

## REVIEWS.

We have received the *New Dominion Monthly* for June. It has for its front-piece a portrait likeness of Judge Wilmet of New Brunswick. The first article—"Quebec since Confederation"—is an ably written paper. The other contents are—"Bearing Witness to the Truth"—"Tecumseh Hall continued"—"Bernadotte"—"Young Folk" &c. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal. Price \$1.50 per annum.

## RIFLE COMPETITION.

On Saturday, 10th June, the second competition of the Ottawa Rifle Association for the silver badge, took place at Rideau rifle range. The following are the scores at 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven rounds at each range, and no sighting shots allowed.

	200	500	600	Total.
Private Nowby.....	28	22	22	72
Corporal Reardon....	24	23	24	71
Private Symes.....	28	25	17	70
Sergeant Clayton....	29	22	18	69
Lieutenant Graburn...	26	19	23	68
Surgeon Malloch.....	21	27	20	68
Private Waldo.....	28	24	16	68
Corporal Throop.....	30	22	16	68
Sergeant Sutherland..	27	26	15	68
Mr. Walters.....	32	20	15	67
Gunner Johnson.....	30	16	21	67
Private Cotton.....	30	15	15	60
Lance Corporal Gray..	26	14	19	59
Mr. Connor.....	22	21	15	58
Private Webb.....	28	19	11	58
Captain Todd.....	27	16	14	57
Major Macpherson....	28	17	12	57
Asst.-Surgeon Bell....	17	13	24	50
Corporal Deslauriers..	27	12	11	50
Private Morrison.....	27	13	0	45
Mr. Bute.....	28	17	0	45
Lt. Col. Brunel.....	14	19	9	42
Vet. Surgeon Harris...	24	2	7	33

1883.

## The Invasion of Scotland.

A pamphlet has just been published in Glasgow, which is giving rise to much comment. It purports to detail the invasion of Scotland in 1883 by a large army of Germans, and it is written in a lively and attractive style, somewhat similar to its famous prototype, "The battle of Dorking," which a few years ago created such a commotion in London and throughout England. The invasion happened in this wise: The "sick man" had fled across the Bosphorus, and the Czar of Russia reigned in Constantinople. The Turkish principalities had been seized by Austria, while the Germans for their share had quietly taken possession of Holland. Belgium was endangered by the machination of statesmen at Berlin, and the beginning of the year 1883 saw it overrun by the troops of the latter. Great Britain was then fairly aroused to a sense of her danger, and France was waiting with impatience for the old ally to begin the fight. It came at last. On the 10th of July, in that year, a large German fleet entered the Tay and anchored opposite Dundee. Soon an army of 70,000 Germans were landed, and quickly moved on to Dundee, Perth, Crieff, and other places, preparatory to marching upon Edinburgh. Their fleet, however, was met by an English squadron and ruined. The Scots did not allow the invaders much time to continue their advance, for soon an army of 80,000 men lay waiting for them on the southern bank of Forth to bar their march southward; while large bodies of gallant Englishmen, both regulars and volunteers, were on their way

to the assistance of their Scottish comrades at Stirling."

Onward marched the enemy, harrassed, of course, by light infantry and cavalry attacks, until they came in sight of the Scottish forces encamped on every strategical point in and around Stirling. The battle soon began, the Germans leading off in their usual splendid style, while Scots maintained their ground as firmly as of old. The Forth again was tinged with blood, as it had been when Wallace defeated the English on the same spot. When night closed the position of the opposing armies remained the same. The Germans had suffered fearful losses, but were still undaunted. The next day the struggle was renewed with increased vigor on the part of the Scots. Every shot they fired told. The Germans could not stand the constant repulses they met with in their attempts to oust the Caledonians from their intrenchments, and at length they fled in hot haste from within the range of the opposing rifles and artillery. This was the end of the invasion, for three days afterwards the German commander, seeing the futility of renewing the struggle, capitulated. Through this victory a general peace was made; Belgium was made free, and Holland resumed its independence, while Alsace and Lorraine were again annexed to France. Scotland had once more shown herself to be a power in Europe.

