

dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown—ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old those are substituted by the permanent or horse teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nipper.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tushes, which mares very rarely do. Before the age of six is arrived at, the tush is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tush itself becoming more rounded and blunt); and at six the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of colour in the centre of the teeth.

The tushes have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length; convex without, concave within, tending to a point, and the extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth.

At seven years, the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four-centre nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth—especially in mares; but the black mark still remains in the centre of the tooth, and is not completely filled up until the animal is eight years old. As he gets on past seven the bridle teeth begin to wear away.

At eight the kernel has entirely disappeared from all the lower nippers, and begins to decrease in the middle nippers. It is now said to be "past mark of mouth."

When more than seven, the knowing ones are accustomed to go by appearance of the upper fronts, from which some conclusion may certainly be drawn, as the marks remain in them long after they have been lost from the bottom ones. Much reliance can never be placed on the tushes; for sometimes they may be found quite blunt at eight, and as often remain pointed at eighteen, and sometimes those in the same month will show an apparent difference of a year or more.

There are indications which enable very shrewd observers to guess at a horse's age after eight years even, but none to enable accurate determination. In the ninth year the mark has entirely disappeared from the upper middle teeth, and the hook on the corner only has increased in proportion as the bridle teeth lose their points. At eight the upper surfaces of the nippers are all oval, and as the animals get older they diminish in width, but not in thickness; they become more rounded and appear wider apart.

TEACHING A HORSE TO PACE.

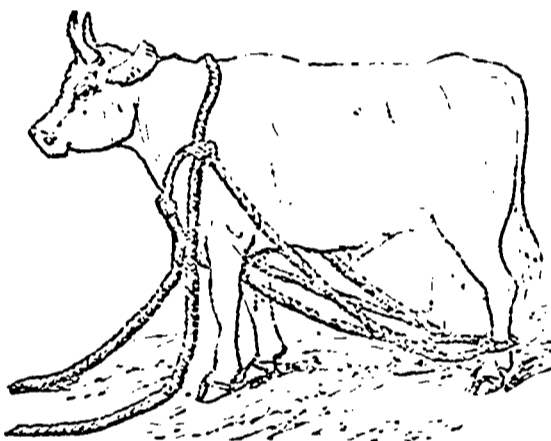
To teach a horse to pace, take nine or ten pounds of lead, divide in four parts, equal to three and three-quarter inches by four and a half in size; make two holes in each end of these leads; fasten two of them together and have them padded. Then fasten them on the horse's legs, one on each hind leg, just above the ankle joint. Ride your horse briskly with these weights upon his ankles, at the same time pulling each rein of the bridle alternately. By this means you immediately throw him into a pace. After you have in this way trained him to some extent, change your leaden weights to something lighter; leather paddings, or something equal to it, will answer the purpose. Let him wear the light weights until he is perfectly trained. By adopting this plan you will speedily make a smooth and easy pacer of any horse. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FEEDING CARROTS.

The carrot is excellent when employed as a tonic for old horses in order to purify and strengthen the blood; but its use is dangerous for young horses, and especially for stallions. It gives them too much blood, makes them nervous, irritable, spiteful, or vicious when at work, and predisposes them to apoplectic fits if they do not take enough exercise. Geldings and mares might not be particularly liable to inconveniences of this nature, nevertheless, in all cases carrots should be given with the greatest moderation to horses of less than ten years of age. For horses past this age they may be harmless, and with oats they may constitute a valuable article of food. Horses eat them with avidity, especially when they are mixed with coarse bran. —*French Paper.*

HOW TO CAST AN ANIMAL.

ESQUIRER writes in THE RURAL CANADIAN of December, 1882, or January of the following year was given directions for casting an animal. Will you kindly reproduce the article and illustration? We do so with pleasure, as the information may be useful to thousands of readers who were not then on our subscription list:



Pass a rope first around the neck, a noose being formed in the centre of a strong rope, the ends of which are carried between the fore legs, each respectively drawn through the ring upon the hobble put upon each hind fetlock, and afterwards through the rope collar upon each side. The head being secured, force is applied to one rope, in a line with the body, the pullers being behind, and the other at right angles, or from the side. When the animal falls the ropes must be secured by drawing them into knots at the collar or around the fetlocks of the hind feet.

A REMEDY FOR BALKY HORSES.

I once heard of an unfortunate gentleman who had become insane, but was restored to sound health simply by causing the mind to make a sudden revulsion, which was done by skilfully causing him to become jealous of his wife, who was a most excellent lady and aware of the process. On this hint we might learn to manage a balky horse. He is insane on the subject of going, that is self-evident. If we manage to make him think on some other subject, he will naturally forget about going and go before he knows it. The following devices have been successfully tried to accomplish the desired end: First, tying a string around the horse's ear close to the head; second, hitching the horse's tail to the single tree by means of a cord; third, filling the mouth full of some substance; fourth, tying a stout twine around the leg, just below the knee, and then removing it when he has travelled some distance. Never whip a balky horse, for the more he is whipped the crazier he will become. Let everything be done gently, for boisterous words only confuse him and make him worse. Treat him in the mild manner that you would a crazy man, and you will succeed. —*Horn and Farm.*

CREAM.

The hair of the horse is sometimes his mane beauty.

ONE of the sublimest things in this world is plain truth. —*Bolton.*

Why is a kiss like a rumour? Because it passes from mouth to mouth.

THERE is no rainbow without a cloud and a storm. —*F. H. Vincent.*

In prayer it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart.

"Woe by a bare scratch!" as the hen observed when she turned up the worm.

MR. MORE wrote to a girl asking her to marry him. She declined, and closed her note with "No More at present."

LIFE'S field will yield as we make it
A harvest of thorns or of flowers.

—*Alice Cary.*

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what people think of you. —*Charles Kingsley.*

AFTER her grandmother had given her a good scolding, a little mischief was overheard to say to herself: "Somebody is cross in this room; 'taint me, and 'taint dolly, and 'taint kitty. I wonder who it is?"

"MAMMA, cried little Willie, 'I want an errand. Oh, I must have an errand!' 'Why, child, what do you mean?' 'Oh, Harry's mamma said he had gone down town on an errand, and I want one to ride on too.' —*Harper's Bazar.*

WIFE—"I notice a statement to the effect that in this city every year \$22,000,000 is spent for liquor, but only \$7,000,000 for religion. That's significant." Husband—"Significant of what?" Wife—"That you men are having a pleasanter time in this world than you will in the next."

A TRAMP stopped at a house the other day and asked for something to eat. "Which do you like best?" asked the hired girl. "Steak or chop?" The tramp hesitated a minute, and then replied, "Chop." "Step right this way," said the hired girl. "Here's the axe and there's the wood-pile."

"My dear," said a wife to her exhausted husband in a dry-goods store, "do you notice those ladies' pocket-books marked fifty cents each? They are remarkably cheap." "I notice them," he said, edging in the direction of the street entrance, "but remember the old maxim: 'Never buy anything you have no use for because it's cheap.'"

MR. BROWN took home a splendid doll one day for his little daughter. It was provided with a wonderful piece of mechanism which enabled it, on being squeezed, to emit the squeaking sound, supposed to imitate the human voice, so dear to childhood. That same evening the dear little puss was sitting on her father's knee, and several times pressed her small fist upon her parent's shirt front. Producing no effect she looked up in the parental face, saying, "Papa," "Yes. What is it, my child?" he replied. "Why don't you squeak, papa?"

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

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