

been aroused by the continual and pressing inquiries of American buyers. Ten or fifteen years ago, in nine studs out of ten the Percheron horse was conspicuous by his absence, but now they are being introduced fast, as the foreign demand has become very much larger, together with the wants of the market for a class of light cart-horses fit for any kind of work in the cities and in the wealthier rural districts. Of course we are well aware here that the Percheron horse is not what we would like to have, but as he is the only thing of the kind we have, we must be satisfied with him, and try to improve him in shape by judicious crosses; so for the present at his best he is only what you call, I think, a mongrel. And I must say, I have always wondered at him being so much sought for by importers as a "reproducer," as no scientific or educated horseman in France considers him of any account as such, and think it is folly to breed to a horse so recently made up of heterogeneous elements mares full of quality and breeding, which might be so profitably crossed with heavy, substantial thoroughbreds or well-bred carriage or roadster stallions, who are much nearer perfection in shape, quality, or action, which I think is the case with your stock of Canadian broodmares. You have nothing, absolutely nothing to gain by the introduction of "Percheron" blood into your country. It may seem very unpatriotic for me to say so, but their field is large enough in other parts of the world for me to conceal the real truth about them. We want them here for our artillery, and we must breed them. In improving them, then, perhaps in another hundred years they will be a wonderfully useful breed of general purpose horses, something that has never been known before, but now they cannot be too loudly denounced as mongrels, and incapable of transmitting any breedy look or quality after one or two generations. The few specimens of their get I had an opportunity to see during my last "peregrinations" through Ontario were as characterless quadrupeds as ever stood on four shoes. The few imported stallions shown at the Toronto exhibition two years ago were a very fair lot after all, with the exception of three or four really unworthy of their mission. One alone, and he only took third prize, I think, because he was too small, so I was told, was a really well-made horse with good middle parts, so admirable in Percherons, because they are so scarce. As we never judge horses like fat cattle by their weight in this sunny France, I was rather astonished to hear of such an objection against the truly noble little Frenchman. But I was much more astonished still when a very well-informed Canadian assured me that the "Percheron" was classed in Canada as a heavy draught horse, while he is always considered here as an agricultural and light draught animal. I dare say they are so much in a period of transformation through crosses with heavy Shire or Clyde mares that it is really very difficult to class them at all just now.

I remain, dear sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
FRANC CAVALIER.

### SALE OF HOLSTEINS IN QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

We sold 52 head of our cattle while in Quebec, at good prices, and we congratulate our Canadian friends upon having pluck enough to buy so many of the very best Holsteins in the country, and they need not be afraid to compete with any other country at the fairs hereafter. We enclose slip containing list of purchasers and the number bought by each.

H. M. Williams, of Picton, Ont., bought twenty-one head. One cow with a milk record of 82½ lbs. per day, seven yearling heifers, thirteen calves.

M. Cook & Sons, of Aultsville, Ont., bought fourteen head. Two cows, twelve yearling heifers.

J. Edward Page, of Amherst, N. S., bought four yearling heifers.

Simon Shunk, jr., of Edgerly, Ont., one yearling heifer.

Joseph Fletcher, of Oxford Mills, Ont., one yearling heifer.

#### IN THE STATES.

H. B. Hammond, of New York city, two cows, one yearling heifer, one calf.

Dudley Miller, of Oswego, N. Y., three yearling heifers, one calf.

B. B. LORD & SON.

Sinclairville, N. Y., Jan. 2nd.

### Cattle Notes.

A lightning cattle express is a new feature on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. It is designed to run between New York and Chicago, and is expected to make the run in twenty-four hours, thus escaping the provision of the law which requires that stock shall not be kept on the cars longer than twenty-four hours without unloading. The new cars are fitted out with air-brakes, patent trucks, etc.

Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Scotland, and a few of his neighbors in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire, have resolved to test the success of a cross between polled Aberdeen-Angus and the Herefords. With that view, four carefully-selected heifers of the English "white-faces" and a bull have just been introduced into the Vale of Alford. A polled bull is to be put to the heifers, and the Hereford sire is to get a limited number of polled females. The results of the experiments will be awaited with interest by beef producers.

