

Meteorologic Tables—1869.

Prepared at Honolulu, by Capt. Daniel Smith.
Place of observations—sea level. Thermometer—at sunrise and at 2 o'clock p. m.

JULY.			
DATE.	WIND.	BAR.	TEMP.
1.	N. E. light.	30.05	75.88
2.	"	30.08	75.88
3.	"	30.10	74.88
4.	"	30.10	74.88
5.	"	30.10	75.88
6.	"	30.05	75.88
7.	"	30.10	75.88
8.	"	30.10	75.88
9.	"	30.10	75.88
10.	"	30.10	75.88
11.	"	30.10	75.88
12.	"	30.05	75.88
13.	"	30.05	75.88
14.	"	30.05	75.88
15.	"	30.05	75.88
16.	"	30.05	75.88
17.	"	30.05	75.88
18.	"	30.05	75.88
19.	"	30.05	75.88
20.	"	30.05	75.88
21.	"	30.05	75.88
22.	"	30.10	75.88
23.	"	30.10	75.88
24.	"	30.10	75.88
25.	"	30.10	75.88
26.	"	30.10	75.88
27.	"	30.10	75.88
28.	"	30.10	75.88
29.	"	30.10	75.88
30.	"	30.10	75.88
31.	"	30.10	75.88

Average of Thermometer minimum.....75°
" maximum.....78°
Barometer.....30.10
Amount of Rain.....Inches.....0.00

AUGUST.			
DATE.	WIND.	BAR.	TEMP.
1.	N. E. light.	30.05	75.88
2.	"	30.05	75.88
3.	"	30.05	75.88
4.	"	30.05	75.88
5.	"	30.05	75.88
6.	"	30.05	75.88
7.	"	30.05	75.88
8.	"	30.05	75.88
9.	"	30.05	75.88
10.	"	30.05	75.88
11.	"	30.05	75.88
12.	"	30.05	75.88
13.	"	30.05	75.88
14.	"	30.05	75.88
15.	"	30.05	75.88
16.	"	30.05	75.88
17.	"	30.05	75.88
18.	"	30.05	75.88
19.	"	30.05	75.88
20.	"	30.05	75.88
21.	"	30.05	75.88
22.	"	30.05	75.88
23.	"	30.05	75.88
24.	"	30.05	75.88
25.	"	30.05	75.88
26.	"	30.05	75.88
27.	"	30.05	75.88
28.	"	30.05	75.88
29.	"	30.05	75.88
30.	"	30.05	75.88
31.	"	30.05	75.88

Average of Thermometer minimum.....75°
" maximum.....78°
Barometer.....30.10
Amount of Rain.....Inches.....0.00

SEPTEMBER.			
DATE.	WIND.	BAR.	TEMP.
1.	N. E. light.	30.05	75.88
2.	"	30.05	75.88
3.	"	30.05	75.88
4.	"	30.05	75.88
5.	"	30.05	75.88
6.	"	30.05	75.88
7.	"	30.05	75.88
8.	"	30.05	75.88
9.	"	30.05	75.88
10.	"	30.05	75.88
11.	"	30.05	75.88
12.	"	30.05	75.88
13.	"	30.05	75.88
14.	"	30.05	75.88
15.	"	30.05	75.88
16.	"	30.05	75.88
17.	"	30.05	75.88
18.	"	30.05	75.88
19.	"	30.05	75.88
20.	"	30.05	75.88
21.	"	30.05	75.88
22.	"	30.05	75.88
23.	"	30.05	75.88
24.	"	30.05	75.88
25.	"	30.05	75.88
26.	"	30.05	75.88
27.	"	30.05	75.88
28.	"	30.05	75.88
29.	"	30.05	75.88
30.	"	30.05	75.88
31.	"	30.05	75.88

Average of Thermometer minimum.....75°
" maximum.....78°
Barometer.....30.10
Amount of Rain.....Inches.....0.00

Horse-Shoeing.

