

CERTIFICATES GRANTED—(Continued)

Gun. R. W. O. Savage, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	81'25	67	73'3
Gun. R. Johnston, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	89'25	66'2	76'5
Gun. D. G. Kurtz, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	86'25	76	80'5
Gun. J. Cartmell, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	94	73'4	82'5
Gun. W. C. Little, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	86'75	63	73'5
Gun. E. C. Bour, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	74	81'4	78'1
Gun. Alex Maclean, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	84'5	71'2	77'1
Gunner R. W. Nevins, B. C. G. A.	1	S	B	82'25	76'2	78'8
Gunner A. Nye, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	69'25	64	66'3
Gun. H. B. Bonner, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	57	61	59'2
Gun. F. G. Galley, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	55	72'2	64'5
Gun. J. L. White, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	66'25	54	59'4
Gun. T. P. Patton, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	59	70	65'1
Gun. J. A. Martineau, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	64'75	71	68'2
Gun. A. MacDonald, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	68'75	59	63'3
Gunner W. G. Watts, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	80'5	54	65'7
Gunner H. Jennings, B. C. G. A.	2	S	B	76'5	61	67'8
Gun. W. Brown, N. B. G. A.	1	S	B	96	84	88
INFANTRY.						
2nd Lt. Gaston D. Hughes, 85th Batt.	2	S	A	61	63	62
2nd Lt. Jos. J. Barry, 85th Batt.	2	Sp	A	60	58	59
2nd Lt. Otto E. Hewton, 47th Batt.	1	S	A	77½	85	81
2nd Lt. George McDermitt, 41st Batt.	1	Sp	A	78	75	76½
2nd Lt. Samuel S. Sloane, 10th Batt.	2	Sp	A	67	70½	68½
Sergt. J. Worde Buckler, 69th Batt.	2	S	B	56	63	59
Pte. Charles H. Derenney, 69th Batt.	2	S	B	54	57	55
Pte. C. R. McDonald, 93rd Batt.	2	S	B	45	62	53
Cor. W. E. Mason, 75th Bn.	2	S	B	61	62	61
Lance-Cor. Wm. Camm, 48th Bn.	1	S	B	71	71	71
Lance-Cor. Fd. H. Ball, 10th Bn.	2	S	B	72½	72	72
Pte. W. Roaberts, 10th Batt.	2	S	B	64	58	61
Pte. Alex Kerr, 10th Batt.	2	S	B	54	51	57½
Pte. Rob. Titus, 10th Batt.	2	S	B	57	66	61½
Pte. Wm. H. Finch, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	51	53	54½
Pte. V. Cornack, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	69	63	66
Pte. Henry Bond, 41st Batt.	2	S	B	60	70	65
Pte. R. Sturgeon, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	62½	62	62
Pte. Geo. Carr, 1st Batt.	1	S	B	72	80	76
Pte. A. Pelletier, 3rd Batt.	2	S	B	61	69	65

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant A. G. Sargison, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant F. P. Gregory, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant B. B. McConnan, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant W. Jameson, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant R. Ross Munroe, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant J. P. Hibben, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant G. D. Hughes, 85th Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant J. J. Barry, 85th Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant O. E. Hewton, 47th

Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant G. McDermott, 41st Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Samuel S. Sloane, 10th Battalion; from the 25th December, 1894.

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The War Between Japan and China.

Japan has achieved a prominent position by her many victories both by land and sea in her war with China. Since the capture of Port Arthur, the great naval and military depot of China on the northerly side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, on November 21, 1894, one army corps has been steadily advancing northward, on the Manchurian route toward Peking, while another, with the co-operation of the fleet, has been making preparations for attacking the great fortress, or series of forts and naval station, constituting Wei-Hai-Wei, which guards the southerly side of the entrance to the gulf. The attack on the latter place began in earnest on December 26, by land and sea, the defense being more spirited than any that has yet met the Japanese advance, and being most actively participated in by the Chinese war vessels, torpedo boats, etc. Operations were greatly interfered with by the prevalence of extreme cold weather, and progress was impeded by the fact that many sunken mines and torpedoes had to be removed from the harbor and approaches, or rendered harmless, by the advancing Japanese. The latter, however, kept steadily at their work, and the several forts which constituted the great station have steadily fallen before continued attacks of the combined land and sea forces. The major part of the Chinese navy, including the two principal ironclads, the Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen, has also been destroyed. They were both engaged in the great battle at the mouth of the Yalu River, from which they escaped only to be sunk at Wei-Hai-Wei, after about ten days' almost continuous fighting, by the torpedoes sent against them by the Japanese. They were sister ships, and the most powerful vessels in either the Japanese or Chinese service, each having a displacement of over 7,000 tons and belted 14 inch steel compound armor. It is reported that the Chinese torpedo fleet subsequently attempted to escape from the harbor on February 7, but that they were pursued by a flying squadron of Japanese vessels and twelve of them either sunk or driven ashore.

The manœuvring of the Japanese fleet at the battle of the Yalu showed that the Japanese admiral was possessed of a knowledge of tactics that would have done credit to a Nelson. A number of the officers of the Japanese navy studied at Annapolis. The armies of Japan are well equipped, and the military hospitals provided with all the latest surgical appliances.

THE CRIMEA IN 1854 & 1894

Littell's Living Age, of Feb. 2nd, publishes Part III, of Sir Evelyn Wood's article on the Crimea. A large proportion is taken up with details of the suffering of the troops caused almost entirely, as is known, by the criminal neglect of the authorities to supply proper food, clothing, etc., and the lack of organization of the commissariat. Long peace had largely wrought this, and also allowed such incidents as the following to take place:

"Nor were we in the Naval Brigade equal in all respects to our adversaries, for at the end of January we were fooled into allowing a man, dressed in plain clothes, who had previously lunched in our camp, to walk through the 21-gun battery. He stated he was an army doctor and spoke English with a slight northern accent, was very intelligent, and asked many questions as to our magazines and system. He witnessed the *reventing* of a gun; and then some of us at his request pointed him out the best way to the advanced trenches, which he wished to visit. He remained in the front parallel for some time, asking about the Russian rifle-pits, and how he could best have a look at them. Eventually he put a foot on the banquette, and, as he was being warned to keep down or he would get shot, he started running, and, escaping our bullets, successfully reached the Russian trenches. His plans were well matured, for he had arrived the previous day in Balaklava from the Bosphorous.

But the most startling instance of ignorance and want of military spirit was afforded by the general officer commanding a brigade. While officers and men were suffering privation in camp, he lived on board his yacht in Balaklava harbor, two miles from his brigade in October, seven and a half miles in November, and thus was not present when it advanced at daylight on the 25th October, nor for several hours on the 5th November at Inkerman. In every army there are some men incapable of soldier-like feeling, but nothing perhaps shows more clearly how we had forgotten the lessons of the Peninsula than that such disgraceful conduct