

### Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College opens on the 15th. The new batch of cadets join on the 9th inst. The four gentlemen selected for the British Army have not yet been gazetted to their respective corps.

	Marks.
A. B. Perry .....	42,285 R E.
H E Wise .....	30,350 Infantry
C O Fairbanks .....	29,562 R A
H. C. Freer.....	26,896 Infantry.

The Kingston correspondent of the *Broad Arrow*, very justly remarks of the whole batch of graduates of the first term, a finer lot of young fellows could not be found any where in Her Majesty's Dominion. It is to be regretted that Canada does not appreciate the value of her sons in this instance. Those who have not been promoted for in the British army, should be offered appointments in the public works department and employed in all Government surveys where there scientific education, the habit of discipline that always gives the power of command as well as the honorable feeling and integrity that accompanies a genuine military education, would make them invaluable servants to a poor country straggling with the lavish waste of money caused by political appointments to positions requiring professional knowledge.

### The Tenth Royals.

A letter has been received by Col. Shaw, of the 10th Royals, from the Militia Department, Ottawa, disbanding the regiment. The notification to the commanding officer alluded to the difficulties which had at various times presented themselves to the Department regarding the discipline in the regiment, and the only course left open to the Militia authorities is to disband the Battalion. A new battalion will be raised in its stead, to consist of six companies, and to be numbered on the Militia Roll as the 87th Battalion. It is understood that Messrs. Rolph and Shaw will be offered the positions of majors in the new battalion, leaving a vacancy for a commanding officer. Many will regret the causes which led to the disbanding of the gallant Tenth, which at one time occupied a proud and honorable position on the Militia Roll. No doubt the new battalion will be composed chiefly of men from the same regiment.

### Military News.

—The last War Office *Gazette* announces the promotion of Sergeant Joseph Edward Anderson from the 6th Dragoon Guards to a second lieutenancy in the 19th Hussars. This is the ninth commission from the ranks during the present year, the cavalry carrying off five, while two non-commissioned officers of the infantry regiments of the Line have been promoted, and two promotions have taken place in the Coast Brigade. In the cavalry, twenty-six officers, exclusive of riding and quarter-masters, have risen from the ranks, eight now holding commissions as captains, whilst five are doing duty as subalterns, and no less than thirteen are adjutants of their regiments. Three regiments of the Line—the 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 50th Foot, and 75th Foot—are commended by officers who have risen through gallantry in action from the ranks, two out of their number wearing the Victoria Cross. In the infantry of the Line two majors, eleven captains, and twenty-two subalterns are now serving who have all commenced with the "Queen's shilling," and it may be noticed that for the first time in its history the Grenadier Guards counts among its lieutenants a former sergeant of Hussars. Lieutenant-General Clarke and Major-General Sayer, C.B., are now the only general officers who have risen from the ranks, whilst three colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, and six majors on the active list have been equally successful.

—Col. von Lobell, the editor of the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the organ of the head-quarter staff in Berlin, says that in the English army the non-commissioned officers are still, to use the expression of the Duke of Wellington, "the backbone of the service"—since the education of recruits is carried on altogether by them, the officers exercising only a very general supervision over, and never coming into daily contact with their men, as is the case with other armies. Every intelligent foreign officer who studies the English military system is, Colonel von Lobell adds, struck by the fact that with the exception of the commanding officer and adjutant no regimental officer has any power over his men or manifests the slightest interest in the service. "When English officers have, says the German critic, "any duty to do they grumble; but if a sphere of activity were opened to them—if they were brought into close contact with their men, if they were allowed a certain amount of independence and initiative in dealing with their detachments, while the commanding officer contented himself with a general supervision without meddling in details—these same grumblers would vie with one another in the strict performance of their duty, and would devote their whole energy and time to their profession." It can hardly be denied that there is much truth in the remarks of the German writer.

—In answer to Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Childers stated, in the House of Commons on the 20th July, that in February last Colonel Hope, of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers, and General Ripley, of the United States Army, made an offer to supply certain guns for the use of the Navy. In reply, these gentlemen were furnished with a copy of the regulations of 1869, a compliance with which was necessary before any arrangement was made with inventors. But they positively refused to comply with the first regulation, by which inventors were required to describe their invention. He held the strongest opinion that compliance with this condition ought always to be enforced, and he therefore confirmed the view of his predecessor. Mr. O'Shea said he should take an early opportunity of calling attention to a petition signed by Sir H. Bessemer, Professor Merrifield, and others, in which they stated that they looked with dismay at the condition of English heavy guns, and believed that unless something were done to place the country upon an equal footing with foreign nations in this respect, the national safety would be endangered. There were several systems of ordnance which were superior to the Woolwich system, but had not had a fair trial in this country in consequence of the jealousy of the Government in favour of their own system.

—The German military authorities have until very recently regarded the magazine or repeating rifle with disfavor, and have carefully abstained from encouraging those who sought to improve and perfect existing patterns of the weapon. The *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the organ of the head-quarter staff at Berlin, now admits, however, that the expenditure entailed by a rearmament of an army of the numerical strength of those maintained nowadays is the only valid objection which can be urged against the adoption of a repeating firearm. The armies of all the great European Powers, the *Militär-Wochenblatt* says, have been provided with rifles of practically equal power and rapidity of fire, and no one State can now claim for its forces a superiority in armament over another; but the moment any of the greater military Powers adopt a repeating small arm it will place itself in a position of decided advantage. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* combats the argument that the introduction of a repeating arm will necessarily lead to a wasteful and disastrous expenditure of ammunition. The same argument was used against the breech-loading rifle (and it may be added, prevented the adoption of the needle gun by the English and French Governments, to whom it was offered before it was introduced into the Prussian service), and yet no nation would now revert to a muzzle-loading system.