



## WHAT KILLS OUR HORSES.

"Who would have thought, when first thy rein  
I slack'd upon the banks of Seine,  
That highland eagle e'er should feed  
On thy fleet limbs, my matchless steed!  
Woe worth the chaser! Woe Worth the day!  
That cost my life, my gallant gray!" [SCOTT.]

Horses were made for the service of man, and if they were treated as they should be—never abused by hard driving and improper exposure to the chilling influences of the cold—they would attain the age of thirty years and upwards, and still be serviceable. It is not hard labor that kills our horses. Very far from it. Horses were made expressly to endure hard labor. But it is hard driving—overdriving—and then exposure to cold, in connection with water, that causes almost all the ills that horse flesh is heir to. Could the ghosts of valuable horses, that have gone to the shades of oblivion, be permitted to revisit our abodes, and tell the why and wherefore of their ills and untimely death, they would shake their dry bones at us, and tell of nothing but hard driving and improper exposure to cold winds when they were warm. And could we trace the true cause of broken wind, heaves, founder and a host of other complaints which shorten the days of thousands of horses every year, we should be astonished beyond conception to learn that hard driving and exposure to cold wind afterwards were the first and the last cause of their suffering and death. The truth on this subject is, that not one half of mankind who drive horses appear to realize that there is any difference between a horse and a steam engine.

We often meet with horses, and we have seen several of them the past season, that are over thirty years old, and to appearance are quite sound and healthy, and able to perform a great amount of labor. And we have always found that the owners of such horses were men who would always protect their horses after a hard drive, so that they should not contract cold.

A neighbor of ours let one of his best horses to his hired man. He fell in company with associates who would drink, when they could not get snow to eat; and the speed of their horses must be tried. This man's horse was tied in a cold stable, and in a few days he died with inflammation of the lungs. Another neighbor, when hauling grain to market in November, left his horses standing in the cold wind for an hour or more after he had driven them rapidly for a few miles, and in a few days his best horse was unable to stand on his feet, and had baffled all the skill of the wisest veterinarians, and in a few weeks the crows fed upon his flesh. No one ever doubted his death was caused by hard driving, and such instances are without number.

I well remember, when I was about sixteen years of age, that my father owned a noble young horse, that I was permitted to say "was mine." He rode him a few miles at evening, on an October day; and, as he was detained longer than he anticipated, he did not return until the night, and the horse was turned into the field with the other horses. The next morning the horse coughed a little, and hair showed that he had perspired a little the evening previous. The best of medical aid was secured, but all to no purpose. The horse was turned out to live or die. He was furnished with a comfortable stable, where he could go to water when he wanted it, and had good hay to eat. His breath was so fetid that the whole atmosphere of his stable was filled with disease. He barely lived till Spring, when he commenced improving, and in one year afterward appeared quite well and sound. But he was very short winded.—[Cor. Am. Stock Journal.]

## HINTS ON FEEDING AND FATTENING.

Animals destined for the shambles are disposed of to the butcher to the best advantage, if well fattened. The reason is that the flesh of a fat animal is better than that of a lean one, more delicate in flavor, tenderer, sweeter, juicier—this aside from the value of the fat itself. A very fat animal is not in a natural condition, and on this account it is desirable that the feeding should be brought as rapidly and steadily as possible to a consummation. It is most undesirable to have any check to the steady laying on of flesh and fat; positive falling off in flesh is with sheep usually fatal to their ever fattening well. Fattening animals are peculiarly liable to certain obscure disorders, owing to the unnatural circumstances in which they are placed. Good farmers therefore exert themselves to keep stock stalled for fattening, healthy, by giving them the comfort of clean stalls, the tonic of fresh air, the increased appetite accompanying a variety of change of diet, a healthy skin secured by occasionally currying, now and then a little salt as an appetizer, and to secure freedom from anxiety by quiet surroundings, regular feeding, and the kindest treatment.

In feeding swine, which are the most easily fattened of our domestic animals, great economy may be exercised by feeding very regularly, by cooking the food, by occasionally feeding raw roots in small messes as a general corrective, by feeding finely broken charcoal now and then, or giving the hogs access to it, and securing cleanliness where they are fed in pens. It is well to remove from such hogs the inducement to exercise in rooting, by wiring their noses.

