

The American editors of Youatt, in speaking of the Canadian, say.—The Canadian horse, found in the Canadian provinces and Northern United States, is mainly of French descent, although many of the so-called and doubtless some of the fleetest ones are a cross between Canadian mares and thoroughbred stallions. They are a long-lived, easily kept and exceedingly hardy race, making good farm and draft horses when sufficiently large. In form many show Norman characteristics, also in qualities—but they are usually considerably smaller." These same editors also state that the Canadian was the only horse produced in purity on the American continent up to 1782.

Along the border line, between Quebec and New-York and the New-England states, the Canadian and Morgan have been bred together for years. The result has been to produce a horse of nerve, speed, hardiness and strength unsurpassed anywhere in North America. They are of course rather small, since the Morgans and Canadians are small breeds, but nevertheless they are excellent for general purposes. It has been said of them that they will draw anything that is loose at both ends. They usually make splendid drivers, many of them able to reach a three minute gait, and not a few can keep this up for a mile or more. One of these horses was driven across Missisquoi Bay, a distance of five miles, in twenty minutes, a rate of fifteen miles an hour.

When British troops were stationed at Quebec, Montreal, and other points in Canada, English thoroughbreds were largely used by the officers. Many of these were stallions and were often bred with Canadian mares, and many were left in Canada when the troops withdrew. This blood has undoubtedly been an important factor in producing some of the most speedy Canadians. It is probable that St-Lawrence and Pilot had some racing blood in their vein's.

Wherever we find descriptions of the Canadian horse nothing but praise is written. The Encyclopaedia Americana says: "The Canadian horse is small, generally 14 to 14½ hands. It is remarkably hardy, and has good temper and great endurance. It has admirable legs and feet, full and broad breast, strong shoulders, lofty crest, mane and tail abundant and wavy."

Frank Forrester thus describes him: "In Canada East, the Norman horse, imported by early settlers, was used for many generations entirely unmixed, and exists so yet (1870), stunted in size by climate and usage, but in no way degenerated, for he has the honesty, courage, endurance, hardihood, constitution and excellent feet and legs of his ancestors."

The Canadian is now a horse of the past; he has been absorbed into other breeds, but has left his traces in disposition and physical characteristics.

CHAS. S. MOORE.

Stanbridge East, Dec. 4.

THE APIARY

DRONES.

The bee-keepers in Aristotle's time were in the habit of destroying the excess of drones. They excluded them from the hive—when taking their accustomed airing—by contracting the entrances with a kind of basket work. Butler recommends a similar trap, which he calls a "*drone-pot*."

One of the modern inventions to destroy them is Alley's drone-trap, improved by J. A. Batchelder; but it is much better to save the bees the labor and expense of rearing such a host of useless consumers. This can readily be done, when we have the