necks were silk handkerchiefs, which, besides being an embellishment, prevented the irritation of their coarse brown duck, or 'Montana broadcloth,' coats. Over pants of the same material were drawn a pair of chaps (leather overalls). Crossbelts pregnant with cartridges, a 'six shooter,' sheath knife, a Winchester slung across the pommel of the saddle, and a 'lariat' coiled at the tree, completed the belligerent outfit. Mounted on 'bronchos,' good for from sixty to a hundred miles a day, they soon disappeared in the distance; the loud clanking of bits and jingling of their huge Mexican spurs now gave place to the clatter of hoofs and the rattling of the transportation waggons."

*A propos* of the "broncho," which is the horse of Montana and the contiguous region of the Canadian North-West, the *Santa Fe Democrat* has the following remarks:—

"The broncho is what the cowboys call 'high-strung.' If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up on his apex. We rode a broncho once. He didn't travel far; but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and derrick, but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins, and delivered a volley of heels and hardware straight out from the shoulder. Therecoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally, he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmament and split up through the hushed ethereal until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could

distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell in a little heap, about 100 yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar box and carried us to the hospital. They looked pityingly at us--the attendant surgeons marvelled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash-up; but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead, and held our peace."

Capt. Stewart, to whom was given special authority to enrol American citizens in the corps of rangers that he organized, is largely interested in an extensive stock ranche. He formerly resided at Ottawa, where he commanded the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, a troop well-mounted and efficient beyond the average of volunteer cavalry. Having received an excellent portrait of him from Mr. Topley, we hope to present it in our next issue. The Rangers are 150 strong, every man being mounted, and the corps has four officers.

FORT CARLTON,

it will be remembered, which was simply a post of the Hudson Bay Company, was accidentally burned down by Col. Irvine's police during their retreat upon Prince Albert after the battle of Duck Lake. It now presents a very sorry appearance; but the situation is obviously deemed of importance, as Colonel Irvine received orders to station thirty police at this point to guard the crossing. The Royal Grenadiers, "C" Company of the Infantry School, "A" Battery, with scouts, and transport waggons, under the command of Col. Van Straubenzie, reached Carlton in the afternoon of May 25, after a march of 32 miles from Batoche. Thence the artillery and infantry proceeded by steamer to Prince Albert, the mounted men escorting the waggons by trail. The ruins of the building on the right of the camp show where the quarters of the company's officers used to be. Nearer to the foreground will be seen scattered piles of cordwood.

VIEW OF BATTLEFORD.

The panoramic view of a locality in which so much of the interest of the campaign has centred will be an acceptable picture to every one who has relatives or friends in the North-West Field Force, seeing that almost every corps engaged actually at the front has already been to Battleford or will probably visit the place *en route* for home. Mr. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of "C" Company, was good enough to send us two other sketches, for which we hope to find a place very shortly. The following references to the numbers distinguishing particular points in the present view will be found convenient.

1. Direction of Cut Knife Hill, where Poundmaker's camp was when attacked by Col. Otter's flying column.
2. Valley of Battle River.
3. New Town of Battleford.
4. Camp of the Queen's Own Rifles.
5. Camp of "B" Battery, Canadian Artillery.
6. Camp of "C" Company, Infantry School Cor, s, and Governor-General's Body Guard.
7. Camp of the North-West Mounted Police.
8. Battleford fort and police barracks.
9. Refugee settlers and half-breeds encamped outside the stockade.
10. North Branch of the Saskatchewan River.
11. Trail to crossing.
12. Brigade office.
13. Officers' mess ("B" Battery).
14. Site of bridge and ferry concealed by hill.
15. Site of Relief Expedition's first camp.
16. Look-out post on roof of old Government House.
17. Fort Otter, occupied by fifty men of the Queen's Own Rifles, under Capt. Brown.

