

Riding and Jumping, officers (12 entries) 1st, Lieut. Peters, G.G.B.G.; 2nd, Major F. L. Lessard, R.C.D.

Cavalry Melée (3 teams) 1st, No. 2 Squad R.C.D.

Sword v. Sword, foot, officers (5 entries) 1st, Lieut. O. Heron, 36th Batt.; 2nd, Lieut. F. B. Osler (unattached).

Riding and Jumping, sections of fours (14 entries) 1st, No. 1 Section R.C.D.; 2nd, G.G.B.G.

Lemon Cutting, officers (9 entries) 1st, Lieut. Peters, G.G.B.G.; 2nd, Lieut. Laybourn, 1st Hussars.

Sword v. Lance, N.C.O. and men (7 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Inst. Page, R.C.D. 2nd, Squadron Sergt.-Major Stephan, R.C.D.

Sword v. Sword, mounted, officers (6 entries) 1st, Lieut. Panet, R.C.A. 2nd, Capt. Cooke, R.C.A.

Riding and Jumping, individual, N.C.O. and men (24 entries) 1st, Sergt. Clifford, "A" Battery. 2nd, Hosp.-Sergt. Barnhart, G.G.B.G. 3rd, Squadron Sergt.-Major Stephan, R.C.D.

Bayonet v. Bayonet, N.C.O. and men (12 entries) 1st, Cadet Weatherbee, R.M.C. 2nd, Sergt.-Major Morgans, R.M.C.

Tent Pegging, officers (11 entries) 1st, Lieut. Panet, R.C.A. 2nd, Lieut. C. St. A. Pearce, R.R.C.I.

Lemon Cutting, N.C.O. and men (25 entries) 1st, Sergt. Hunt, R.C.D. 2nd, Trooper Winterfield, G.G.B.G.

Fencing, N.C.O. and men (11 entries) 1st, Cadet Weatherbee, R.M.C. 2nd, Sergt.-Inst. Hawker, 6th Hussars.

Sword v. Sword, mounted, N.C.O. and men (12 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Inst. Page, R.C.D. 2nd, Sergt.-Inst. Hawker, 6th Hussars. 3rd, Sergt. Henderson, R.C.A.

Wrestling on Horseback (3 teams) 1st, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Sword v. Lance, officers (2 entries) 1st, Major Lessard, R.C.D. 2nd, Lieut. Panet, R.C.A.

LESSONS FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Reviewing the result of the tournament, there are several features which strike the observer. First, and above all, is the unexpected, yet none the less popular, success achieved by the competitors from the ranks of the active militia in competition with their brethren of the permanent forces. The citizen soldiery, who are only able to devote their leisure hours to the study of the art of war, and to perfect themselves in the use of the weapons with which they are armed, and who make great personal sacrifices even to indulge in that study, gave such proof of their prowess that the hearts of the assembled thousands went out towards the volunteer force. The success of the team from the Toronto Field Battery over the highly trained team from "A" Battery in the difficult driving competition, in which they lost only one point in the whole competition, was a most popular one; and the same may be said of the magnificent exhibition of skill and strength displayed by the bayonet team of the 48th Highlanders, who bested their opponents from No. 2 Company R.R.C.I., and only lowered their colors by a narrow margin after the hardest and most stubbornly-fought contest with the cadets from the R.M.C., coached by Sergt.-Major Morgans. The G.G.B.G. also won a large share of the glory which fell upon the active militia, and enjoyed the proud distinction of furnishing in Lieut. G. C. Peters the competitor who took the greatest number of individual prizes in contests restricted to officers. Perhaps the most striking tribute to the volunteer forces was the victory in Sword v. Sword of Lieut. Heron, an officer of a rural infantry battalion. It would not be right to omit to mention the great grati-

fication which Major-General Gascoigne expressed at seeing the large share which the active militia took in the contests, and the special reference he made to the physical drill by the Queen's Own Rifles, which he characterised as the best he had ever seen given by a militia regiment.