Although, of course, the weakest of fictions, such productions are not without their use. They set people to thinking of the national defences. The possibility that an enemy's fleet could anchor opposite Dundee and land there a great army is not pleasant to contemplate, and may well stir up the "powers that be" to inquire into and remedy the unprotected state of the British coasts. We have enjoyed reading the pamphlet very much. We have followed its details with great interest, and could not help shouting "our side yet" as we read the account of the fictitious campaign.—*Scottish American Journal*.

## Naval and Military.

A vote "on account" for £100,000 is required for the expenses of the army purchase commission for the year 1876-77. The estimate for the year 1876-77 is £464,200.

A visit is likely to be paid to Davenport and Keyham yards by a distinguished Brazilian naval architect—Senor A. de Carvalho—who is on a visit to England. This gentleman, we believe, recently laid before Admiralty a new plan for building steam launches for naval service, which was thought sufficiently well of for order to be given for one to be constructed according to the proposed system.

Vice Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C. B., President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, will be promoted to the rank of Admiral on the 17th of next month, but he will not resign his office, to which he was appointed last January, in succession to Vice Admiral Sir A. B. Key, K.C.B., appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American station.

It has hitherto been a rule of the service for tattoo (last post) to be sounded at all home garrisons and stations—except where otherwise specially ordered—at nine p. m. for seven months of the year, viz., from October 1st to April 30th, and at ten p. m., for the remaining five months. A general order has just been issued, directing that 10 o'clock p. m. shall in future be the time for tattoo throughout the year, so that henceforth soldiers may remain out of barracks to that hour, irrespective of season,

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understand that in future regiments which are being brought forward for foreign service, will, as far as possible, be stationed in Great Britain, and will, where practicable, spend the last year or so of their service on or near the south coast of England. This decision, it says, will give the greatest satisfaction to all ranks.

The ships ordered home are the Callongor, surveying ship, Captain F. T. Thomson; Dart, 5, Commander D. A. Denny, from South East Coast of America; Diol, 8, Captain W. C. Chapman, from Australia; Doris, 24, Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., from Detached Squadron; Dwarf, 4, Commander Hon. E. S. Dawson, from China; Hornet, 4, Commander H. N. Hipperly, from China; Nimble, 5, Commander W. H. C. Selby, from the East Indies; Petrel, 3, Commander W. E. de C. Cookson, from the Pacific; Thalia, 6, Captain H. B. Woolcombe, from China; and Tenados, S, Captain E. J. Pollard, from the Pacific.

Some of the seamen who were ordered to take passage in the *Simoon* for service on the Pacific station were found to be physically unfit while on the voyage out, and were consequently brought home again. Such a failure to carry out the intentions of the Admiralty, accompanied as it has been by needless trouble and expense, and with inconvenience to the ships requiring the services of these men, has not been allowed to pass unnoticed by their lordships, who have, we hear, called for full reports of the circumstances under which the men were drafted, and also ordered the medical survey of those brought home as unfit.

Sir Henry Havelock put a question in the House of Commons the other day respecting the condition of the Indian army. It is now stated that considerable changes are likely to take place in the officering of that force. At present each regiment has only seven officers, as compared with the thirteen it had a few years ago. On an average two or three are away from their regiments on sick leave, furlough, or depot duty. If a war broke out in the East it is questionable if any native regiment would have more than five officers. Lord Napier thinks that this number would be sufficient, but there are many military men, Sir Henry Havelock among them, who fear that if English officers were killed on leading their men into action the native regiments would become demoralised.

A network for armour-plated ships, which the English journal *Iron* calls crinoline for ironclads, is about to be tested by the British naval authorities. It consists of iron wire, and it is to encircle the vessel, supported by booms at a distance of 22 feet from the hull, and extending below the surface to a depth equal to that of the keel. The object is to guard the ship against torpedoes. It is supposed that the fish torpedo can be unerringly propelled over a mile under water, and that the most powerful ironclads could not survive the explosion, if the torpedo struck the hull.

The hypothesis that the axis upon which the earth rotates has changed its position has lately come to be regarded with considerable favor by geologists, in spite of astronomical opinions against it. A change in the location of the earth's poles seems necessary to account for the occurrence of the plants which are now found as fossils in the Arctic regions. So, at least, thinks Mr. John Evans, the late president of the Geological Society of London, as we infer from an abstract from his address upon retiring from that office. The botanical researches of the Arctic expedition, now in the vicinity of the North Pole, will probably contribute to our knowledge on this subject.