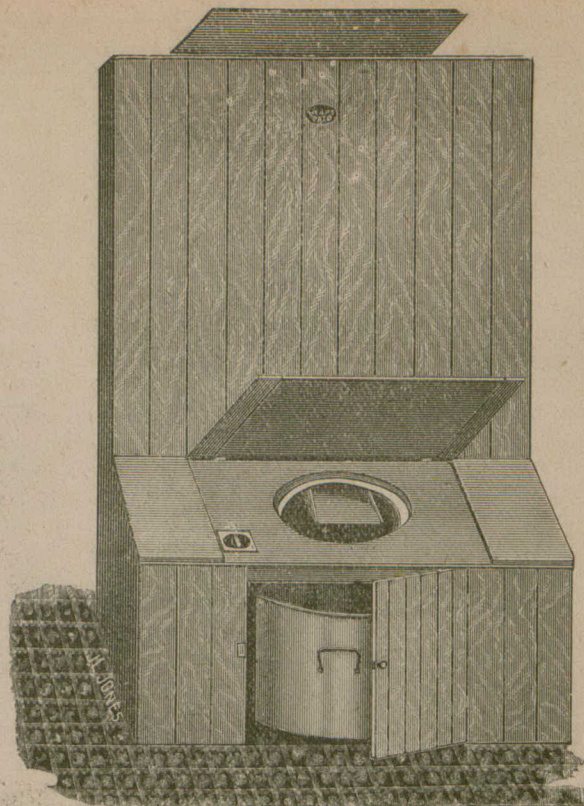
PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

CAPT. GEO. H. YOUNG,

whom our picture represents in the uniform of the Dufferin Rifles of Canada, is the only son of the Rev. George Young, D.D., of Brantford, who may be termed the father of Methodism in the Canadian North-West. He entered the Winnipeg customhouse in 1871, and remained in the service until 1882, by which time he had accumulated sufficient money by real estate transactions to retire. He married in 1876 the daughter of Mr. Fawcett, a Methodist missionary at High Bluff. He received his military education at the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, and while in the custom house held a commission in the Field Battery as lieutenant. This he resigned to accept the command of the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, which he raised and organized. On leaving Winnipeg to reside at Brantford, in 1882, he retired with his rank, but soon after was appointed a lieutenant in the Dufferin Rifles. Since his return to Manitoba, he has resumed,

