

is these that our Americans are more particularly anxious to buy if they can be put upon the market more cheaply than those brought from beyond the sea, when so much risk has to be run in the voyage over.

The principal reason why our Scotch friends can produce a more uniformly good class of horse than we, consists very largely in the fact that they use a better class of mares, and we hope that our breeders will so lay to heart the hints we have thrown out as to be on their guard against the temptation to part too readily with the best of their mares.

Mr. Rennie, so well known for his enterprise in the seed business, and for his success in the management of the seed farm in Markham, now that the farm is sold, is concentrating his energies more upon the importing and breeding of pure Clyde horses. He is most admirably situated for the purpose, having erected new and commodious stables at 88 Duchess street, Toronto, in the very heart of the old city, and but a few minutes' walk from the seed store at the corner of Adelaide and Jarvis streets. He has also secured the services of Mr. A. McLean, who is most enthusiastic in the work he has in hand.

We visited Mr. Rennie's stables early in November, and although the horses had arrived in August, a number of them had not yet recovered from a form of distemper popularly known in Scotland as "The strangles," which had been contracted while on the sea. The infection, therefore, came from the ship, and all the other Canadian importers in common with Mr. Rennie have suffered this year from the same cause. They are loud in their complaint, and justly so, that the ship-owners are not compelled by law to disinfect the ships used for carrying horses, after every voyage.

The importation of this year numbered 25 head, of which several are now sold, along with some very pretty specimens of fine limbed Shetland ponies. The secretary of the Clydesdale Scottish stud-book pronounced them one of the best bred lots of Clydesdales ever sent to Canada in one ship, consisting as they do very largely of the descendants of Prince of Wales (673), Darnley (222), and What Care I (912). They are of the strong, muscular type, and possess that quality which constitutes them easy keepers, and capable of producing a fine stamp of horses for the collar. Of those now on hand 2 are three-year stallions, 6 are two years, and 3 are one-year old. There are 2 fillies two years old, and 4 one year.

Of the three year-old stallions, one, Bravissimo (4876), is sketched and more fully described on the first page of this number. The other, Gay Boy (5028) by Trademark (3269), is a g. son of the old Prince of Wales (673). He is well named, being a good all round horse with a massive shoulder, very evenly made and of a good deal more than average spirit.

Of the 6 two-year-olds, The Real Mackay (5407), a bay with white stripe and hind heels, is by What Care I (912), by Old Prince of Wales (673), sire of dam Lord Lyon (489). He is a strong built horse which has had a hard fight with the distemper, and should make a good stock horse. Trojan, a bay, with white ratch and near feet white, will well stand inspection of a close nature. As a yearling in 1886 he won 3d at Lanarkshire county show, 1st at Markland, 2d in the Derby class at the Glasgow Agricultural, and in 1887 won the gold medal at Barhead as best horse any age. He is by Carswell (1420), a grandson of Prince of Wales (673). Sire of dam Darnley (222). Star of Stewarton (5376) by Darnley (222), of which there is only another living son in America, is from a dam by Lord Lyon (489). He has black points, and a broad white stripe on face, and is a broad

and well coupled horse. Knight of the Shire (5120), a bay with a silver mane and tail, and white hind points. He is sired by Knight of Snowdon (2212), out of a dam by Warrior (902). He will make a very smooth horse and lengthy, with free rein. The low chunk of a horse Silver Duke (5345), with first-class quality, is out of a dam by Young Champion 934, and from the sire Breadalbane (1978). Carnwarth (vol. x), a bay with orthodox white markings, is by Harold (2854), a son of Lord Lyon (994). He is a heavy horse, but lighter in the bone than some of them.

The 3 six-year-olds Body Guard, Udny Boy and Lorne, will all appear in vol. x. The first with white face and off feet is the prince of the three. Sired by Laird Darnley (3748) by Darnley (222), he has great bone and much compactness, with a good back and the best of quality. The second is a light bay, almost a roan, by MacCameron (3818), owned by an agricultural society in Aberdeenshire, which paid for him £4500. He, too, will make a powerful horse when in condition. The third, a dark brown, is by King of Craigie (2906), and out of a mare by What Care I (912).