The following article by G. Fleming, of the Royal Engineers, who is indebted by the *British Workman* as one of the highest veterinary authorities, is worthy the thoughtful perusal of all who have to do with that noble and useful animal the horse.

The horse's foot is the most wonderful piece of mechanism, and excites far more surprise and admiration than the feet of all other creatures. So wonderful indeed, is it, that any one who has not closely studied its structure and functions would scarcely believe the hard, insensible hoof could contain such a multiplicity of beautiful arrangements, all adapted to serve most important purposes, and to render this noble animal so useful to mankind. The bones are constructed and placed with a view to speed, lightness and strength; ligaments of marvellous tenacity bind them together so firmly that disunion is all but impossible, while they are so ingeniously disposed as not to hinder, in the slightest degree, the remarkably swift and easy movement of the bones upon each other; elastic pads and cartilages are situated in those parts of the foot where they are most required to protect it from jar, and serve to compensate for the absence of the toes which are seen on the feet of all other creatures except the horse species. All these parts are covered by a living membrane, which envelopes them like a sock, and is exquisitely sensitive, in addition to being everywhere covered by fine networks of blood vessels in the greatest profusion. This membrane endows the foot with the sense of touch, without which the horse could not be so sure-footed, nor run with such astonishing speed, and it also furnishes the blood from which the hoof is formed. The hoof itself, so rough, insensible, and to all appearance scarcely worthy of observation, reveals a world of wonders after we have examined those to be found in its interior. It is made of fibres, all growing in one direction—towards the ground—and that direction the most favorable for sustaining strain. These fibres are extremely fine, and they are the hardest and most resisting on the outer surface; each is a tube, composed of thousands of minute cells, so arranged as to confer strength and durability, while the tubular form of the fibres ensures lightness. Each part of the hoof has its own share of responsibility in protecting the living part it contains. The wall is the portion we see when the horse is standing firmly on the ground. It grows from the upper part of the foot, the coronary, and this growth is always going on to counterbalance the wear that is taking place at its lower border. Its outer surface is beautifully dense and smooth in its natural state; and al-

though the wall is perfectly adapted to meet the wear that occurs when the horse is running at liberty in an unshod state. This is also the part on which the shoe rests, and through which the farrier drives the nails that attach it.

When the foot is lifted up backwards, we see the sole and the frog. The sole is the part that lies within the wall; it is slightly hollow in a good foot, and is thick, strong, and covered with flakes of loose horn in one which has not been pared by the farrier's knife. The frog is a soft, triangular piece of horn in the middle of the sole, towards the heel. It is very elastic, and serves a most important purpose, as it acts as a cushion to prevent concussion, and also hinders the horse from slipping. The sole, frog, and lower border of the wall have all to come in contact with the ground and loose stones; therefore nature has furnished them with abundance of horn to make them strong enough to bear the horse's weight, withstand wear, and keep the delicate parts inside from injury.

So long as the horse is not compelled to work on hard roads, its hoofs are well suited to all that is required of them; but our civilization demands that we should have paved and macadamized streets, and on these the hoofs would quickly be torn away, especially if the horse had to draw or carry heavy loads; consequently lameness would ensue. It is therefore absolutely necessary to prevent this mishap by shoeing the hoof with iron, as we shoe carriages wheels with tires, the ends of walking-sticks with ferrules, &c. This shoeing has become a great boon to mankind, as it has rendered the horse a hundred fold more useful than it would otherwise be, and has made it independent of the kind of roads over which it has to travel.

The primitive idea of shoeing was to protect the lower border of the hoof from undue wear; and no doubt for many ages this idea was adhered to, and a shoe was only applied when the horn had been worn away so much as to endanger the horse's utility. In time, however, the farrier began to improve upon nature, as he thought. Cutting instruments were brought into use; the horn that was so well adapted as a protection was cut away from the sole and frog to such a degree that the poor animal, if it chanced to put its foot suddenly upon a stone, either came down with a crash, or slipped along from the pain caused by the injury to the sensitive parts, which had now been almost completely exposed. In addition to this, and to compensate for robbing the foot of the horn, heavy, well-surfaced shoes were put on to cover the mutilated sole and frog; these required a large number of big nails to attach them securely, and these nails split the hoof and pressed upon the quick; so that what benefited the painfully tender sole and frog, the awkward, leg-tiring, clumsy shoes, and the numerous large nails that squeezed in upon the sensitive parts, we can not wonder that the unfortunate horse suffered an amount of torture that makes one's flesh creep to think of, and which soon crippled him, and prematurely ended his days.