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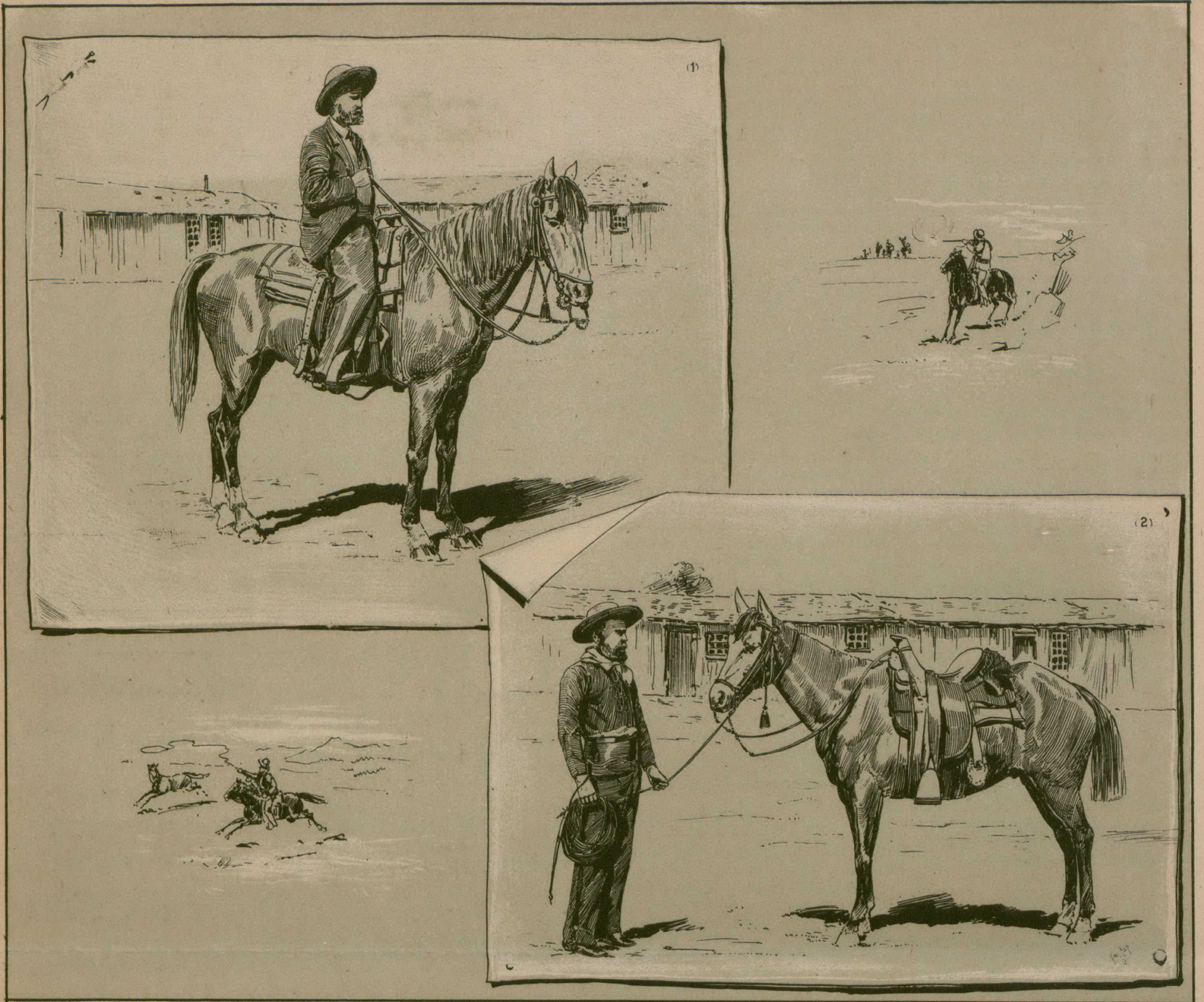
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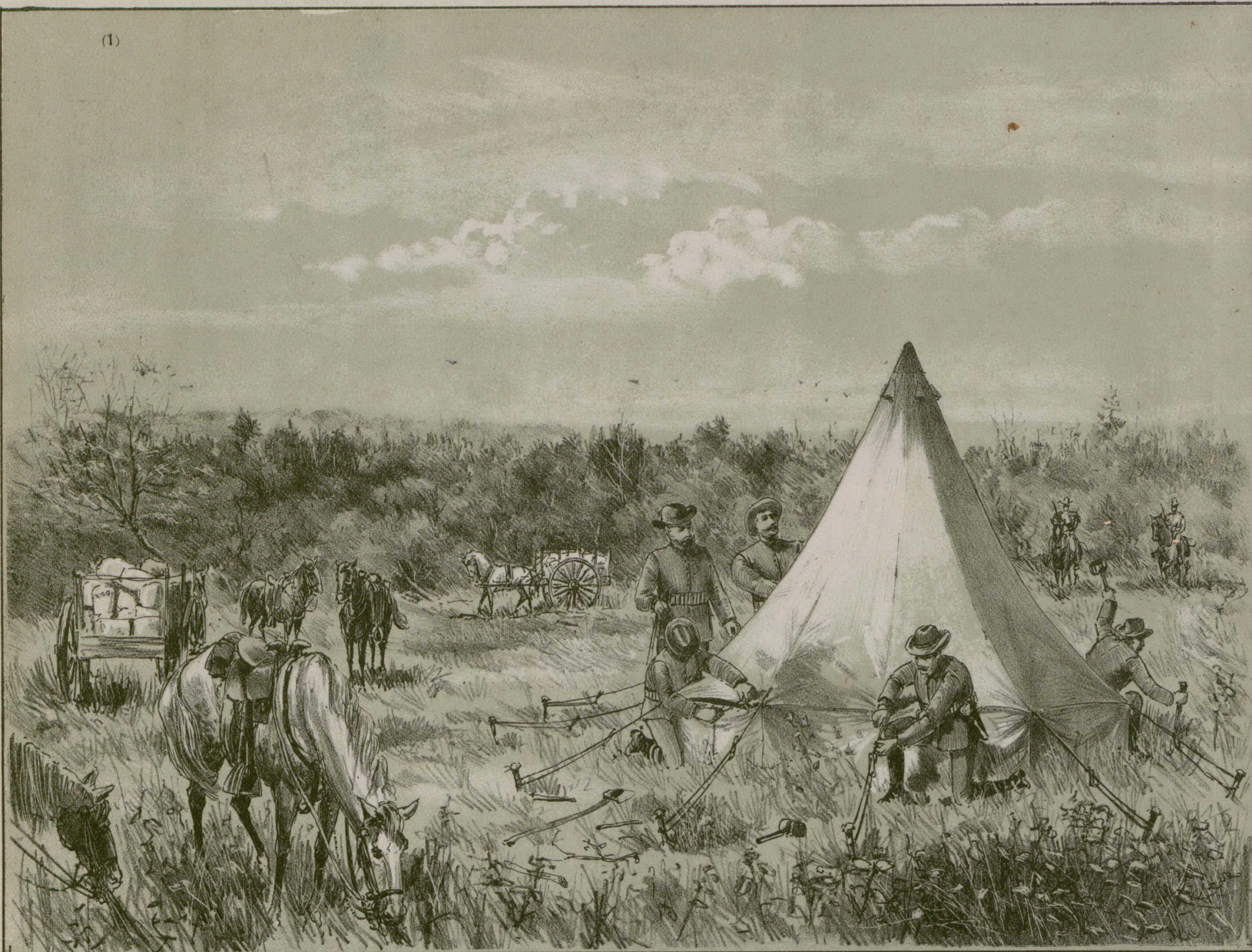
The Sale will commence on and after the 26th inst.



