

the main elements of the wealth of our agriculturists. Within the last few years an immense amount of money in the aggregate has been expended in importing blooded mares and stallions, and elaborate preparations have been made by farmers, stockmen and ranchmen to raise horses as a business, or as a distinct branch of some allied industry. The late fair presented ample evidence that the progress made has been rapid, and the enterprise displayed, highly commendable, in respect to the breeding of good horses.

The question now presents itself, which class of horses are the most profitable to raise, draft or race? It is a question hundreds of our farmers and stockmen are considering, and one which demands intelligent action on their part. Of fast horses it may be said that they usually bring much higher prices than do a corresponding grade of draft animals; there is more interest, because more pride and excitement, experienced in raising racers than workers; and undeniably there is something fascinating about a horse which goes upon the track and wins a closely contested heat, against competitors worthy of his rivalry. A horse wins a good race by being steady, courageous and persistent, as well as well-winded and strongly muscled; in other words, by his intelligence and self-control, as much as by his physical powers; and it may properly be here observed that self-control is one of the highest forms of intelligence, in the horse as in man.

The man who breeds a fast horse is one who so operates under the laws of nature as to produce a creature of greater mental as well as physical powers than were possessed by its kindred or progenitors; who brings forth from certain elements which man is permitted to control, a servant, even a companion, in whom it is both natural and proper for man to take pride and pleasure. Ingrained in human nature are the reasons why a man delights in the possession of a horse which is able to excel its fellows.

Eesthetic considerations probably give preference to the fast horse as the one to raise; so probably do pecuniary reasons, under some circumstances. But it is doubtful if draft stock are not the better investment, from a practical point of view, for most of the farmers and stockmen of this Territory. It requires the investment of a great deal of

capital to begin the raising of fast animals; for common mares are of little value, requiring several generations of high crosses to produce good results; and the stallions must, from the outset, be of the most expensive kinds. Experience and good judgment of an order higher than more than a few average farmers possess are required in mating sire and dam to produce the best results as to speed; and even with plenty of capital and the best of experience and judgment, there is an unlimited amount of uncertainty and disappointment connected with the breeding of trotters. Two colts from the same sire and dam cannot be depended upon to make nearly the same record; many colts of the very best breeding prove failures on the track; and a colt bred to trot which fails at that, is likely to be a failure for most purposes, and is nearly always a cheap animal. Lastly, the sale for fast horses is generally slow, if speed is their principal merit.

The animals necessary to begin raising good draft horses, are not very expensive, and common mares produce profitable results with the first cross, made more so with each subsequent grade. There is little disappointment, for results are reasonably certain, and can be foreseen by a person of limited experience. There is always plenty of work for good draft horses, and, consequently, they are always in demand, for exportation, if not for the home market; and prices are nearly always remunerative. On the whole we incline to the belief that the farmers and stock men will average better profits from raising draft horses, than fast ones; but probably the most profitable breed of all is an all-purpose and draft combined.

WATER GAS.

For some months past one of the gas plants in Chicago has been experimenting in the manufacture of gas from petroleum and steam in lieu of coal, and has so far succeeded that, about ten days ago, it ceased using coal entirely. The new illuminating material is called water gas, and is produced by mixing the petroleum with steam, on its way to the furnace where it is consumed. The product of combustion is then conducted to a superheated oven, and from that point on the manufacture of water gas is identical with that of coal gas. The refuse product of the water-gas manufacture

is so minimized as scarcely to need mention.

It thus appears that "setting the river afire" is a feat by no means so difficult as has generally been supposed.

NOT MUCH KNOWN.

IN our next issue will appear a communication from the pen of Dr. Isaacson, in relation to "How Little We Know." The formidable array of truths that are unknown stimulates the mind to the contemplation of the vastness of the unexplored region of fact. It is a reminder of the trite saying to the effect that if there were a compilation of what we know and what we don't know, the result would be a volume of inconceivable proportions. The known would constitute a quantity of such comparative minuteness that it would, amalgamated with that which is not comprehended, be almost invisible.

The world at large has not yet seized the key by which the mysteries of nature can be grasped by the human mind. Until this is done the door which leads to the pastures of unreachd truth must remain closed to that extent that the investigator can only obtain a peep at what is beyond the portals, entrance in the full sense being barred. The key consists of a combination of the process of intellectual investigation and the exercise of faith. The faith necessary must be of that potential character that will enable the possessor to obtain light from its great Fountain, in the form of revelation. It was through the union of intellectual exercise and the Spirit of revelation that the Prophet Joseph Smith learned something of the origin, mortal mission and future destiny of man—that the spirits of intelligent beings existed before coming to the earth to dwell in mortal tenements, and that they would continue to exist in the great beyond, in conditions which he was measurably enabled to portray. This knowledge on a subject to which our correspondent alludes, was grasped by men in ancient times by the same process as it was comprehended by Joseph Smith, and subsequently by others in the latter days.

It was by that means that Joseph was enabled to understand, although comparatively unlearned, astronomical principles and facts unknown to the world. His explanations in regard to the positions and movements of the planets are on record, and no scientist has ever been successful in