

The Breeder and Grazier.

Walking Horses.

The improvement of the walking-gait of the horse, the gait which is most useful to the farmer, is attracting attention in England as well as in Canada and the United States. One of the sporting papers of the former country notes that a good walk is one of the rarest of equine virtues. The breeds to which the walk is most valuable are hacks, hunters, and draught-horses. But the number of hacks that can walk decently is lamentably small, while of hunters the number of good walkers is still less. "All descriptions of draught horses are to a certain extent dependent on walking as a pace, but draught horses used in slow work, such as in drays or carts, and for all farm purposes, require no other pace, and, therefore, a good, active, quick walk is of the first importance to them. The horse that can drag the same load for five miles, in the same time that another takes it three, must be able to perform more work in a day, and will naturally command

able to tell whether the animal is a shearing or a two-shear by its general appearance. It frequently happens that a very early lamb, born say in February, will show such an advanced state of dentition as compared with one born in April or May, that a judge of small experience is scarcely to be found fault with for rejecting the more mature animal from the class. If evidence is forthcoming showing undeniably that the rejected animal is only a shearing, we think the judge ought not to disqualify the animal solely on account of its having four full teeth. He will probably be guided by surrounding circumstances, and might decide as much by the reputation of the exhibitor as of the animal.

Dentition in the Pig.

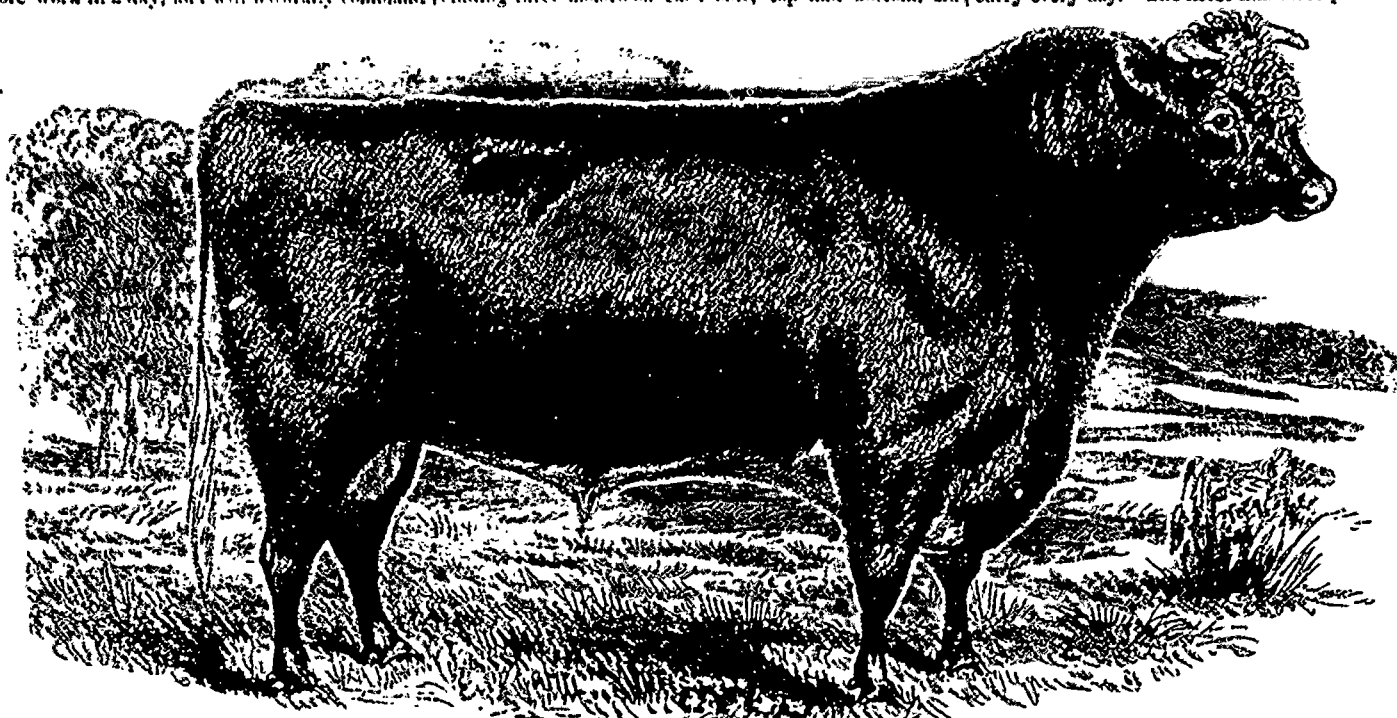
At birth the pig has the temporary tusks and the corner incisors well up. These teeth are very fine and sharp, almost like fine needles, and occupy a position on each side the mouth, leaving a clear space in front. In a month to six weeks the central temporaries are cut, and soon after the completion of the second month the lateral incisors are cut, and the animal has its full set of temporary teeth, including three molars on each side, top and bottom, six

Potatoes for Horses.