THE COWBOY BRIGADE.

(1) Lord Boyle, Captain commanding the Rocky Mountain Rangers; (2) Adjutant Campbell, of the same corps; from photographs by Anderton, of Medicine Hat. (3) Capt. Stewart's Cowboy Cavalry, from a sketch by Mr. J. D. White.

(1)



(2)



SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT.

*(Drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags by Mr. F. W. Ourzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's command.)*

(1) Camp of the Intelligence Corps, composed of Dominion Land Surveyors, at Batoche, after the fight. (2) Fort Carlton, as it appears since burnt down by the Mounted Police under Col. Irvine.



VIEW OF BATTLEFORD, AS SEEN FROM FORT OTTER.  
From a Sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of C. Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto, whose portrait, from a photograph furnished by Topley, appears in the Margin.



PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

(1) Mr. Gowanlock, murdered by Indians. (2) Mrs. Gowanlock, late a prisoner of Big Bear, from photographs by the Dominion Photo Studio, Toronto. (3) Capt. Geo. H. Young, who commanded the escort that brought Riel to Regina, from a photograph by Park & Co., of Brantford. (4) Private Dobbs, of the Battleford Volunteer Rifles, shot dead at Cut Knife Creek, from a photograph by Duffin, of Winnipeg. (5) Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., Commandant Infantry School Corps, "A" Company, Fredericton. (6) Lt.-Col. Blaine, Commanding 62nd Batt. St. John Fusileers, from a photograph by Climo, St. John. (7) Major Gordon, "A" Company, Infantry School Corps, Fredericton, from a photograph by Burkhardt. (8) Col. Sergt. Winter, of the Sharpshooters, Governor-General's Foot Guards, wounded at Cut Knife Creek, from a photograph (in the uniform he wore in Egypt) by S. Jarvis, of Ottawa. (9) Private Hardisty, 90th Batt. Rifles, killed at Batoche, from a photograph by Hall & Lowe, of Winnipeg.

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,

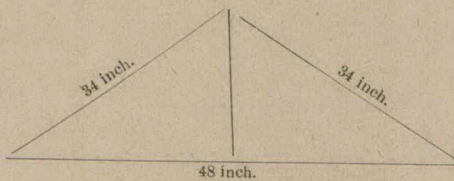
one of the killed at Cut Knife Creek, was formerly a soldier in the army. He was well-known to the residents of Manitoba, having filled the position of butler at Government House during the period when the Hon. A. Morris was lieutenant-governor. He has latterly been employed as instructor of the Indian 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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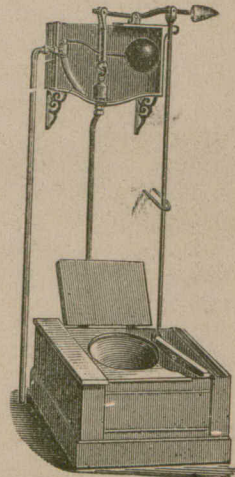
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**THE NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION.**

AMONG the corps disappointed of the expectation that they would be sent to the North-West may be counted the Provisional New Brunswick Battalion still on active service at Camp Sussex.

