

pleting the organization in every way, including the expense of maintaining the horses, paying manager, grooms, etc. If the scheme fails they have to pocket the loss. If it succeeds the farmers of Russell reap the entire benefit, for, after paying the cost of the horses and maintenance as first explained, all earnings are applied in the way named for their advantage. If the farmers of Russell realize what is being done for them, and give their co-operation, it will be only a few years when Russell will be the leading live stock county of America, and perhaps of the world, for the aim of the promoters will be to keep on improving and improving the sires just as the financial support accorded enables them to do so.

"The company is being organized under Provincial Charter, in which power is being asked to associate, with the chartered directors, a director from each of the six townships of the county, who will aid in the direction of the affairs of the company and meet with them at the regular annual meetings to receive and scrutinize the manager's report, and pass upon everything pertaining to the company.

"A commodious stable for the care of the horses has been erected in the village of Rockland, to the inspection of which the farmers of Russell and district are invited.

If supported as it should be by the farmers of Russell for the first two or three years of its inception, this institution should, and no doubt will, become a permanency for the benefit of the farmers themselves. They, and they alone, are the only parties who may gain out of it."

From this it will be seen that the plan is of a co-operative character. A reasonable charge will be made for the services of the stallions, the proceeds from which will go to maintain the stud and the surplus towards purchasing more stock. It is the intention, also, to take up other lines such as cattle, sheep and swine breeding, the whole concern eventually becoming the property of the farmers of the Russell district. At present the company have in the stud four thoroughbreds, two hackneys, and three Clydesdales, all of which are animals of the highest breeding.

Such a plan for improving the live stock of any community cannot help but meet with high commendation from everyone interested in the development of the live-stock interests of this country and affords a splendid opportunity to the farmers of Russell county for improving their stock and breeding the types of horses the market demands. We wish the promoters of this company every success, and trust that their efforts to improve the position of the farmer in Eastern Ontario will meet with the support and patronage they deserve.

Watering Horses

No animal on the farm is deserving of more care and attention than the faithful horse, and one of the special points in this respect is supplying a drink when necessary. An English veterinarian in the *Mark Lane Express* gives some excellent advice on this matter which our farmers would do well to heed, and from which we take the following:

"Where the water is brought to the horse in a bucket the vessel should be a large one, so that the horse is certain to get enough, and if there is any doubt it should be refilled. Horses that are allowed a free supply or that are watered at frequent intervals drink relatively less than those receiving water at long intervals or that get an irregular supply. When the chance is afforded they make up for the deprivation, often with disastrous results that tend to get water a bad name with unthinking men as a cause of disease.

"Unless quite used to a free supply, the quantity of water should be limited or withheld for a time when horses are excessively heated, also when first stabled after doing a hard day's work in particularly cold weather. It must, however, be understood that there is a vast difference as regards danger between a drink of water that has been exposed for some time and raised to the temperature of the

atmosphere and one of water freely drawn from underground pipes or a deep well.

"With regard to the time of watering, the necessity of giving it before the grain, except in the instances mentioned, should be obvious when the small size of the horse's stomach is borne in mind, and the process of digestion considered. Water given on a comparatively empty stomach does not long remain in that organ, but is almost immediately conveyed to the large intestines. If it is withheld until after feeding it is almost physically impossible for both food and water to be retained in the stomach together, and a portion, at least, of the food is carried by the water into the intestines undigested, where, besides being a loss of nutriment to the animal, it is a source of irritation.

"Of all the common faults, and they are many, in the alimentation of horses, that of giving water just after a full feed of grain is among the worst. This, unlike hay, has to undergo gastric digestion in the stomach, where its nitrogenous elements have to be dealt with, not in the intestines.

"An excess of cold water after food causes vascular congestion and violent muscular contractions, lowers the temperature, and, by interfering with digestion, tends to disorders of a dangerous character, and, as we have seen, even a big drink of water of moderate temperature is full of peril to the coloped.

"Always allay thirst before the grain is given, and if any water is allowed after it should be merely a mouthful until the lapse of an hour or two has given time for gastric digestion."

Treatment of Pregnant Mares

More consideration than is the general rule should be given to the treatment of brood mares. As soon as it is known that a mare is safely in foal care should be exercised that she receive no treatment or annoyance that would endanger the loss of the foal through abortion. Sometimes the teasing or annoyance by a stallion or a gelding will cause such trouble. During the time of pregnancy foods that are of a laxative and distinctly nutritive character should be used. Besides, something more than the ordinary amount of grain should be given so that the mare's strength is not reduced while supporting the unborn foal.



Shire mare "Victor's Queen," winner Junior Mares Cup, British Shire Horse Show, 1899.

Oats should be the chief and staple article used and the pregnant mare should have a fair allowance at least twice a day during the winter months. Along with oats, bran should be freely and regularly used by every farmer who raises horses. Clover hay is preferable to timothy if free from dust. In addition to these, a few roots should be