The tournament, which may now be fairly regarded as an annual event, will prove a valuable stimulus to the militia force throughout the Dominion. It will greatly facilitate the work of recruiting, and will attract to the ranks those young men who have a liking for manly athletics, and who will see an opportunity in those exercises peculiar to military drill and the use of the weapons with which they are armed, for developing their latent physical powers and the better to fit them for the work of life. It also has a tendency to educate the public mind on military matters, and of directing attention to the sacrifices which are necessary on the part of the militiamen in order to perfect themselves for the defence of the country, and to strengthen the bond of sympathy between the nation and its defenders. This will naturally have a tendency to loosen the purse strings when matters relating to the welfare of the force are under consideration.

A word in reference to future tournaments. Last week hours were spent in deciding preliminary contests in private before the public competitions. This was unavoidable owing to the number of entries. Would it not prove a source of revenue to throw open the doors for the preliminary contests in the morning at a general admission fee, with no reserved seats. Many would like to follow the contests from start to finish.

NEW OIL FOR RIFLES.

THE GAZETTE has received a sample of "Three in One." This is the name given to a preparation for cleaning rifles, because it does three things—prevents rust, cleans thoroughly and lubricates. It will readily remove surface rust. It is easily applied and clean to use. It is an excellent lubricant, because it will not gum or harden. Gun locks, stocks and barrels should be cleaned with "3 in 1" and then wiped thoroughly. Enough will remain on to prevent rusting, and it will not come off on the hands or soil the clothing. There are no acids in it.

Riflemen and bicyclists should try it. The manufacturers have agreed to send a sample to anyone shooting in the Rifle League this year, or a member of any military cyclist corps who will send his name and address and enclose five two-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing. The request may be sent to THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal, or to the makers, G. W. Cole & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER.

THE question of the dearth of officers for the volunteer force in the Old Country is raising quite a stir in military circles. From the commander-in-chief downwards all are agreed that some arrangement must be arrived at whereby the force will be maintained to the best advantage. At a meeting held the other day at Royal United Service Institution, presided over by Field Marshall Sir Lentorn Semmons, G.C.B., Col. W. J. Alt, 22nd Middlesex Volunteers, and a recognized authority on volunteers' matters, gave an interesting paper on "The Dearth of Officers in the Volunteer Force." That gentleman in an able paper states that all commissions for the army should be drawn from the commissioned ranks of the militia or volunteers, whether they are attached to Sandhurst, Woolwich or any other college. This to be in proportion to the respective strength of these two forces. That the same pay allowances in every respect should be given to officers of volunteers when on duty as to officers of militia, and that the condition of their service should also be the same. The payment of the capitation grant should be discontinued, and that clothing and equipment should be issued to the rank and file under proper regulations. The rent of headquarters, drill hall and ranges, traveling expenses, and the expenses of camps, money for shooting prizes, and the payment of bands, should be made by the Government, and that all ammunition for shooting should also be supplied by Government. In no case would he have the volunteers pay for anything. Neither should officers have to pay the cost of their uniform, nor for the time spent in qualifying.

Commanding officers should not be excluded from the command of volunteer brigades, and such appointments should not be made on the grounds of local wealth, but they should be qualified for same, and be granted for efficiency and ability while in command. Those wishing to attain that position should be called to undergo similar conditions to those ruling in the appointment of regular brigadiers. He held that the offer of the rank and file should be accepted for foreign service, and that officers of the volunteers should be attached to the War Office as advisers on volunteer matters.

With such a state of matters the officers would still have the raw material to work with, and they would have to give their time to the country, but under much more favorable auspices. He would be free from the liability of the ways and means, and would be in a position to give much more attention to his work. The efficiency of the force would be placed on a high level of proficiency, and commanding officers would be able to mould their corps into serviceable bricks at the expenditure only of their time and labor. The placing of officers under

