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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Comment and Criticism.

IN our last week's issue, under the heading "Imperial Officers Employed on Colonial Service," we gave the text of the modified regulations recently promulgated respecting this class of appointments; but by one of those slips which will occur in even the best regulated printing offices an introductory paragraph, explaining what the clauses were, was omitted. Probably those most interested could grasp the situation, but it is as well to be explicit. By studying the regulations it will be seen that in the case of an officer who retired before occupying colonial service the rule is simple enough, but in the case of one retiring while in colonial employment the question arises whether he would not have to resign his colonial appointment, at least temporarily, to qualify him for his retired pay. We will not attempt to decide the question, which is enough to puzzle even the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer.

CANADIAN trade in horses for Imperial service is developing most satisfactorily. Colonel James Goldie, a distinguished cavalry officer, has been appointed purchasing agent, and, accompanied by a veterinary surgeon, will immediately begin a tour of Canada to purchase three hundred cavalry and artillery horses, and to make arrangements for securing a further annual supply. We have several times drawn attention to the importance to Canada of such a trade, and wish to see

some organized action inaugurated by our agricultural societies towards developing it systematically. Commenting on this new era for Canada a London paper says: "It rests with Canadian breeders themselves to say whether the export horse trade of Canada shall assume an importance equalling, it may be exceeding, that of the Canadian cattle trade with the mother country. If they only show themselves ready to meet the necessities of the case the European demand is in time almost certain to outstrip the supply. We say European demand advisedly, for not only is the mother country in urgent need of army remounts but, Germany, France, Russia and other European powers are rapidly falling into a like position, as their recent prohibition of the export of horses clearly shows. The opportunities of the trade are indeed larger than may be generally imagined."

THE kinds of animals required are bay, brown, black or chestnut, with a few grays. Riding horses for light, medium and heavy cavalry must be between four and seven years old, from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands high, not less than eight inches below the knee, nor less than seventy-two inches girth, and between 1,000 and 1,150 pounds, geldings preferred. For artillery or engineer purposes, the animals must weigh between 1,100 and 1,250 pounds for riding, and between 1,200 and 1,400 pounds for draught. For the latter, long, low, active animals are preferred. Provided they are the right shape, make and action, with sufficient breed, they may be in the rough state and straight from the plough, or the farm yard. The average price of suitable horses in England is about \$200. The War Office have a maximum price, and that price is for horses delivered in England, so that prices paid in Canada must be sufficiently less than the maximum to allow for the cost of transport to England.

AS the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee is fast approaching—for three months soon pass—the question of what will be the best way for the militia to keep it ought to be thoroughly looked into, with the result of having some good programme arranged. So far there have been a number of schemes suggested, or local programmes discussed, but what is wanted is some military demonstration which would be large enough to assume a national character, and which would be under the immediate control of the Militia Department. It is to be hoped that the Government can see their way clear to grant a certain sum towards the carrying out of a programme which will not only bring credit upon the force, but be worthy of such an occasion as the Jubilee year. A grand review and field day with as large a force as possible, or a number of such held simultaneously would be the proper way for the militia to do honor to the 50th anniversary of our beloved Sovereign's accession.

WHATEVER scheme is adopted the participating regiments should at least have their actual travelling and subsistence expenses defrayed by the Government, and this the Government cannot do without procuring a special vote for this special purpose. But we have not the least doubt that if an acceptable programme were arranged Parliament