

Oliver and Arthur Cathcart Thomson are appointed is that of Provisional 2nd Lieutenant, not of Provincial Lieutenant as therein stated.

Lieutenant William Mervyn Doull is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Ritchie, *vice* Doull, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John William Sydnor Grant, Gentleman, *vice* Ritchie, promoted.

68TH "KING'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Ownsworth Fletcher, Gentleman, to complete Establishment.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Lemuel Fales is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Frank Clarence Andrews, *vice* Fales, retired.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company.—Captain J. H. Romuald Delfausse is granted the Brevet rank of Major from 27th June, 1894.

No. 4 Company.—Lieutenant Hercule Olivier, having left the limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Ernest Barette, *vice* Olivier, retired.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Adverting to G.O. (36) of the 18th May, 1894, Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Giroux, having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia from that date.

93RD "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Charles Benford McDonald, to complete Establishment.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average.
CAVALRY.						
Serg Inst. James Page, R.C.D.	1	L	B	.59	.93	.76
Serg. Inst. James Wiigery, R.C.D	1	L	B	.68	.79	.74
Sergeant Bernard Hunt, R.C.D	1	L	B	.68	.77	.73
Private J. E. A Chambers, Q O.C.H.	2	S	B	.52	.56	.54
Pte. B. Mammen, 1st Hussars.	2	S	B	.78	.69	.69
Pte. T. Clement, 2nd Dragoons	2	S	B	.86	.61	.73
Pte G. H. Gustave 4th Hussars.	2	S	B	.73	.71	.71
ARTILLERY.						
Sgt Inst William McIntyre R.C.A.	1	L	B	78.8	93.09	84.85

Confirmation of Rank.

Adverting to G.O. (56) of the 23rd June, 1894, the undermentioned officer having qualified himself for his appointment is confirmed in his rank from the 18th June, 1894:—

Major A. M. Cosby, 48th Battalion.

ERRATUM in G.O. (85) of the 10th November, 1894.

For "37th" read "39th" Battalion in the first line of page 68.

By Command,

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

THE CRIMEA IN 1854 & 1894.

"Littell's Living Age" reproduces in its last issue from the *Fortnightly Review*, the second part of an article with the above heading which was contributed by Sir Evelyn Wood. It is full of interest to military men, and we feel confident our readers will enjoy the following extracts from it:

Our Light Brigade having just moved a short distance southwards, was at this moment facing north-east, and the Russian cavalry disregarding it passed obliquely across its front. As the eight squadrons of the Heavy Brigade, moving towards the 93rd, posted near Kadikoi, passed the Light Brigade camp, the general's aide-de-camp, chancing to turn his head towards the Causeway Heights, caught sight of the lance flags in the Russian column. Scarlett immediately gave the order "Left wheel into line," but the order was executed by only one squadron of Inniskillings and two squadrons of the Greys, the other five squadrons having passed on the Balaklava side of a vineyard. Having wheeled into line, the three squadrons moved a short distance to their right to give room for the 5th Dragoon Guards, which the general intended should come up on the left of the Greys.

There is considerable discrepancy in the figures stating the Russian strength, but no Russian accounts have made it less than twenty-three hundred, and from the balance of evidence it seems clear that the Russians had nearly three thousand horsemen present.

By the time that the three leading squadrons of Scarlett's command had again wheeled into line, the Russians, advancing at a walk, had lessened the intervening space, which, at the moment Scarlett moved forward, was about four hundred yards. Both the divisional general and Scarlett had become very impatient to get the three squadrons in motion before the Russians should increase their pace. The advance was sounded repeatedly, but it was difficult to induce the commanding officers to move until the line had been accurately dressed with markers out in front. At last, however, the squadrons got into motion, and although a portion was incommoded by the camp equipment of the Light Brigade lying on the ground over which they passed, a fair pace was attained before our men, led by Scarlett, who was himself fifty yards in front of all, rode into the Russians who had halted. When the three squadrons dashed into the

Russian ranks, they appeared to spectators on the upland to be engulfed, so greatly were they outflanked on either hand by the enemy, but our men gradually hacked their way through the Russian masses, and considering the enormous disparity of numbers, with singularly little loss.

As the squadrons entered the centre of the Russian mass the outside squadrons from either flank changed front inwards, in order to surround our dragoons. While this manœuvre was being executed the Russian wings were ridden into by the remainder of the brigade, which in many cases struck into the rear rank of the foe. Just as Scarlett charged, three heavy guns, firing from the upland, struck the rear of the Russian mass, rendering it unsteady, and within ten minutes of the collision the whole of the Russian horsemen were galloping at speed over the Causeway Heights whence they had come.

In those days our men were taught the sword exercise with great regard for regularity, each cut being followed in correct sequence by its corresponding guard. A doctor, dressing a wound in one of our men's head, asked, "And how came you to get this ugly cut?" The trooper replied with much warmth, "I had just cut 5¹ at a Russian, and the damned fool never guarded at all but hit me over the head!" Few Russians had made any attempt to sharpen their swords. Many of our men survived after receiving an incredible number of cuts, and a private of the 4th Dragoon Guards had fifteen cuts on his head, none of which were more than skin deep. This and the faulty leading of the Russian officers account for the very slight loss incurred by the Heavy Brigade, seventy-eight killed and wounded.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

When the general rode across the Causeway Heights, to where his brigadier then sat looking down the Northern Valley, and imparted to him the order, there was a further misunderstanding, for he considered that his command in the charge was to be limited to the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers. This view was not altogether unreasonable, for the divisional general, against the brigadier's will, moved the 11th Hussars into the second line. The formation in which the five regiments, consisting of ten and one-half squadrons (the 8th Hussars had half a squadron at headquarters), moved down the valley, was as follows: 13th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers; 2nd line, 11th Hussars 4th Light Dragoons, some way behind but which were intended to come up alongside the 11th Hussars; 8th Hussars in 3rd