

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We understand that the recent trials of the Zalinski pneumatic torpedo thrower at Shoeburyness, undertaken by the British ordnance officials for the Victorian Government have successfully demonstrated the extraordinary accuracy of this description of ordnance. At 4,000 yards range-fire, successive projectiles were thrown into a rectangle only $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide. Whether the trials were satisfactory in other respects, we have not yet been able to learn; but it is necessary to point out that trials in the United States have already shown that this machine is at present utterly useless for ship purposes, and that its *métier* is practically confined to the coast defence in certain clearly defined and very limited circumstances. It is, in fact, as a competitor with the Brennan torpedo that the greatest interest attaches to it."

The journal *L'XIX. Siècle* (Paris) has lately published the obituary of a *vieux de la vieille*, one of the old soldiers of the first Empire, who, like the traditional donkeys are never found dead—even in France. At Bois-Colombes, near Paris, lately passed away a certain Captain Gaude, Knight of the Legion of Honour, at the age of 88 years. His record of military service commences in 1812, at the disastrous passage of the French army in the retreat from Moscow. Then aged 10 years, he was a fifer of the Grenadier corps, in which his own father held a lieutenant's commission, and who fell in the same fight. The son, on his safe return to France, remained with the colours until the event of Waterloo, and naturally became then sick of soldiering. He claimed and obtained his decoration and pension for meritorious services in the field, and until his death the other day, loved to prate about the times when he played in the game of war.

In replying to a toast March 4, Lord Wolseley said: "I regret to find, Mr. President, that you drew some distinction in your remarks in proposing the toast between the combatant and non-combatant portion of the army. That is a distinction not known in the army. We talk of officers belonging to the administrative branches of the service, but all have the same privileges and rights, and we never think of drawing, and I hope we never shall draw, any distinction between the combatant and non-combatant branches of the army." Here is a hint for our services by which they may well profit. The occasion calling out these remarks was a banquet given by the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, and Lord Wolseley paid a high tribute to the members of the medical profession in the British Army and spoke of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Sir Robert Jackson, as "not only a good friend, a good comrade, but one of the best and bravest soldiers I have ever known." We have had a recent experience of the character of our own Army Medical Service, in connection with Indian outbreak in Dakota, and it has been such as to still further emphasize the unselfish devotion to duty by which they honor a noble profession. The combination of a good doctor and a good soldier is one hard to improve upon.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal*.

Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, G.C.B., was born at Halifax on the 12th April, 1791. For many years this venerable officer stood second only on the list to the late Sir George Sartorius, who was a Midshipman at Trafalgar, and died in 1885 at the age, if we remember rightly, of 94. Sir George was a captain of 1814. Sir Provo Wallis was five years his junior, his commission as captain (equal to colonel in the army) dating the 12th August, 1819—seventy-two years since! The next oldest naval officer is (retired) Admiral Sir William Fanshaw Martin, Bart., G.C.B., "Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom," an honorary distinction which will cease with Sir William's life, as did that of "Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom" with the late Sir Michael Seymour. Sir W. F. Martin is in his 90th year, and his captain's rank dates from 1824—67 years ago! There are ten years between him and the

Canadian Military-Rifle League.

ENTRANCE FEES.

The Entrance Fees for 1891 are \$10 per team of ten men, or where more than one team is entered, \$10 for the first and \$5 for each additional team of ten men, to be forwarded by cheque (with bank charges added) or registered letter, to the Treasurer, CAPT. JOHN BRUCE, 57 ADELAIDE STREET E., TORONTO, before 10th MAY, 1891. Score sheets will be forwarded on receipt of entrance fees. First match takes place 16th May.

W. R. PRINGLE,
Secretary.



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