

no sudden and startling noises. There is no patting of the cow on the back with the stool, no persuading with the toe of the boot, no coaxing at the top of the voice. They are made to give down by generous feeding and gentle treatment, and the principal of kindness is illustrated by the depth of the cream on their milk.

Food for Producing Milk.

We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as a food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for milch cows has arisen from the effect of the seeds when given in too large quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed this danger is wholly removed. Indeed, the cases of ill-effect have probably occurred from feeding

ternate rows of corn. The cultivation of the corn will be sufficient attention to the pumpkin crop; and this crop will often be equal, in food value, to ten bushels of corn per acre.—*Live Stock Journal*.

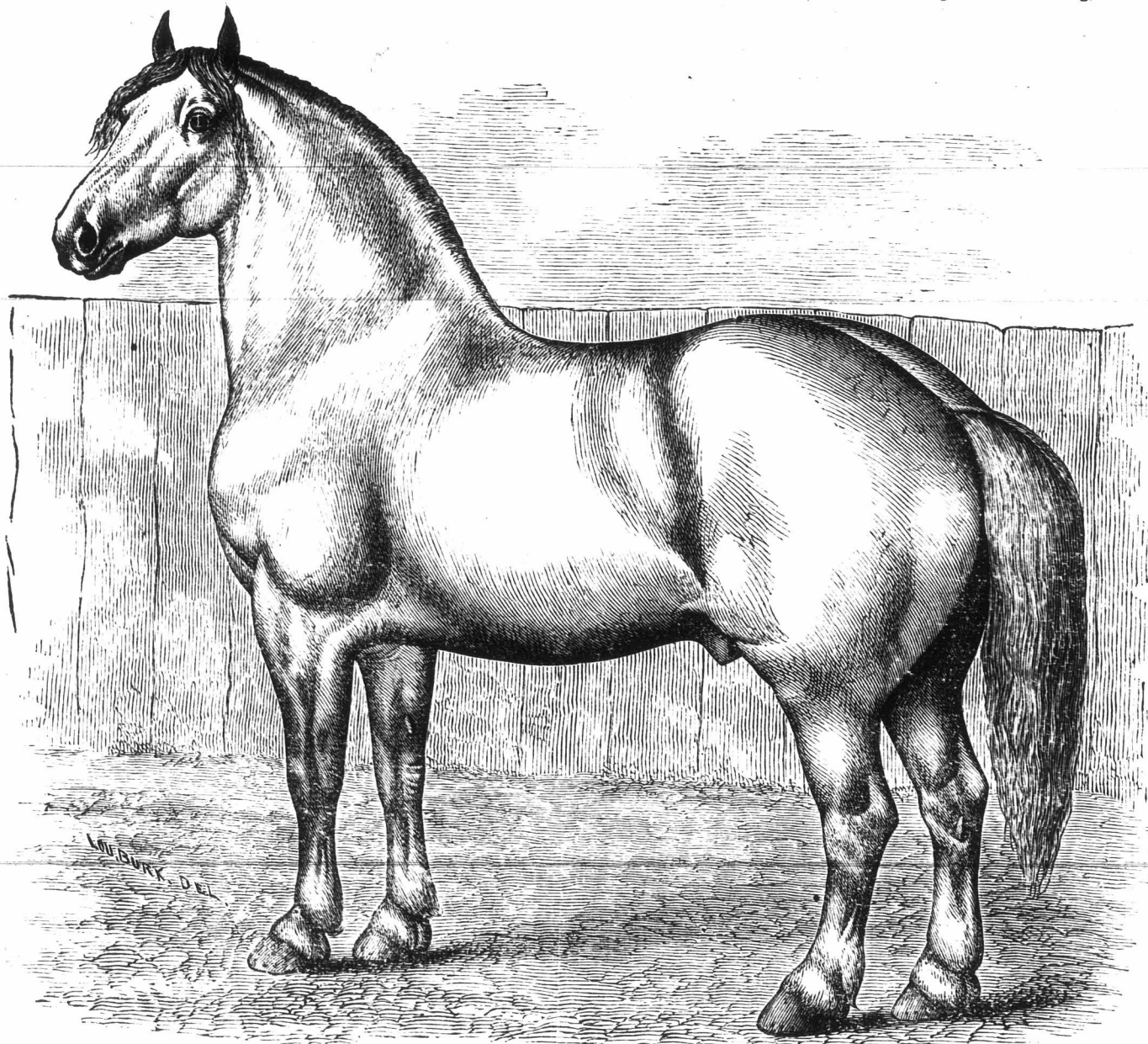
The Horse.

