

America, in 1894. He has proved himself a good breeder, his stock selling for good prices. During last season his service fee, to a limited number of mares, was \$100.

The Status of the "Vet."

The *North British Agriculturist*, in an article dealing with the present high standard of the examination for the degree of M.R.C.V.S., says:

"It is perfectly true that, in the early years of veterinary colleges, the student who had gone through his two sessions at college, and passed a very elementary examination in the few branches of knowledge then recognized as essential to success in veterinary practice, was able to come out as a full-fledged 'M.R.C.V.S.,' though his general education was of the most imperfect order, and his scientific equipment was equally imperfect. But a great advance in veterinary science and veterinary education has been made since then, and the standard of educational and scientific attainments requisite to enable the student to qualify for his diploma has been levelled up in a remarkable degree. The preliminary examination in general education has been greatly stiffened, and is now practically the same as is required for the medical student; the qualifying course has been extended to four sessions of six months each; botany, chemistry, bacteriology, and other sciences which were not formerly taught at the veterinary colleges are now made an essential part of the curriculum, and in the final examination no one who has not a thoroughly good all-round knowledge of all the sciences bearing on the veterinary profession can obtain the diploma. The status of the veterinary surgeon has been correspondingly raised, and every intelligent stockowner now regards his veterinary adviser as a scientific expert, whose services are of the very highest value to the owner of stock. The live stock trade is now admitted on all hands to be the sheet-anchor of British agriculture; and it is well, therefore, that stockowners should recognize the fact that in the veterinary surgeons who are now being turned out at our veterinary colleges they have gentlemen who are well acquainted with all the sciences that can assist them in the successful practise of their profession."

The Ontario Veterinary College, under the able principal, Dr. Andrew Smith, has done a great and a good work for the profession on this continent. The college is broader and wider than the province, and gathers its students from every state of the American union, as well as from other countries. The entrance examination, however, has not always been a stiff one. It

does not seem to be sufficiently so now, and, if in the future the college is to keep its place in the foremost rank, the standard of entrance will have to be carefully considered. At least a really good English basis should be insisted upon. This will be in the best interests both of the profession and the public.

Feeding Racers.

"The Management of the Horse in the Stable, Field, and on the Road—by a Stud Groom," contains the following story of a racing experience:

"A friend of mine was sent when a boy to Ireland with a horse, called Oakstick, for Punchestown races. The night before the race the lad was to sleep in the loose box with his horse. The boy had brought a bushel of oats from England with him, and he took in a pail of water for use in the morning. Being very tired he lay down, and was soon fast asleep. The horse managed to slip off his halter and to eat almost all the oats, and drank the whole of the water without wakening the boy. In the early morning, about 4 o'clock, when the boy awoke, Oakstick was swelled out like a beer-barrel. The boy was very much annoyed when he found out what had happened, and did not know what to do. He took the horse out and walked him quietly about for two or three hours; then, as the people were coming about, he put him in the stable. He was afraid to tell the trainer what had happened. At 2 p.m. the horse was taken to the saddling paddock. The flag fell, and Oakstick sailed away and won the four-mile steeplechase in a common canter—sixteen horses running. Neither that lad nor I have ever, since that day, sent out our horses hungry for a hard job."

Highland Ponies.

The Highland pony is remarkable for his docility and general good manners, on account of which characteristics he makes the best shooting pony in the world, and can be taught almost anything, except, perhaps, to gallop with the racehorse. These ponies have, like the old Welsh breed, the formation of hindquarter called "cat hams," but this only gives a greater power of using them, and especially of creeping over broken ground, in which they are unapproachable. Their intelligence also is so great that it is almost impossible to get them into a bog; and if by chance they find themselves sinking, they avoid the struggles which are instinctive in other breeds, and man-