LT.-COL. MAUNSELL, D.A.G.,

whose portrait we publish this week has, according to the *St. John Telegraph*, been over thirty years a soldier. In May, 1855, he was gazetted an ensign in Her Majesty's 15th Regiment. At Aldershot, in 1857, he attended a course of instruction on military engineering, which was in the curriculum of the senior department of the Royal Military College, and subsequently he was employed in connection with this course of instruction on the staff at Aldershot. On November 27, 1857, he was appointed a lieutenant in his regiment, and later on, in February, 1859, he was gazetted instructor of musketry. In March, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1862 was acting adjutant and instructor of musketry at the 8th Depot battalion. Col. Maunsell sailed for New Brunswick in January, 1864. An opportunity was offered him to see active service with the army of the Potomac during the whole of the spring campaign of 1864, ending with the taking of Richmond, and during which he was temporarily attached to Gen. Grant's staff. He was gazetted Adjutant-General of Militia of this Province on November 22nd, 1865, and besides the organizing work was called in 1866 to the western frontier to protect the province against the Fenian invasion. From 1871 to 1880 he has been in command of tactical brigade corps at Fredericton, Woodstock and Chatham, and also of schools of instruction, three at Fredericton and one at St. John. During August and September of 1880 he attended a course of military studies at Woolwich, and received a certificate from the director of studies. On his return to Canada he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for military district No. 4, with headquarters at Ottawa, and in 1883 was made commandant of the infantry school corps at Fredericton; having previously taken a course of instruction at Aldershot and visited the different headquarters of army corps in Germany and France. On Lieut.-Col. Taylor being transferred to Nova Scotia, Col. Maunsell was re-appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for Military District No. 8, for the Province of New Brunswick. Those who know Lt.-Col. Maunsell best staked a great deal on qualities that have enabled him to make such a proud record, and they looked for gallant achievements under such a commander if his battalion's turn had come to go to the front.

LT.-COL. BLAINE,

of the 62nd Battalion (St. John Fusiliers) and acting as junior major of the provisional battalion called out for active service, is an example among many of how sterling character and capacity for superior position enables a man in Canada to attain the object of a worthy ambition. Although not born in St. John he has been a resident of that city since childhood. On leaving school, forty years ago, he entered the bookbinding of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan and advanced step by step in his trade until he became foreman of the large establishment, a position in which he has the full confidence of his employers. In 1864 he entered the Queen's Own Company (Capt. Sullivan) of St. John volunteers as a private and since that time has been permanently attached to the militia force of New Brunswick. As it was with his trade so it has been with his militia experience. He rose gradually from the most humble position in his company to the command of the battalion, and in every position he held always enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his superiors and inferiors. After serving in the rank of sergeant for several years, he was made sergeant-major in 1867. He next passed through the grades of ensign and lieutenant, and in 1871 was appointed adjutant, with the rank of captain in 1872. His next promotion was in 1875, when Lieutenant-Colonel Macshane was made brigade major. This left the colonelcy of the battalion vacant, and Major Sullivan was appointed to the command, Captain Blaine major. Colonel Sullivan only held the command for a year, when he resigned. Major Blaine was thereupon appointed lieutenant-colonel, his commission bearing date September 8th, 1876. For nine years he has been in command of the battalion, during which time it has reached its present state of efficiency, now ranking as one of the best infantry corps in Canada.

MAJOR GORDON,

whose portrait we also present this week, holds the rank of captain in "A" Company,

of the Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, which forms part of the battalion that New Brunswick was to have sent to the North-West. We are not acquainted with his previous military career.

[The portrait of Lt.-Col. Beer, senior major of the battalion, was received too late to appear in the present number. Ed.]

**THE PROPOSED MEDAL.**

FURTHER information and mature consideration have brought us to the unwelcome conclusion that the suggestion that application be made for a medal to be struck, in commemoration of the services of the troops who have fought and conquered in the now rapidly closing campaign, was not well grounded. No instance is on record of Imperial troops having received such an acknowledgment for having engaged in the settlement of a domestic disorder. The nearest case that could be quoted would probably be the New Zealand medal which Gen. Middleton wears, but this again was granted to British troops who fought against virtually a foreign foe. Now, the Canadian forces have in their present expedition been simply engaged in putting down a disturbance within their own country, notwithstanding the scene of action lay 2,000 miles from the homes of many of them. It is clear the Queen could not be asked to grant a medal for such a service, and that it would be hardly consistent for the Canadian Government to bestow one. Indeed, when all things are taken into consideration, it will be seen that those who turned out and fought in connection with the Fenian raids are better entitled to be decorated than the gallant troops who have given their services in the performance of what has been essentially a civil, or police, duty upon an enlarged scale.

