

giment is maintained as a combative force rather than as a part of a military educ. tional system.

When the time comes for Canada to assist the Mother Country with a military force, that force should be drawn from the active militia. We ought to know something of the temper and resources of the force, and have not the least hesitation in saying that if Canada wanted to raise a force for foreign service with the Imperial army to-morrow, five battalions of a thousand picked and serviceably disciplined men each, could be paraded on Laprairie Common within seven days, ready to march on board the transports. When the last serious, war cloud hung over the Mother Country, whole battalions of the active militia, from commanding officer to bugler, volunteered for foreign service and they would do it again. It would be absurd to pretend that all of the active militia battalions are as effective fighting machines as the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, but without the least trouble Ontario and Quebec could each furnish two, and the Maritime Provinces between them one battalion for foreign service well officered and with men of better general physique, even than seen in the Royal Regiment.

The Montreal press and certain of the clergy of some of the evangelical denominations are keeping up the discussion about the drinking done by the militia after drill either in the armories or in the saloons adjacent to the drill hall. So far the accusers of the men of the force confine themselves to generalities and have by no means succeeded in proving that the Montrealers who don Her Majesty's uniform are the dreadful drunkards they paint them. The Montreal militiaman is probably no better and no worse than the average young Canadian. He has to be respectable and of good character, however, to gain admission to any of the corps, and if he does drink a glass of beer after drill now and again he certainly does nothing out of the way while in uniform or he would appear in the Recorder's Court occasionally, which he never does. Some very excellent people consider the ideal young man to be the mild youth who finds the

acme of hilarity in nursing the baby, in dancing attendance upon all the crochety old maids in the neighborhood or in a game of "post-office" with his aunt. They will not find many bold, bad men of that type in the militia, and it is devoutly to be hoped that they never will.

Are any of the rural corps going to drill this year? Are the threatened changes in establishments of corps to take place? Are the authorities satisfied with the Martini-Metford rifle? If so, when is the force to be re-armed? Are the existing militia corps by systematic discouragement to be wiped out of existence and be succeeded by a small standing army? In the words of a certain epigrammatic, ungrammatical American legislator. Where are we at anyway?"

Fighting on the Afghan Frontier.

A telegram from Quetta, dated Nov. 3, states that news has reached there from Waziristan that 2,000 tribesmen made a determined attack on Col. A. H. Turner's camp at Wano that morning. They were repulsed with heavy loss, the troops pursuing them into the hills.

Another telegram, dated Nov. 4, states that further accounts from Waziristan show that the tribesmen in the early morning crept up the ravines about Col. Turner's camp, rushed past the pickets, and swept down upon the 1st Goorkhas. Our men had been waiting for an hour, armed and accoutred, in their tents, the morning being bitterly cold. A fierce hand-to-hand encounter took place, the Goorkhas behaving splendidly against superior numbers. In a quarter of an hour the enemy began to give way, and retired as day broke. The cavalry were then able to charge, but not before a heavy fire had been poured into the camp by a body of Waziris supporting the attacking party. The tribesmen were pursued some miles, and left 100 dead in and about the camp. Casualties:—Lieut. P. J. F. Macaulay, R. E., killed. Lieut. R. D. Angelo and Lieut. Herbert, 1st Goorkhas, dangerously wounded. Lieut. Hornby, orderly officer; Sergt.-Major Haig; Lieut. Thompson, 20th Punjab Infantry, severely wounded. Two native officers and nine Sepoys, 1st Goorkhas, killed; 32 wounded. Two sepoy, 20th Punjab Infantry, wounded.

Later details state that the casualties in the action at Wano are reported to be 21 soldiers and 23 followers killed. Two hundred and fifty dead Waziris have been counted. It is believed that the punishment inflicted will be severe enough to deter the tribesmen from further fighting. The reserve brigade is held in readiness to advance.

The following telegrams from the Viceroy, dated Nov. 4, have been received at the India Office:—

"General officer commanding Waziristan reports determined attack was made on camp Wano 5.30 o'clock, Nov. 3, by Waziris, who, under cover of darkness and network of nullahs, made desperate rush past pickets on 1st Batn. 1st Goorkhas, who turned out at once, and with great gallantry and steadiness, cleared their camp, although some of the enemy penetrated further. Enemy continued firing heavily, making repeated efforts to charge, which were checked by our fire. At six o'clock enemy began retiring, and at 6.15, when there was sufficient daylight, cavalry pursued, followed by artillery and infantry. Enemy, who are believed to be Mahsud Waziris, suffered severely, and left 100 killed on the ground. Our losses as follows:—Killed: Lieut. Macaulay, R.E. Wounded: Staff Lieut. Hornby, 24th Bombay Infantry, severely; 1st Punjab Cavalry, Surg.-Maj. Haig, severely; 1st Batn. 1st Goorkhas, Capt. Lang, severely; Lieut. Angelo, dangerously; Lieut. Herbert, dangerously; 20th Bengal Infantry, Lieut. I. F. R. Thompson, severely. Native ranks:—Killed: 1st Batn. 1st Goorkhas, two native officers, nine men. Wounded: 1st Batn. 1st Goorkhas, 32 men; 20th Bengal Infantry, two men. Fuller details will follow."

"In continuation of our telegram of to-day:—Troops returned Wano four p.m. 3rd. Pursued 10 miles, dispersing enemy, flying towards Khaisara and Shakai. Total enemy's loss probably exceeds 250. Our losses heavier than first reported. British officers as previously telegraphed. Native ranks:—Killed: 1st Punjab Cavalry, one; 1st Batn. 1st Goorkhas, two native officers, 17 men. Wounded: 1st Punjab Cavalry, three; 1st Batn. 1st Goorkhas, 32 rank and file; 20th Bengal Infantry, three; followers, killed 23, wounded 20."



Royal Military College Club OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.
QUEBEC, 1st December, 1894.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION, No. 9, 1894.

No. 1, Annual Dinner & Meeting

The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, the 1st of March, 1895, and the Annual Dinner on the evening of the same date in the City of Ottawa.

Place of Meeting & Dinner will be in charge of a local Committee.

Members connected with the Army or Militia are requested to appear at the Dinner in the Mess uniform of their respective Corps.

Members are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary if it is their intention of being present in order to facilitate arrangements.

The place of holding Meeting can be ascertained upon application to the Hon. Secretary in the Month of February, or from the Members of the Club in the City upon their arrival to attend the Meeting.

By Order,

ERNEST F. WURTELE,

Captain R. L.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,

Royal Military College Club of Canada.