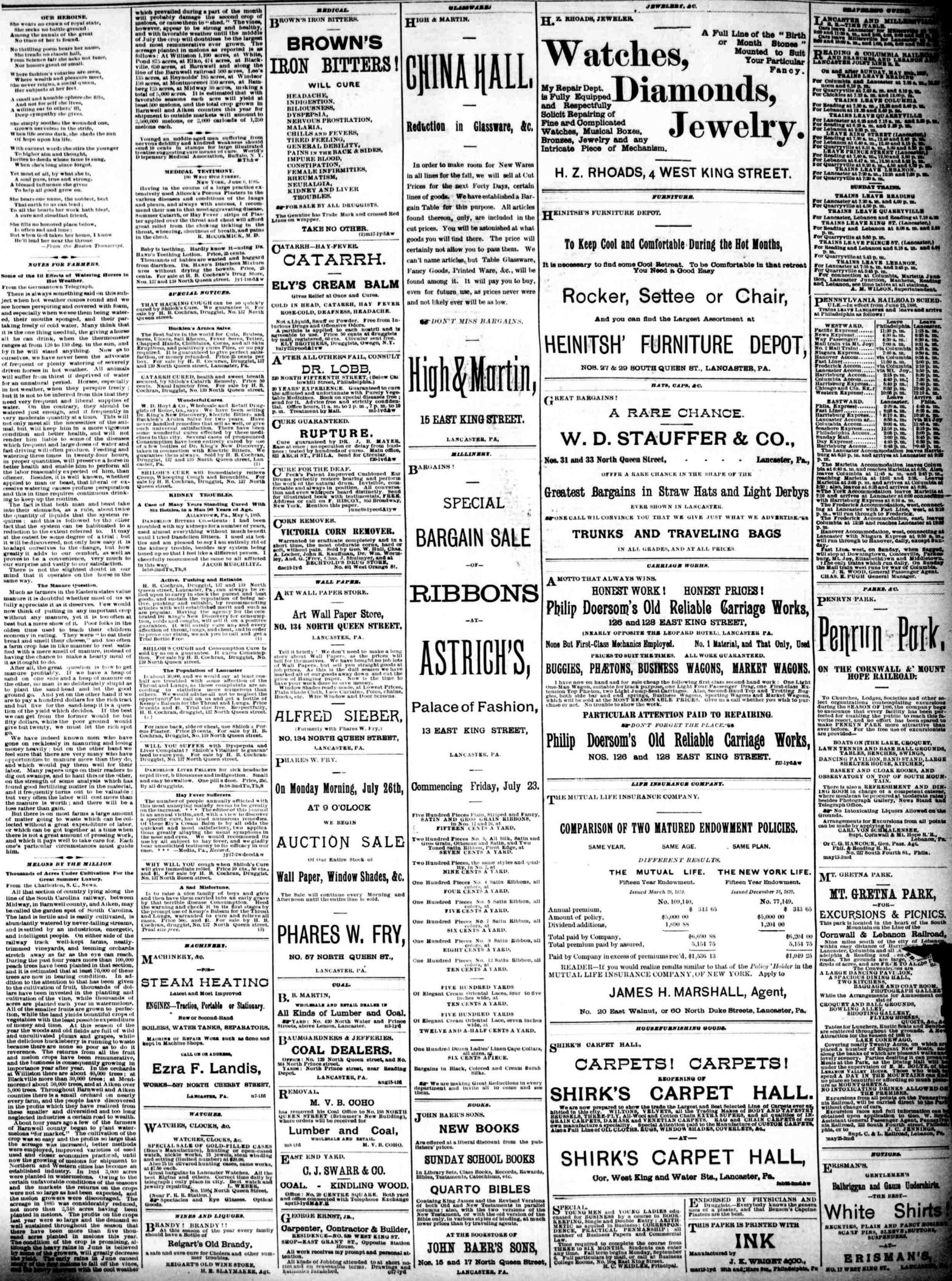
THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.



From the Germantown Telegraph

ject when hot weather comes round and we see horses perspiring and covered with foam, and especially when we see them being water ed, their mouths sponged, and their partaking freely of cold water. Many think that it is the one thing needful, the giving a horse all he can drink, when the thermomete ranges at from 120 to 130 deg. in the sun, and by it he will stand anything. Now as to ourselves, we have never been the advocate of frequent or plenty watering of severely driven horses in hot weather. All animals will suffer from thirst if deprived of water for an unnatural period. Horses, especially in hot weather, when they perspire freely but it is not to be inferred from this that they but it is not to be inferred from this that they need very frequent and liberal supplies of water. On the contrary, they should be watered just enough, and if frequently in very moderate quantity at a time. This will not only meet all the necessities of the ani-mal, but will keep him in a more vigorous condition and better health, and will not render him liable to some of the diseases which frequent and large dosm of water and which frequent and large doses of water and which frequent and large doses of water and fast driving will often produce. Feeding and watering three times in twenty-four hours, in proper quantities, will preserve a horse in better health and enable him to perform all the labor reasonably expected of him, than oftener. Besides, it is well known, whether applied to man or beast, that liberal or ex-cessive watering causes profuse perspiration

into their stomachs, as a rule, about twice the quantity of liquids that the system re-quires; and this is followed by the other fact that the system can be habituated to a reduction to the extent referred to. It may at the outer has been able to be the system of the system can be be able to be at the outset be some degree of a trial ; but it will be discovered, not only how easy it is to adapt ourselves to the change, but how greatly it adds to our comfort, as well as

manure it is doubtful whether most of us as fully appreciate it as it deserves. Few would now think of putting in any important crop without any manure, yet it is too often at best but a mere show of it. Poor folks in the olden time used to teach their children oconomy in eating. They were "to eat their bread and smell their cheese," and too often a farm crop has in like manner to rest satis-fied with a mere smell of manure, instead of