**CHANCES FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.**

MR. F. W. CURZON, who is a lithographic artist in civil life, was an employe of the Toronto Lithographic Company until called out for active service. He has seen considerable service in the ranks of the Volunteer Militia, having originally joined D Company, Queen's Own Rifles, in 1871; but he got transferred to E Company of the 10th Royals, in 1879, as private. Afterwards, when that corps was reorganized as the Royal Grenadiers he became a member of G Company in 1881. He now fills the highest non-commissioned rank in that company, which is commanded by Capt. Bruce, Sergt. Curzon has acted as instructor of recruits and drill-instructor to his company. He is a good shot, and is one of the marksmen selected to compose the Wimbledon team which will shortly sail for England.

Though Sergt. Curzon's act of gallantry has been brought into notice, there is good reason to believe that individual performances of a similar character and equally praiseworthy may be fairly attributed to several others. If the friends of Privates Acheson and Lloyd of the Queen's Own, referred to in the following extract from a private letter respecting the fight at Cut Knife Creek, published in the *World*, will be good enough to furnish us their photograph, we shall be happy to place their noble conduct on that occasion just as prominently as Sergt. Curzon's before the public:—

Lloyd was wounded in this way. He and E. C. Acheson and some more Queen's Own men, with some Battleford men, were cleaning out the coulee at the close of the fight. When they were retiring, a Battleford man was shot, and fell. The Queen's Own soon after saw the Battleford man lying where he had been shot. The Battleford man said he was of their number, and was dead. The fire was so hot that they would not go back for him. Acheson and Lloyd remonstrated, but the Battleford men still refused to go after their comrade, so, finally, Acheson went out to pick the man up, Lloyd going with him and covering him with his rifle. Just as they left the cover, shots were fired at them, but went wide, and after that Lloyd sailed after the Indians who got up to fire by drawing beads on them, when they would at once lie down again. Finally, when they had nearly reached cover again a fellow with a red tuque, who had been doing a great deal of firing during the day and did very good shooting, popped up and fired at Acheson, but Lloyd was too quick for him, killing him on the spot. In the excitement of the moment Lloyd turned round to say, "Acheson, I killed him," and was instantly shot in the back. His wound was thought to be very serious, but he is now much better.

The Battleford volunteer above referred to was Private Arthur Dobbs, who died on the battlefield, and whose portrait appears in the current number.

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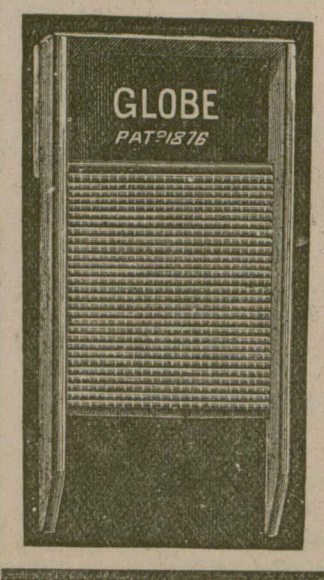
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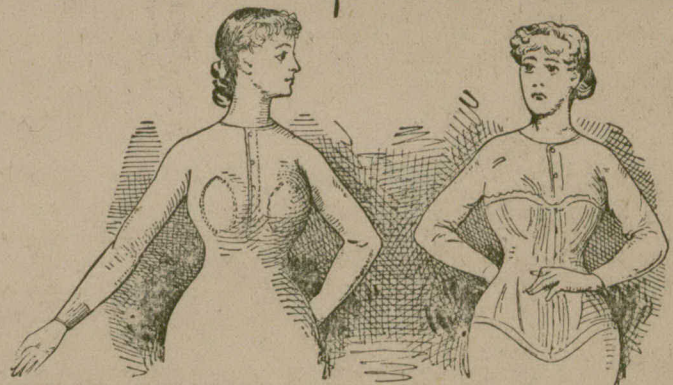
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**THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS**

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.F., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zareba 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 Lamour'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.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations: A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. B.

