

Midland brigade fell wounded in the memorable bayonet charge at Batoche last Monday. Their names are Lieut. Laidlaw, of Toronto; Sergt. Christie, whose father formerly held a very important position on the Grand Trunk railway; Private Fishley (not Quigley as first reported) both of Bowmanville; and Private Barton, of Cartwright. The latter required to be shot twice before giving up the charge.

THE 65TH BATTALION AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Mount Royal Rifles, of Montreal, who form the subject of one of our illustrations this week, are therein shown at Port Arthur, a group of the officers being the most prominent. In spite of the photograph having been reproduced on a not greatly enlarged scale, we believe many of the officers represented will be easily recognized by their friends. This battalion is just now at the front, where it forms part of Gen. Strange's brigade. If the ferocious Big Bear should attempt to show fight, there will be abundance of work for them to do. Major Dugas, one of the officers of the corps, who was ordered home on account of ill health, has recently commenced proceedings against a Toronto newspaper in vindication of the honor of his battalion, which has been foully slandered, if the accusations against it can be proved untrue. Everyone will hope that such vindication may be speedy and complete.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN GRAY, M.P.P.,

Whose portrait appears this week, has commanded the Toronto Field Battery since 1870, and always maintained it in a high state of efficiency. Soon after the rebellion broke out the corps was embodied by order of the Militia Department for active service and went into quarters at the Old Fort, Toronto. The battery turned out in full strength, and the necessary number of horses was readily procured. Some time elapsed before deficiencies of clothing and equipment were supplied, the Department having just then its hands full in forwarding what was required by troops already on their way to the front. Gradually things were put ship-shape, however, and the corps might then have not looked at disadvantage beside a battery of regulars. Last week the unwelcome order arrived to allow the men to return to their civil occupations, to the immense disappointment of the majority, who were "spilling for a fight" with the rebels and had daily been expecting to leave for the North-West. Col. Gray is of Irish descent, and has filled various public positions with credit to himself and advantage to the country. He is a Conservative in politics, and was first returned to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario as the representative of West York at the last general election. In civil life he is the proprietor of extensive nurseries near Toronto.

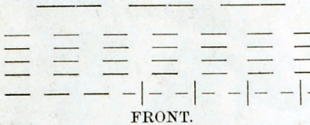
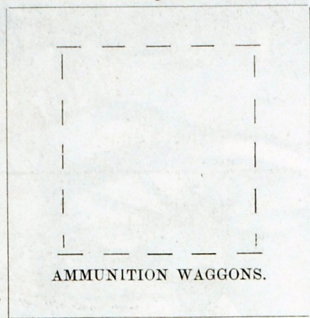
ARTILLERY SHELLING THE ENEMY AT FISH CREEK.

The spirited picture which appears on page 69 represents the excellent service done by the artillerymen of A Battery under Capt. Peters during the engagement at Fish Creek. It will be remembered that at this stage of the operations the galling gun had not yet arrived, and upon the field guns accordingly devolved the work of dislodging the enemy, far too securely entrenched to be dislodged by infantry attack, except with a terrible loss of life. The guns, which are of the 9-pounder M. L. R. pattern, were ably handled, but it was inevitable that the artillerymen drew upon them the fire of the enemy, and thus the casualties were numerous. In order to avoid undue risks, it became necessary, in certain positions, to run the gun forward to the brow of the hill in order to let its fire be effective against the rebels ensconced in the coulees and ravines below, and then run it back again farther than the recoil would take it to enable the gunners to reload without exposure to the bullets of the foe. The account which we have quoted beneath the picture shows clearly that to the artillery is mainly due not only the damage inflicted upon the persons of the enemy but the killing of a number of their ponies which they fancied were safe from injury.

A ZAREBA IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It has long been the fashion for caravans in South Africa, whether of a military or civil description, to adopt for the night a defensive formation called a "laager," and something similar under the name "zareba" was constantly employed by the British troops in Egypt. Col. Otter's brigade adopted this plan on the line of march from Swift Current to Battleford. Our illustration represents the formation first practised by Gen. Middleton's column during the march from Qu'Appelle

to Clarke's Crossing, as explained by the *Globe* correspondent accompanying it. At this time the force consisted simply of the 90th Battalion, two guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, two guns of A Battery, and French's scouts. The tents of the troops were outside the square. The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, gave the following as the formation afterwards adopted:

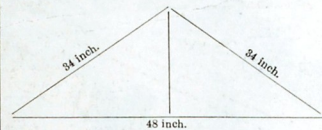


"The teamsters' tents are inside the square. The waggons are formed up in a square, with the ammunition waggons forming the side next the front. The headquarters and hospital tents next it. Then the batteries cover half the front of the square with their guns, their tents being behind them; the infantry cover the other half. This does away with the danger of a stampede killing the troops, but not the teamsters, as their tents are inside the square. The battery horses are tied between the guns, and are right in the front. The teamsters are provided with rifles and 20 rounds of ammunition. The scouts are thrown out in our front and also pickets."

APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. No. 1.

HAD space permitted, the two pages sketched by Mr. Humme, in illustration of his subject, would have appeared in the present issue; but circumstances oblige us to hold over the second for a future occasion. Now that Canadian troops have had some experience of real warfare, they will appreciate any hint that will afford them practical knowledge of the simplest methods of attending to each other's hurts, pending the arrival of professional surgical aid.

All the bandages shewn in the 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. 8), the ears, the cheeks, the chin, and the lower jaw (Fig. 10)—also for simple flesh wounds of the limbs (Fig. 5, 6, and 11), or for the fastening of splints or substitutes therefor in cases of shattered bones—the bandage is folded into a strap six inches wide (Fig. 1, 2, and 12). Half the piece will bandage the hand, as in Fig. 3 and 7. In cases of severe injury to the arm the bandage is arranged as in Fig. 4 and 25. Fig. 19 shows the bandaging of breast wounds. In cases of broken bones the limb has to be splinted. Proper splints are not obtainable on the battle-field, of course; but sabres and bayonets (Fig. 2), or their scabbards and rifles (Fig. 12) may be used instead, or even a bundle of reeds and coarse grass, as in Fig. 1. For adjusting the same, the bandage comes in very usefully, and the leather straps and slings of knapsacks and rifles, sword belts, etc., will be found handy.

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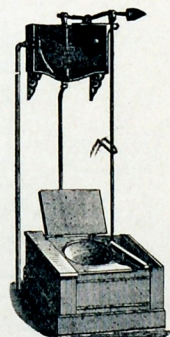
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