

Exchanges and Notes from the College World.

Princeton has 1092 students.

Great minds have wills; weak ones have wishes.

Oxford has an annual income of \$6,000,000.—Ex.

Sympathy is a word that should be written in letters of gold.

Happiness does not consist in things, but in thoughts.

Time flies, flowers fade, the body dies—character alone is immortal.

There are about 15,000 students in the scientific schools of America.

Prof. Henry Drummond has been called to the presidency of McGill University.

In these hard times there's no *sense* in standing on a street corner and doing nothing.—Ex.

"Let's go out, and make a night of it," said the sun as he went down.—*College Times*.

The first American College paper was published in 1880, at Dartmouth College; name "Dartmouth Gazette." Ex.

If nothing counteracts the natural consequences of learning, we grow happier as our minds take a wider range.

The P. W. College, Charlottetown, now publishes a paper. *The Review* is pleased to note the enterprise of our friends in P. W. C., and wishes *The Record* every success.

In this world of contradictions,

This one fact some comfort brings—

That the folks who are the *sharpest*,

Always say the *cutting* things. Ex.

Both in material and scholastic development the eighteen year record of the John Hopkins' University is a fine one. To the founder's gift of \$3,500,000 it has added nearly a million of endowment. The plant has meanwhile grown from one small house to eleven stately buildings, furnished with equipment in kind and quality as nearly complete as intelligence and money can command.—Ex.

Lives of poet: all remind us

We can make our lives resigned,

And departing leave behind us

Stamps for manuscripts declined.

The Coming Horse and How May We Produce Him.



AMONG other branches of Agriculture, and probably one the most important, the present panic has excited a feeling of restlessness among the wide awake agriculturalist of the present day, as to what the demands are and will be, for our Canadian horses. True, time has wrought a wonderful change in this important branch, and, with the

demand of the day, we must direct our attention along its line.

In former days, and not long ago, the man who could raise a good animal of whatever class he may be, had little or no difficulty in commanding a good price for him, but this condition that we term change, necessitates the homo breeder altering his course. In the first place what has brought about this alteration? We live in an age of advance. Electricity, although in its infancy, has, as we are all aware, been fast rising into public favor, and the most brainy men of the age have bent all their energies towards applying it to something more than an agent of curiosity, and it is wonderful the results they have obtained in a short time. Yet we cannot conclude from this that electricity has crowded horses back from the world of usefulness. Yet to a certain extent we must admit there is a class of horses that it has. Compare street railways in our cities of five years ago with those of the present day. In this one branch, important to the breeders as it was, see the change time has brought here, and so it is, the Telephone, the Bicycle, the increased mileage of steam Railway, all combine to depreciate the value of our horses, and not horses alone, but, consider the products of the soil connected with this industry, the oats, the hay, and the straw which must necessarily fall in the same ratio. Let us look for a moment and consider has the wheels, the dynamo and the motor come to stamp out the noblest of the brute creation? I think not: and here is where the shrewd breeder will step in in advance of his less active neighbor. What class has been crowded back and what have not? It would be folly for a man to purchase a large breeding stock and select his animals from such a class as has been supplanted by other and more effective methods of transportation, the general purpose and low price roaders; and it would doubtless be equally foolish to discard horse breeding altogether. We are not justified in condemning an industry simply because a branch has become unprofitable, and the question now arises what class or classes does the consuming population call for? And the answer comes back, those horses the place of which electricity and steam power is not likely to effect. Take for instance the heavy dray horse, and he will for some time to come even in the large cities hold his own place. Then there is the gentleman's roader, a source of pleasure to his owner, consequently his place will be supplanted only by one of his own kind, only a superior animal; and so with the saddle horse. But the class that must draw our attention is the horse that Society demands. As the *Buffalo Express* puts it: Fashion in the large Eastern Cities has decreed that the Hackney and the Cob shall be the horse used by the members of its exclusive set, and those Americans who delight in apeing the manners of English aristocracy have made haste to secure the correct thing in equine outfit. The genuine English Hackney is a chunky pony, built rather like the ordinary looking horse, whose chief qualification is an immense amount of knee action. Indeed the higher he can step the more desirable he is. Fashion requires that the Hackney's tail must be docked and his mane sheared before he is ready for harness. He cannot compare with the trotting bred road horse of America in point of speed or other road qualifications, and fashion alone is responsible for his present popularity. The Cob is simply a small sized Hackney and his lack of size makes him less desirable for practical purposes. The question now arises, how are we to imitate this horse and his chief qualifications? The shrewd American breeder is adopting the following method, and one which would naturally appear as being very near the point: They select the mares of good size, as well bred as possible, taking only those animals that possess a great amount of knee action, and breeding from the best blooded stallions procurable (thoro' bred). Many of them from the stock of the Kentucky thoro' bred, making the excess of knee action one of the chief qualifications together with good size, each breeder having a good track as well as a professional trainer whose work is not to develop speed as with the trotters, but to break and educate that much-desired knee action so popular in society.

J. S.