Urnstun; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N. W. T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, G.G.B.G.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Woodmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-west, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley, of Ottawa.

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.

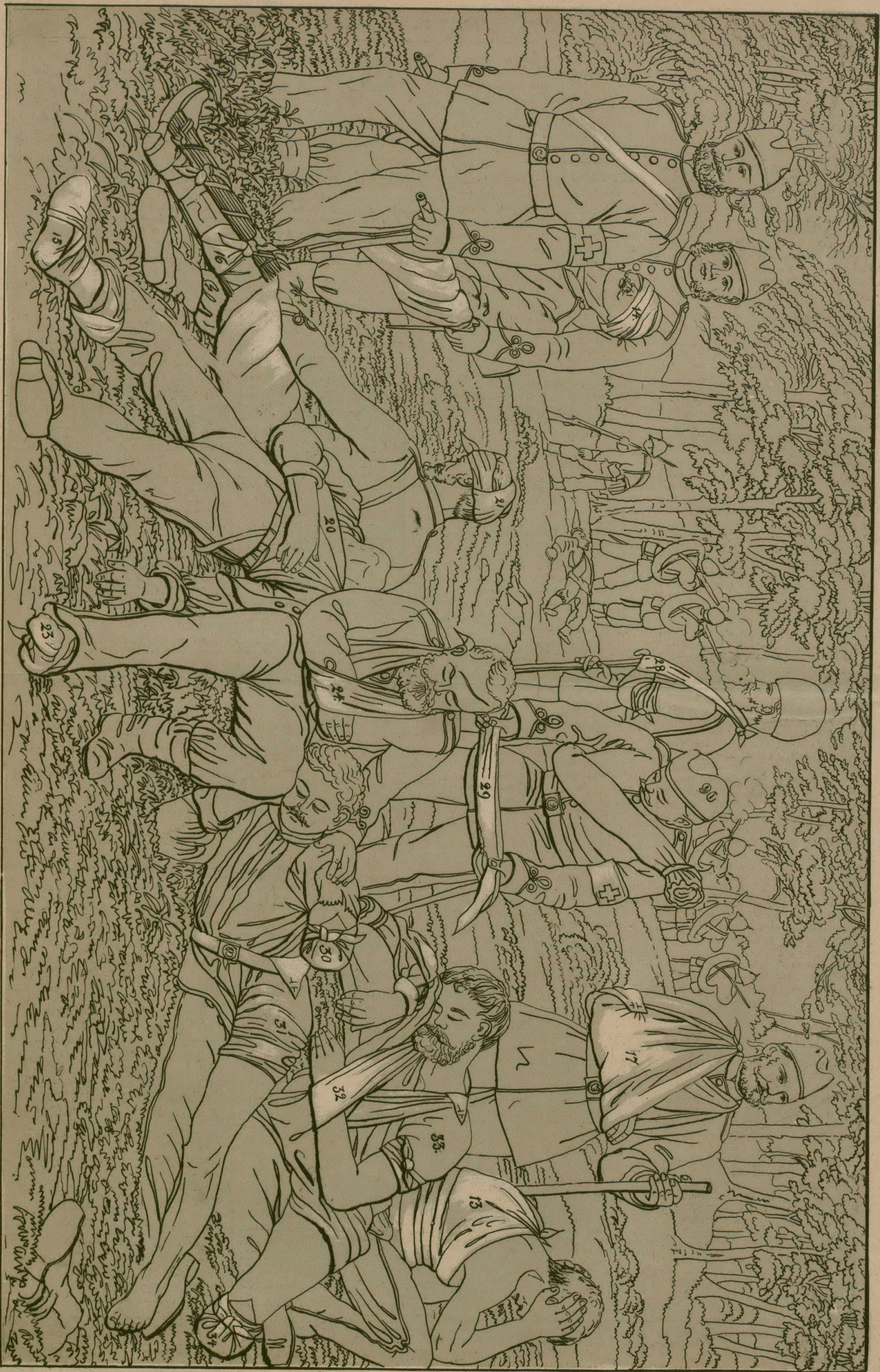
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Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.



APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.—No 2.

From Original Sketches by Mr. J. Humme. See Page 94.