

aid of a bacteriological examination. An experienced physician, who has been diligent in the pursuit of knowledge, cannot always explain why he arrives at a particular conclusion in regard to the illness of one of his patients. Out of the accumulated fund of his former observation he is supposed to gain a kind of medical intuition, which is to him a valuable capital in dealing with a set of symptoms that would puzzle a younger man.

It is feared that a majority of students of today do not pay enough attention to the study of such and other contagious diseases. It is also a fact that too many heads of families pay too little attention to familiarizing themselves with sickness of any kind, as a result of which they are helpless if not prostrate when the common enemy enters the door. This is when they should be most self-reliant and most in possession of their faculties. It is not always necessary to send for a doctor any more than it is always necessary to call in a lawyer. We are supposed to have sense and stamina enough to grapple successfully with lesser ailments, and even with the earlier stages of more serious ones, ourselves. Let those who are in ignorance familiarize themselves with symptoms of any disease that is in our midst or likely to come, and keep simple remedies on hand. These, with faith and the ordinances of the Church, are always to be recommended and employed. Even when a doctor has to be called, it is sometimes of the utmost importance that we know what to do pending his arrival; it is often a case in which work that is done quickly is doubly well done.

### OUR HAY PRODUCT.

Utah produces an abundance of hay and it usually commands a good price especially in winter and early spring. So far as heard from this year does not vary greatly from that of other years as to quantity or quality; in some places there is a great deal more than usual, in others somewhat less and in a very few none at all. Among the places which appear to take high rank in the former class is Tooele county, where great stacks of lucern, timothy and straw meet the eye wherever one may go. The price seems to be a little less than usual, owing no doubt to the prevailing scarcity of money.

By estimating the average value of hay of all kinds at about \$9 a ton, the statisticians of the census bureau have figured up a total valuation of the hay crop of the United States in 1888 at the enormous sum of \$408,499,565. If any reliance is to be placed in census returns the hay crop greatly exceeds in value the cotton production, which in 1888 amounted to \$292,000,000. In fact, Indian corn and wheat are the only two staples that exceed hay in value and importance. This leads the Philadelphia Record to remark that, notwithstanding the enormous amount of the production of hay, it has hitherto occupied an exceedingly small place in the foreign trade of the country. While the exports of raw cotton in 1891 amounted to \$277,036,511 in value, and the exports of breadstuffs to \$282,621,

1891, the value of the hay exports was less than a half million dollars. But, although for many reasons hay is not likely to prove a leading article of export, the general failure of the crops in Europe promises, for the present season at least, to afford a profitable market for the country's entire surplus production. What has chiefly interfered with the exportation of hay is the cost of freight on account of the ship room it requires. It cannot be compressed like cotton without greatly injuring its value as food for horses and cattle; and hence much care must be taken in packing it for foreign markets. Another important drawback to the exportation of hay is the consideration that it is a crop which, as a rule, can be most profitably consumed on a farm.

Notwithstanding the well nigh prohibitive tariff of \$4 a ton imposed by the McKinley law, during the six months of the present fiscal year (ending June 30) the astonishing amount of 90,598 tons was imported, averaging \$9.14 a ton, \$828,464 altogether; the duty is not counted in this, it making \$362,372 more, or \$1,190,836 altogether. Who would have believed that in a country as opulent in fields, prairies and meadows as ours such a thing could be possible?

### A CAUSE OF SUICIDE.

Two or three local experiences, and similar reports from many other places, have seemed to give additional force to the theory that suicides increase and become almost epidemic in times of financial depression. Looking at the thing naturally, it is difficult to gain-say this proposition; for, whatever may be the basis for the information, we are told, in four cases out of every five, that financial troubles were the cause of the victim's awful act. But now comes the Springfield Republican with statistics which show that the theory which seems so plausible is only a popular notion, and can be upset without difficulty. As every one knows, the greatest panic of recent years occurred in the year 1873, but the statistics show that that year did not witness any increase in the suicides—in fact, the rate both in that year and the next was generally low in all the New England states. In Massachusetts there were 122 suicides in 1871, 117 in 1872, 117 in 1873 and 115 in 1874. It is undoubtedly true, however, that suicides have even been uncommonly frequent of late, and in a good many cases the victims have been unfortunate in business; but the statistics of previous years of business depression are against the theory that suicides are multiplied by panicky conditions.

### EXPENSIVE HORSEFLESH.

An article recently appeared in these columns in relation to the great horse Ormonde, lately purchased by W. O'B. Macdonough of California for \$150,000. Princely as this sum was, and reckless as many thought the purchaser, it seems the limit of valuation in the case was not reached and there are others who are more prodigal in

the matter of horseflesh expenditure than was Mr. Macdonough. An English syndicate offered him fifty per cent advance on the price paid for his bargain; this means \$225,000 in cash, and it was refused.

As with some great human sires of great human sons, Ormonde's progeny reflect increased honor upon him. Orme is one of these, and English breeders are beginning to find out that the son of Ben D'Or and Lady Agnes is destined to be one of the greatest if not the greatest sire ever bred in England. The realization of this fact prompted the English syndicate to make this offer. They were loth that Ormonde should again be taken from England's shore. Sires of race horses like Orme are scarce, but England's loss is California's gain, for it is said to be extremely doubtful if Mr. Macdonough would be tempted to part with Ormonde for \$500,000. This may seem to be an exaggeration to many, but a man who would refuse \$225,000 in gold coin for a horse is just as liable to refuse twice the amount.

In this connection the following list of the highest priced horses in the world will be of interest: Ormonde \$150,000, St. Blaize \$100,000, Arlon \$125,000, Axtell \$105,000, Anteeo \$55,000, Bell Boy \$51,000 and Stamboul \$50,000. All the above are trotting stallions, except Ormonde and St. Blaize.

### THE RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

As the object of the religious congress to be held in Chicago next month becomes better understood, the interest in it deepens and it is looked forward to as the most remarkable movement of the age. No better evidence of the progress of humanity in the direction of tolerance and universal brotherhood can be furnished than the fact that it has been possible to bring together Christians, Jews, Mohammedans and Pagans to discuss in a friendly manner the various principles on which their religious systems are built. It may well be hoped that the good seeds sown during the meetings will be carried by the delegates to all parts of the globe and bear fruit for all ages to come.

The plans for the gatherings are in the hands of a general committee of which John Henry Barrows, D. D. is the chairman. A general council consisting of two thousand members has been appointed for the purpose of aiding the chairman in formulating the program. In this council the leading Christian faiths of the world are represented, including the Greek, Armenian, Nestorian and Bulgarian creeds. And also Judaism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Taoism, Zoroastrianism, Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Hinduism and others. The themes to be discussed have special reference to man's requirements on earth and his salvation in the life after this. The program as published by a Chicago paper is as follows:

The first day of the parliament, Monday, September 11, will be devoted to addresses of welcome by the various constituted authorities of the United States government, the World's Fair, and the congress auxiliary, with responses