A hard-worked ox will never grow fat. The more work he does, the less he will lay on fat, the amount of food being equal; and conversely, the less he works, the more easily will he fatten. Used in a "horse-power," he may grind much corn; standing in his stall he may grind only that which he himself consumes. Labor is expended in both cases, and why may we not argue that the fattening of the animal is retarded in proportion to the amount of labor he does, and that the labor of the beast in grinding his own corn is thus a loss to the farmer. Cooked feed digests more easily than raw; that is, the stomach labors less. Do we not profit therefore in cooking the food, even of neat stock? In feeding this class of animals the moderate fermentation of hay and stalks in connection with bran or corn meal and a little salt, whereby the stalks become softened and the flavor of the meal and salt is disseminated throughout the mass, has been found a great saving. This is cooking without fuel. Steaming of fodder is extensively practised also, as is well known, with economical results, where it is conducted on a sufficiently large scale and with requisite care. Sheep are best fed on raw material. Let them grind their own grists. For some reason they seem to have better health for it. The exception does not militate against the rule, but shows the necessity of watching the effect upon all animals of artificial diet and unnatural surroundings.

## THE CAUSE OF INFERIOR STOCK.

Some farmers sell or slaughter their best stock of mares, ewes, or cows, and thus cut off all hope of any improvement at one blow. Does a heifer show a disposition to fat easily? She is encouraged to feed until fat, and is then sold and eaten, while her fellows, who belong to the same breed as Pharaoh's lean kine, are kept for milk, or rearing calves, because they are not and cannot be made fat for the butcher. Has a farmer a sow-pig which becomes fat on the feed on which the rest of his pigs are starving? He gives her over to the butcher's knife and propagates from "land shades" and corn cribs.

Has he a fine, round, bright-eyed ewe? She will be fat about the time his half-filled pork barrels are empty, and she is stripped of her fair skin and fair proportions simply because she is worth the trouble of killing; and thus many of our farmers perpetuate a breed of animals that are a disgrace to the country. They seem uneasy while they possess an animal that will draw the attention of their neighbors or the butchers, and woe be to it if its puts on a better appearance than its fellows, for from that time its doom is sealed.

To improve the breed of animals, it is by no means necessary to incur a great expense in bringing animals from a distance. If a farmer will mount his horse and ride across the country some fine day, and view the stock of his neighbors, he will soon perceive that there are abundant means of bettering his circumstances by a cross or exchange with other stock, at slight cost, and he, by this plan of improving his judgment, by comparison and hoarding up experience for a future day, that will be of more value to him than the expense of many such excursions; and improvement once begun and persisted in for a short time, will produce such a corresponding improvement in the mind and circumstances of the farmer as will insure its continuation and richly reward all his labor and outlay.

Many of our farmers destroy the hope of improving their stock by a system of false economy in the selection of the males from which they breed their stock. Many do not keep a male from which to breed their horses or horned stock, nor is it necessary as one will do for a whole neighborhood; but this one should be the best; and in order to keep a good one, a good price must and should be charged for his services.—[Main Democrat.]

**THE FIDDLE.**—The organ may be the king of instruments, but the fiddle is the prime minister. The very comparison is unfair; for the organ is a large collection of instruments, any one of which—that is, any one stop—is nothing when compared to a very moderate performance on the violin. Nor could an organ of five stops, the very best, successfully compete with the usual quartet of stringed instruments, with a double-bass under all, to give them a substantial growth to stand upon. The organ is, it must be allowed, a sacred instrument, for the use of St. Cecilia and the heavenly choir above, and all the churches which are wise enough to use it here below. The fiddle is the only instrument, we believe, on which it is of authentic record that the Devil has played. We know that Burns has represented him as performing on the bagpipes, an instrument which should never be sounded out of his own dominions; but this is poetry. The evidence of Tartini is plain prose: the Devil appeared to him in sleep, and played so exquisite a sonata that when he awoke he could only put on paper a very distant imitation of its infernal beauty. And his faint recollection of what Hamlet would call a "blast from hell" is acknowledged to be one of the best of Tartini's works. It was actually proved, by the testimony of an eye witness, that at Vienna the Devil was seen behind Paganini—very much resembling himself—and guiding his fingers.—[London Ath-

## ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of May, 1864, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

## MONTHLY MEAN.

| Barometer not in repair. |                       |        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Monthly Mean.            | Thermometer Attached. |        |
| 7 a.m.                   | 2 p.m.                | 9 p.m. |
| 63                       | 66                    | 60     |
| Thermometer open air.    |                       |        |
| 7 a.m.                   | 2 p.m.                | 9 p.m. |
| 57                       | 68                    | 58     |
| Thermometer. Dry Bulb.   |                       |        |
| 7 a.m.                   | 2 p.m.                | 9 p.m. |
| 64                       | 67                    | 62     |
| Thermometer. Wet Bulb.   |                       |        |
| 7 a.m.                   | 2 p.m.                | 9 p.m. |
| 65                       | 64                    | 62     |

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in open air during the month was,  
Max. 82°. Min. 46°.

The amount of rain water that fell during the month measured 1.950 which only lacks 50 of being 2 inches of water on the whole surface. Prospects for agriculture fairer than usual.