I. T. Scott writes in the *Country Gentleman*:—nearly every winter when I have my horses up in stable, I think that I will call the attention of your readers to the practice of feeding potatoes to their horses. I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and oats with nothing loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders, but potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judiciously.

If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse changed from a lazy, dumpy one, to a quick, active, headstrong animal in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes.

Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad, I was away from home at school one winter, and had the care of one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four



2 Lord Compton Wildeyes.

a higher price. There is no reason for doubting that our horses may be as much improved in their walking as they have been in their other paces, and all that is necessary to effect so desirable a result is the offering of sufficient encouragement to induce breeders to turn their attention towards this particular pace. Premiums at horse shows would probably be of service, but a properly organized system of walking races would do more good, and would give the general public a better opportunity of judging what improvement was really made, and would at the same time provide a sport at once interesting and useful."

The Teeth of Shearlings.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—Please let me know the decision of the best judges of sheep in regard to the following marks, that is to say: Two full teeth in the centre, and the one on each side the same breadth, but not level with the others, or appeared as if a piece were broken off. Can such be allowed to compete as shearlings, or what might their age be?

G. D.

In an ordinary case the marks mentioned would be taken to indicate that the animal was a two-shear sheep. It depends much on the nature of the judge's experience whether such an animal could be permitted to be shown as a shearling. If the judge has had a great deal of experience and is a first-class judge of stock, he will be

incisors, top and bottom, and a tusk on each side, top and bottom. At the age of six months the premolars, which occupy a position between the first temporary molar and the tusk, are cut, also a permanent molar, which is fourth in situation. The premolars are not always present, and in their absence the fourth molar will be accepted as an indication of the age of six months. At nine months the permanent tusks are cut, and the corner permanent incisors, which often prick through the gum soon after seven months, are fairly up. At one year old the central permanent incisors take the place of the temporary teeth, and the fifth molar is also in position.

Many pigs at the age of twelve months retain the temporary incisors, and we have met with no instance of the permanent centrals being in their place before the full age of a year; hence the fact of these teeth being well up in an animal which was certified to be under one year, would be a ground of disqualification. At fifteen months the three anterior molars are permanent, and they may be easily recognized by their recent appearance and the absence of any signs of wear. At eighteen months the permanent dentition of the pig is completed by the cutting of the last molar, and also the external permanent incisors.

After this period it is seldom necessary to define the age of the pig, nor is the evidence which is afforded by the growth and wear of the teeth sufficiently exact to enable the examiner to form a positive opinion. —*A. Gazette.*

quarts of oats, two quarts small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted, and a stronger, and more active horse, of his inches. I have never yet seen.

Short-Horn Bull 2d Lord Compton Wildeyes.

The Short-horn bull 2d Lord Compton Wildeyes, represented by the cut on this page, was bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Quebec. He was sold at the late sale of B. B. Groom & Son, Winchester, Ky., to Mr. J. Collard, Des Moines, Iowa, for \$2,500. In color he is red; was calved Nov. 30, 1869. His pedigree is:

Imp. Wildeyes 26	by 11th Duke of Northdale.
Wildeyes 24th	by Earl of Walton.
Wildeyes 22d	by 4th Duke of Oxford.
Wildeyes 16th	by Wild Duke.
Wildeyes 15th	by 2d Duke of Oxford.
Wildeyes 8th	by 4th Duke of Northumberland.
Wildeyes 2d	by Duke of Northumberland.
Wildeyes	by Belvedere.
	by Emperor.

A GREAT SPLUTTER was made a year ago about a large fleece that hailed from California, and weighed fifty pounds. It was handed over to a committee who were to wash it and report. They have done both. It does not pan out very good. With the grease and dirt out there remains about twelve pounds of wool and burrs, the latter in the opinion of the committee weighing two pounds, so that of wool there remained but about ten pounds.