The two-year filly, Lady Sceldon (vol. viii), and Fanny of Roadend (vol. x), are of good breeding, the former, a bay, by Breadalbane (1978), and the latter a dark brown by Marathon (2994). The one year-olds Lady Kenmuir, Carrie of Glengail, Mayflower and Nellie Darling (vols. x and ix) are of good parts, and rightly come. The first, a light bay, is by Kenmuir Prince (1459), and out of a dam by Prince of Wales (673), and the second, a bay, is by Carswell (3542), a grandson of Prince of Wales (673), and out of a dam by Old Times (579). Both possess much quality and promise. The third, a bay, by Laird Darnley (3748), and out of a mare by Old Darnley (222), along with Carrie of Glengail, would make a fine pair for show and for breeding. The fourth, a brown, by Harold (2854), completes the list. Take them all in all they are a superior type, with sufficient bone and substance, and bear well the eulogium of the secretary of the Scotch stud book, who pronounced them one of the best and best bred lots ever sent to Canada to one importer.

The Students at the Ontario Agricultural College.

A very hopeful omen in reference to the attendance of students at the college at the present time is this, that the first year students are nearly all the sons of Canadian farmers. While it is true that other persons should have a right to attend the college as well as farmers' sons, it is equally true that as a rule the latter class will receive the most benefit from attending its lectures. They have had a taste of what Canadian farming is before they came, hence they can enter on a course of study with the firm conviction that it will help them to labor to better advantage at work that they are already familiar with. They know that they are not simply building castles in the air, but rather laying the pillar of their future life-work upon a more solid and a broader foundation. They realize that they can go from the halls of the college to the farm and quit themselves like men, wrenching respect from those who may despise and ridicule their efforts after a deeper insight into the secret of the grandest of all the callings.

That the college has been wounded in the house of its friends by the inefficiency of many who have gone from its walls is mournfully true, although there have been some noble exceptions. This in its early stages was peculiarly unfortunate, for it only confirmed and deepened the groundless prejudices too deeply rooted

in the minds of our farmers as to the value of an agricultural college. This was peculiarly unfortunate in the infant stages of the institution. It has placed it on an up grade, the summit of which will not be reached after the next ten years of faithful working.

Shall we be dismayed at the prospect? Not for a moment. Placing our feet upon the mistakes of the past, and putting on a full head of steam, we shall reach the upland of our efforts, and Canadians, and most of all Canadian farmers, shall be constrained to pay homage to our Agricultural College. In bringing about this change of sentiment our students form the most important factors. Every man of them who leaves the institution should realize that all Ontario is watching him. If only faithful to the precious charge the college gives to him when he leaves her walls: To go abroad into the country and leave his fellows in the race, every one of them will prove as precious seed sown upon virgin soil which cannot fail to bring an abundant harvest.

The horizon of the future of the college is surely breaking bright and clear when her own students so far realize their own position as to write as follows:

"The name and reputation of any college is only kept up or supported by the men it sends out. The question naturally arises, why is it that our college is not better represented? Why is it not filled to overflowing? Can it be that farmers do not see the advantages of a better education in this advanced age? A better education for farmers is now indispensable. The days when might was the only right are gone and in their place we have times which call for intellect and brain-culture. The day has come when Canada expects every man to do his duty. She expects every man to take his place in church and state and to make himself felt in the community in which he resides. We live in times of great change and much improvement. Farmers must learn to be business men as well as farmers; they lack no mental power, but they do lack brain cultivation. This can be overcome in the next generation by fathers educating their sons, and we are proud to say that we have such a place in the Ontario Agricultural College.

"The Ontario Government is sparing no pains in making this place both attractive and instructive, and the staff are equally zealous in their efforts. Every year the facilities for study are being increased, the new student has an advantage over the old one. Look at the improvements for 1886-7. Commodious barns of most modern architecture, and all the machinery necessary for the production of crops and the changing of the same into a palatable form suited to the requirements of the valuable live-stock kept here. The college is equipped with a large reading-room, library containing 4,000 volumes, biological and chemical laboratories also, furnished with modern appliances. The course of lectures is good, and any person taking them, unless of the snail or ape order, cannot fail to be benefitted."

Those words have a fine ring about them. They will surely find a response in the bosom of many a farmer's son thirsting for the realization of a nobler manhood. With such opportunities for improvement furnished at a trifling cost—a hundred young men and more with whom to cross swords in the college itself, and one hundred thousand to beat in the after walks of life, who but must envy the lot of a Canadian farmer's son?

It is true that the number of freshmen is small this year. We care not for that: they are lads from the right quarter. President Mills was right in insisting on a large number of foreign applicants going first to the farm to get a taste of what it meant. Ontario will stand by the President in that action. Three resolute men will do more for a farm than a dozen laggards. So will a score of young men of the right grit do more for the honor of a college than any number of aimless students.

Our appeal now is to the young men, the farmers' sons of Ontario. Blessed with better school privileges