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1 Clear.
- 2 Mostly cloudy.
- 3 Partially clear.
- 4 Cloudy; gale south at noon.
- 5 Cloudy and windy.
- 6 Cloudy.
- 7 do
- 8 Partially clear.
- 9 Cloudy.
- 10 do
- 11 do
- 12 do
- 13 do
- 14 do
- 15 Partially clear.
- 16 Mostly cloudy; showers.
- 17 Partially clear and growing.
- 18 Cloudy; some thunder.
- 19 Cloudy and rainy.
- 20 Cloudy.
- 21 Rainy and cloudy till 4, then clear.
- 22 Clear.
- 23 do
- 24 Cloudy and moist.
- 25 Rain till noon, then cloudy.
- 26 A. m. partially clear; p. m. cloudy with showers.
- 27 Clear.
- 28 do
- 29 do
- 30 A. m. clear; shower at 5 p. m.
- 31 Cloudy.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England was projected and the plan of it laid before the Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom, by William Peterson, a Scottish merchant. An act of Parliament was passed to legalize it on April 25th, 1694, and commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions to a loan of £1,200,000 to the Government at 8 per cent., the subscribers being incorporated as the Company of the Bank of England. The career of this Bank has been very checkered; it has wielded immense power, and has been on the whole of vast advantage to England. Its history has been published in a volume of considerable size and reads like a romance. It enjoys certain privileges, measures the public debt and pays government securities. By affording loans to the government at moderate rates of interest it has saved the nation immense sums, and it has been the means of rescuing it from pecuniary difficulties on several trying occasions. It has had its trial, and during the terrible struggles with Napoleon in 1797, it suspended specie payments by an order of the privy council; but in doing so, notice was given that all the notes issued were secure. This suspension it is said, prevented the ruin of the bank, and it continued until the peace in 1815, a period of eighteen years, and was not fully resumed until 1823. During the wars with Napoleon, the government borrowed £500,000,000 and with only a population of fourteen millions in the two kingdoms and four millions in Ireland, the annual revenue reaching the enormous sum of £72,000,000, (about \$300,000,000.) At the conclusion of these long wars, the value of bank paper was 16 per cent below that of gold; in two years afterwards it was only 2 per cent.

In 1844, the charter of the Bank of England was renewed through an act passed under the premiership of Sir Robert Peel, limiting the circulation of its notes to the amount of coin and bullion in its vaults and the amount of its securities. Every note issued beyond the sum of national securities must have its representative in an equal amount of bullion. The object of this act was to prevent the ever varying expansion and contraction of issues, but it has failed to effect this object. This bank controls all the others in England, and its notes are legal tender, except to itself. It has a distinct issue department for its note, separate from its banking business; the issue here being equal in amount to the government debt owned by the bank, and the gold and silver in its possession. Its circulation, is therefore, always contracted in proportion as its bullion diminishes; and although this was held by

against financial troubles, it was found to be the reverse in the crisis of 1857 when during the month of October, the Privy Council permitted the act of 1844 to be suspended and an increase of issues were advantageously allowed.

The Bank of England is the greatest institution of the kind in the world. The whole revenue of the government soon finds its way into it and is instantly rendered available for the demands of the State. In all these transactions scarcely any metallic currency is used; the whole is effected by purely banking arrangements. The government collector at Liverpool may require to transmit fifty thousand pounds to London, and some private individual may want to transmit a like amount to Liverpool from London on the same day through the Bank of England or some other bank. Both transactions are carried out by the mere entry in books and the instructions sent by telegraph or post. The revenue is paid into the Bank of England at the rate of over one million pounds weekly; and for all the trouble of managing the business, the bank receives no other remuneration than the use of the government balances, which vary from nil the day after the payment of the dividends, until they accumulate for another payment; when there is not sufficient to pay the government dividend, the bank is expected to advance the difference, which is paid out of the next accruing revenue. This bank is one of the most convenient, simple and splendid institutions ever devised for managing the finances of a great nation; its affairs have usually been conducted by men of probity and honor. The bank circulation of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1860, amounted to about forty million pounds sterling; the bullion amounted to a little over twenty-two million pounds. It has lately been charged against the management of this bank that it frequently produces great and abrupt changes in the rate of interest, thereby producing extreme fluctuations in mercantile transactions.

—India rubber shirt collars, cuffs, and wristbands are among the novelties announced in Eng. and. They are making bonnets in France of India rubber, and coloring them to resemble leghorn.

## DESERT ALPHABET.

| Long.  | Short. | Y   | h | L   | eth |
|--------|--------|-----|---|-----|-----|
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## LOST.

A RED COW, with star on forehead, square crop and under-bit in each ear, branded J.S.K. on left hip. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying to KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, 40-42 East Temple Street.

## SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. J. Snedaker's, 9th Ward; also