

which we must endeavour to raise to the highest possible magnitude the yield of the soil, as well as the clear profit obtainable by cultivating fields or meadows. My observations on this question are crowded out.

A. R. J. F.

The Percheron in Canada.

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Dr. E. Harris, of Mooretown, N. J., in the *Farmer's Cabinet*, 1842, states: "An inspection of the Percheron will convince any one that this race is the origin of the Canadian pony, about the valuable properties of which little need be

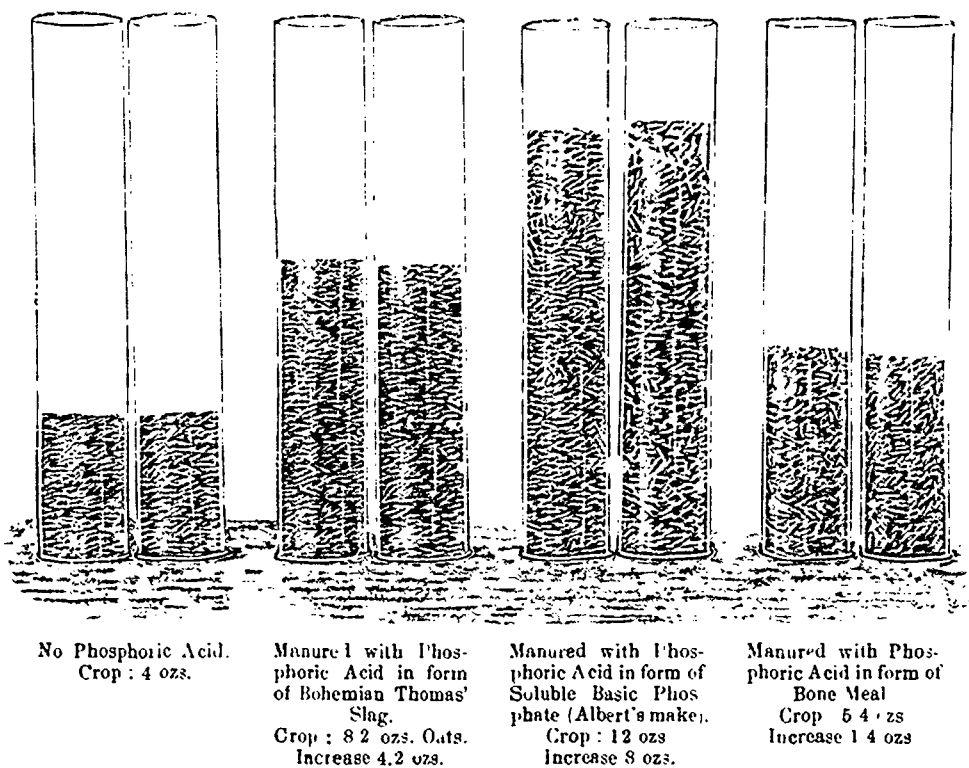
lish will produce a stock of horses invaluable, as combining all properties that are required for quick draught on the road or the farm."

This article is replete with interest, especially for Canadian breeders. We fully agree with the author, and have come to the same conclusions about the Canadian breed.

The carelessness of the breeders generally, the influence of a northern climate, after a succession of generations, has given us the tough, shaggy pony of Canada. If we would not have in course of time a race as diminutive as the Shetland ponies, we must counteract such causes, such carelessness, and this the Haras National is bound to do.

The "French Canuck" resembles the Percheron in form and in many of its characteristics, and may claim close con-

TABLE XIII.—PHOSPHORIC ACID MANURING ON CLAY SOIL. YIELD OF THE CROP.



said, as they are well known and highly prized in this section of the country, and still more to the north, where they have undoubtedly given stamina and character to the horses of Vermont, New Hampshire, and the northern section of New York, which makes them so highly valued all over the Union as road horses; while it is a remarkable fact that in those States where the attention of breeders has been exclusively devoted to the English race horse, the carriage horse and stage horse is almost universally supplied from the north. It remains, therefore, for breeders to determine whether it is not better to resort to the full sized Percherons to cross with our light and already too highly bred mares than to use the degenerated Canadians (degenerated in size only, through the rigor of the climate, for it must be admitted that the little animal retains all the spirit and nerve of his ancestors, and lacks strength only in proportion to its size). My own opinion is that a due proportion of French blood mixed with the Eng-

sanguinity. The Percheron, Clement 32172, of the Haras National, now at Indian Head, Assa. (season of 1891), has been often mistaken for a Canadian sire. On July 16, 1885, twelve mares and two stallions, sent to Canada by the King of France, were unloaded at Quebec from the boat, "St Jean Baptiste." After many investigations at the Ministère du Commerce et des Colonies, Paris, France, I found out at last that these horses were bought in Normandy; and as the majority of the first pioneers came from La Perche, in Normandy, it is highly probable that those Norman horses were bred in the Perche.

Those horses—the first importation in America for breeding purposes—won a great fame among the red warriors, quite delighted at seeing what they called the "cariboes de France" so gentle and apt to labor.

The mares were given to MM. de Talon, de Chambly, de Sorel, de Contre-Cœur, de St.-Ours, de Varennes, de la