A dispatch from Bozeman, Mont., dated Jan. 2, says reports from the stock ranges are most discouraging. James Dedawick, who arrived yesterday from Madison County, says the snow is over two feet deep on the level and cattle are starving to death. The same reports were brought in by J. C. Brown from Judith, and in the Yellowstone country snow has fallen to a great depth, and the absence of the wind, which usually carries away the snow, makes it next to impossible for cattle to get to the grass. Pilgrim cattle are far worse than native stock, and many fine bands will be completely annihilated if this cold snap is repeated. The ranges are becoming so thickly stocked that the old-time system of letting cattle hustle through the winter months must come to an end.

A dispatch from Miles City, Mont., dated January 2, states the snow in eastern Montana, particularly along the Yellowstone, is light, and there has been nothing to prevent cattle from getting plenty of feed. Positively, stock is not suffering in any manner whatever. Cattlemen are well pleased with the outlook. The same can be said of the Little Missouri, Powder, Tongue, and Rosebud valleys, also of the district north-west of here toward the Musselshell. The recent cold weather came on gradually, beginning the last week in November. The change was not sudden, therefore stock was not affected by it to any extent worth mentioning. The cattle went into the winter in excellent condition, and it would be hard to imagine a better outlook than there now is for stock to stand a hard winter.

The storm of the past three weeks has been

great throughout the country. In Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, north Utah, and in fact in all the range country, the storm has been most severe on all kinds of stock. Eighteen inches of snow covered the range in Wyoming for three or four days at a time, making it impossible for stock to reach the grass or water, while the mercury registered eighteen to thirty degrees below zero. In some parts of the country sleet prevailed that covered everything with a coating of ice an inch thick. Stock on our Indian Territory ranges have suffered severely, but nothing to compare to the range stock of the north and west. The ranchmen, however, do not feel at all alarmed, as they are pretty well satisfied that the cattle will go through all right, as they were in fine condition at the beginning of the storm. It is exceedingly seldom that we have more than one very severe or long storm in this latitude in each winter, and as this one comes early there is but little prospect of there being many between this time and spring.—*Caldwell (Kan.) Journal*.

### Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER  
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

TORONTO, Jan. 15th, 1885.

Cables this week report an improvement in the cattle trade in the British markets, evidenced by an advance of half a cent per pound which has taken place. Special advices from the leading markets indicate a generally better tone under a better demand than prevailed a week ago. At Liverpool this week the demand has been steady and the offerings fair with the market steady at the advance. Receipts of Canadians and Americans during the week have been fair. The sheep trade remains dull and depressed with heavy offerings. The Liverpool market is slow but nominally unchanged.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £:—

| Cattle—                    | \$ c. | \$ c.    |         |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|---------|
| Prime Canadian steers..... | 0 14  | to 0 00  | per lb. |
| Fair to choice.....        | 0 13½ | to 0 00  | "       |
| Poor to medium.....        | 0 12½ | to 0 00  | "       |
| Inferior and bulls.....    | 0 09½ | to 0 11  | "       |
| Sheep:—                    |       |          |         |
| Best sheep.....            | 0 12  | to 0 00  | "       |
| Secondary qualities.....   | 0 10  | to 0 11  | "       |
| Merinos.....               | 0 09½ | to 0 10½ | "       |
| Inferior and rams.....     | 0 07  | to 0 08½ | "       |

The improvement which could be seen, through the temporary weakness of last week in the Toronto live stock market continues this week, and with seasonable weather and a better demand trade is on a very satisfactory basis. Although no advance in prices has taken place everything is firmer than a week ago. The offerings are larger, but are met by a greater demand from local butchers, who have got rid of their large holiday stocks and are now buying more extensively. In fact they have absorbed nearly all the offerings this week, as we hear of but one load having been shipped.

CATTLE.—Receipts are much larger this week. The demand is fair, local dealers taking everything but one load of 20 which was bought for shipment to Montreal. Exporters are also wanted, but none are offering. Prices are nominal at about 5c. The best sale of butchers' reported this week was 10 head averaging 1,200 lbs. at 5c., being bought by a local butcher. It would, however, have been difficult to repeat the sale at that figure. The majority of the offerings were of a good quality and sold at 3¼ to 4½c. per lb. Among the sales were 20 choice 1,100 lbs. at 4¼c. per lb.; 20 do. 1,130 lbs. at \$50 each, 18 do. 1,150 lbs. at \$54 each; 17 fair 1,000 lbs. averaging \$42 each; 21 good 950 lbs. at \$36 each. A few milchers changed hands at \$45, and two springers brought \$90.