

British Regiments will not be squandered about in small detachments, to the destruction of their efficiency, for what are, in fact, simply Police purposes, purposes for which troops were never designed. Under these circumstances the Canadian Ministers of the Queen had but two alternatives, to provide troops, or a large Police. It is true that it was at first proposed to have both provincial troops and a provincial police.

We do not go into politics, but it is sufficient to say that the idea of a Police force, as at first proposed, was very distasteful to the people, and was abandoned. Colonel Gugsy must know, and no man ought to know better, that disturbances occasionally arise, which the local constables, or police, cannot put down. Since the formation of the Volunteer corps such occasions have arisen, the corps have been called on by the civil magistrate and with good effect. They have also been employed at fires in the metropolis for the protection of property. We saw on one occasion at least £30,000 worth of property exposed in the streets of Toronto and guarded by the Rifle Companies of Captains Nickerson and Brookes. These corps are scattered over the Province in a most judicious manner, there being no place at which the services of armed men could by possibility be required, that is not within reach of one or more of these corps.

We believe that Colonel Gugsy advocates the formation of regular Colonial Regiments, to be quartered in barracks. No can fancy nothing more thoroughly objectionable. Canada cannot afford to have two or three thousand men, the very flower of her population, taken from their daily labor, nor would any men, except fellows of such bad character that they are only fit for the Penitentiary, in a time of profound peace, with no foreign war nor domestic broil to excite their patriotism into action, take the pay of a soldier, when they can earn the wages of the mechanic. Moreover, to be useful, as the Volunteers are, these Colonial Regiments must be scattered about from Gaspe to Sandwich in detachments. Their regimental efficiency would be utterly destroyed, and, we ask what better would they be than the Volunteers are? We believe that they would not be as good. If a colonial army be formed, it must be on so large a scale as to enable the detachments to be relieved continually, for the purpose of assembling them in rotation for Battalion drill or they would degenerate into a mere armed police, just what the country objects to. Moreover no Parliament would ever consent to the expenses of a permanent military force.

It is not with any pleasure that we are compelled to dissent from Colonel Gugsy's expressed opinions, but, unfortunately for himself he makes it only too apparent that his hostility to the present organization is simply hostility to the Adjutant General. It is well known that Colonel Gugsy imagines himself to have higher claims to that office than any man in the Province. He claims it on account of the services and position of his ancestors, forgetting quite, "*sed genus, aut proceros, sed quod nos fecimus ipsi.*"

He claims it on account of his own services, which are worth just what the country thinks

them worth. We said that if the Colonel will rush into print, he will just as surely come to grief. He knows that the Editor of this paper is no ill friend of his, and it is the part of a good friend to tell him that his appointment would have been so unpopular that no government could have ventured to make it. Whether he is rightly or wrongly estimated by the people is none of our business to enquire. It is sufficient for us to know that the fact is as we state it.

We say and say advisedly, that if any man born in Canada had a claim from his military experience and actual service in the field, to be Adjutant General, that man is beyond all cavil, Colonel William Ermatinger, who was present in over thirty engagements, in one of which he commanded the wing of a large force; who has received honorable decorations, is in the prime of life, and as good a man in office, as on horseback.

The sneer at the Adjutant General because "he dares to lecture upon drill," the *C. Post* must excuse our saying is not only bordering on the unbecomingly, but very closely approaching the stupid. The Baron de Rottenburg is sneered at for doing that which is being insisted on as a necessary part of the duty of the superior officers in England. We fancy that the Colonel can hardly have read certain General orders that have recently emanated from Head Quarters at home. Is it absurd to do that in a Colony which is considered necessary in England? The great complaint against the officers of the Imperial army has been that they have neglected purely professional acquirements. The Adjutant General in his own person sets a good example, which we hope that other subordinate officers will follow. The reward is a sneer from a gentleman who ought to know better.