The farmer who breeds horses knows his own interests well enough to study the tastes of the community, and to breed up to them. Speed is, to be sure, only one of the many qualities which are essential to a good roadster, and size, style, action, temper, form, constitution, and enduring qualities are equally important in making a general estimate of the character of horses. The weight of a good roadster may vary from 950 to 1,100 pounds. A larger sized horse would not be found serviceable.

Walking Horses.

A number of our contemporaries have recently revived the thread-bare subject of "walking horses." Some original, and others taken bodily, without credit, from the source from whence it was rewritten. The theme of it all, however, is, that the colt should be educated in breaking into a good fast walk. This is all very well, provided the colt has the capabilities for fast walking. Among other things cited as an inducement to educate horses to fast walking is the assertion that one of the most successful breeders of trotting horses in America has often remarked that he would not keep a horse on his place that was not a fast walker, and that he had invariably found that the fastest walkers made the fastest trotters.

We think the facts in the case will be found to be, as a rule, that fast trotters are slow walkers, and for the simple reason that they are urged to use all their power in trotting, and when brought



ST LAURENT.
The Norman Horse.

more than the due proportion of seeds. We have seen pumpkins fed quite freely with excellent results in quantity and quality of milk; but it is not economical to feed too largely of any one food. Potatoes fed in moderation are excellent food. Potatoes fed in too great quantity they will reduce the yield. Turnips or beets must not be given too liberally. Corn, with half pasture ration, is unprofitable; but fed largely to will keep up the yield of milk, and also the profit of the season. So pumpkins are excellent to keep up the fall flow of milk. Having the value of turnips, per weight, they are cheaply raised, and should be added to the ration of food by every dairyman. When that as many tons per acre as a corn crop, and a good

The engraving which appears in this edition is a representation of the Norman Stallion St. Laurent imported and owned by E. Dillon & Co., of Normal, McLean County, Illinois. St. Laurent is a beautiful gray, 11 years old, and weighs twenty-one hundred pounds. He is said to be the largest and most powerful Norman Horse on the Continent. We hear that a lot of fifteen of his colts, consisting of seven yearlings, four two-year-olds and four three-year-olds, were sold for the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. E. Dillon & Co. are the oldest and most extensive firm now engaged in importing and breeding Norman Horses in the United States. They have imported from France seventy-seven stallions and mares, and have now over one hundred head of fine animals. A remarkable characteristic of this stock is the color, dark dappled grey, the result of a number of years' careful and judicious breeding. They publish an illustrated catalogue, which will be mailed free to any applicant.

down to a walk they are allowed to saunter along at will.

Another point made by these practical agriculturists is, that a fast walking team will do nearly twice the plowing in a day that slower walkers will. That is, at five miles an hour a team will do two-fifths more plowing than the team at three miles an hour. We wonder if the sapient agriculturist who promulgated this original idea ever followed a plow team all day walking five miles an hour, or even watched the furrow slice cleaving from the mold board of a plow behind a team making five miles an hour, or even cared for a team at night doing this work? We think not. Nevertheless, let us not ignore entirely the value of educating the farm team or the roadster to walk fast.

Almost any young horse may be trained to walk faster than his ordinary gait; but while now and then a horse may be found that may be trained to walk four, or even five and a half miles per hour with a light load, the average team may not be

more
yearly supply,
grown alone, it is 100.