That some slight improvements on the present system might be made, we are ready to admit. The system is on its trial, and any suggestions at this moment for an extensive alteration would be inexpedient and very premature. How the system "excites unfounded hopes" we must confess ourselves at a loss to understand. Hopes? In whom? In the country? The country has not yet had time to see how the system works. In the meantime there is no complaint. The people are a sensible people, and wait to see. Hopes?—Among the officers and men? We never knew that they had any beyond the hope that they would be fairly dealt with by the government and their military chiefs, and the certainly very anxious hope that their "trouble and inconvenience" may be justly appreciated by their countrymen. So far there is no complaint from the Volunteers, and we don't think that they will very readily subscribe to a testimonial, except perhaps for a leather medal, to any one who is a self-constituted Grumbler General on their behalf. So far, also, there is no complaint from the people; on the contrary, the Active Force seems a very popular one; it is true that we have no means of judging except from the newspapers, of which we read scores, and from the numerous intelligent people that we meet with; the conclusion we come to is that Colonel Gugsy has been putting himself into a cold perspiration about nothing.

WINTER.—We hear from the very best authority that sleighs for the use of field batteries have been furnished for four of the seven field batteries.

The OTTAWA battery is the oldest but one—in the Province—the first organized in Upper Canada. How is it that Junior batteries have been furnished with the winter sleigh in advance of it. Surely batteries in parts of Upper Canada, where there is no such snow as we have did not require sleighs for guns, as much as they were required on the Ottawa.

REGIMENTS FOR THE PERSIAN WAR.—It is said that several regiments now at home are ordered to embark for the East, to the amount of 8000 men. It is also understood that the 7th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, are under orders for India.

OUR VETERINARY COLUMN.

We have had no time to prepare anything original in this department, and have not yet received any contribution from an old friend, the best Vet beyond all chalks in Canada, and a Vet of our Active Force too—his modesty would be shocked if we pointed him out more particularly. In the meantime, and we have hardly given him time enough, we poke in a few little paragraphs from the *London Veterinarian*.

DISLOCATION OF THE OS SUPRACRURIS.—By J. D. Beech, M.R.C.V.S., Weymouth.—A very strong hunter, up to fifteen stone, the property of a nobleman was turned out into a loose box and spacious yard. The groom in attendance went at the regular hour to feed him, when, as soon as the box door was opened, the horse trotted into the yard, and rushed against the entrance gate, which gave way, and allowed of his escape. He then dashed upon the pavement and fell with great violence on his near quarter, the foot and leg being bent under his body. On rising, which he did immediately, a frightful injury was discovered to have taken place, viz., complete dislocation of the os supracruris, together with laceration of the external lateral, long inferior, short inferior, and cranial ligaments. The os acromion were torn, and the inferior extremity of the metacarpal bone came in contact with the ground. The integument covering the lateral part of the fetlock-joint having been cut through, its articular surface was very much abraded; the foot was turned to the inside, the only connection remaining being the internal ligament, tendons, and integument.

Humanity dictated his destruction, which was immediately carried into effect.—*London Veterinary Journal*.

(Note. A case happened in Montreal about six years since in which the cannon bone was dislocated from the larger pastern and—the bone protruding through the skin—the extensor ligament was torn in two, and the poor animal in rising literally tried to hobble on the end of the cannon bone, dragging the foot after it by the tendons and skin.)

CAUSTIC COLLATION.—Dr. Macke, of Soran, has for some years successfully used a solution of four parts of bichloride of mercury to thirty parts of collodion as a caustic. Its application is easy, being performed with a camel's hair brush. Its sphere of action may be perfectly determined, and it dries so quickly that it cannot extend to any neighboring healthy part.

It much inflammation supervene, cold lotions may be resorted to. The eschar is solid, and one or two lotions in thickness, according to whether the caustic has been applied once or more frequently. The pain is seldom intense, and soon passes away, and the cicatrix left is but trifling.—*London Veterinary Journal*.

RECOVERY OF THE RECTUM OF A HORSE: RECOVERY.—By J. Mallet M.R.C.V.S., HULL.—ON THE THAMES.—On the 31st of March last, I was requested to see a cart-horse, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Camoys. The history that I received about him was that he had worked very hard on the Saturday, and fed very ravenously afterwards, but had been unable to pass any dung since the previous morning. On examination, I found the pulse and breathing but slightly increased, yet the countenance was very anxious, and he was continually straining so as to evacuate his bowels. Thinking it a case of simple functional derangement, I gave him a draught of oil and solution of aloes, and ordered enemas to be thrown up every two or three hours. This treatment was persevered in for the first three days, when the faecal matter having become putrescent, I examined the horse still being unable to relieve himself, I examined