In addition to this barbarous treatment, in order to make fine work, the outer surface of the wall—composed of the dense, smooth fibres—was scraped unmercifully away as high almost as the hair roots; and these exposed the soft immature fibres within; these shivered up and broke, and being unable to sustain the nails, the shoes frequently came off, and not only was the foot still more damaged, but the "cast" or lost shoe was a source of inconvenience and annoyance. Nay, the lives of individuals, or the fate of Kingdoms, may at times have been at stake through such an apparently trifling misfortune as a shoe coming off owing to this improper treatment.

We all remember how Benjamin Franklin, earnestly solicitous of impressing upon the great value of attending to the minutest details of everyday life, in order sometimes to avoid great calamities, makes Poor Richard say, "A little neglect may breed great mischief. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail."

These evils of farriery are as prevalent and destructive to-day as they were fifty years ago. The number of horses tortured and ruined by this unnecessary paring and rasping, in addition to the heavy shoes, too small for the feet and badly formed, is beyond computation. The frog and sole should never be pared; they flake off gradually when they have reached a certain proper thickness; and as they have to come in contact with the inequalities of the ground, and with the loose, sharp stones so frequently on its surface, it is not reasonable to urge that they should be allowed to retain their natural condition? Who pares, or causes to be pared, a horse's sole or frog, is guilty of cruelty to the horse whose feet are so mutilated.

The front of the wall should never be rasped. It destroys it, and makes it thin and brittle. It ought to be allowed to retain its close, glossy, tough surface, so well adapted for resisting the weather and holding the nails. As the wall is always growing, and as the shoe prevents its being worn down to a natural length, when the old shoe is taken off in the operation of shoeing, the lower end only of this part of the hoof should be rasped down until the excess of length has been removed—nothing more.

The shoes should be as light as possible, and fastened on with as small a number of nails as will retain them. They ought to be the full size of the circumference of the hoof, and the hoof should never be made to fit the shoe, but the shoe to fit the hoof.

A proper and rational method of shoeing is a boon to the horse and its owner; a proper method, which destroys the integrity of the hoof and warms the limbs, is a curse, and a torture to the one, and a loss and annoyance to the other.

When horses go to be shod at a forge, care should be taken that they are not ill-treated or frightened, particularly young horses. By bad treatment, or unskillfulness in handling their legs and feet, they are frequently made more timid and vicious than were measures have to be resorted to, in order to ensure safety to the farrier while he is shoeing them. A few kind words, a few pats on the neck, a few gentle strokes of the limbs, and a little persuasive coaxing, will prove a thousand times more effectual in inducing horses to be patient in shoeing than all the harsh, loud-pitched words, hard knocks, twitches on nose and other unmeaning and unbusinesslike proceedings can do.

Sir Edwin Landseer, who, by his beautiful and over-lauding conceptions—so truthfully and exquisitely portrayed—has done so much to foster among us a love for animals, shows in an illustration how much may be done by tact and kindness. The horse that is being shod stands so quietly, without restraint of any kind, as if it knew that the worthy old farrier was its dearest friend, and was performing for it one of the most necessary offices possible. Even its companion, the happy-looking dog, looks as if it wished its turn had come, so that it might submit its limbs and hoofs to the soft manipulations and protecting efforts of the village Wayland Smith. And we may be sure that the hound always welcomes the

day on which it accompanies its two companions to the smithy. We might even fancy that it wonders why its feet are not shod in a similar manner when they become sore through long runs over hard ground.

A humane and intelligent farrier is a boon to every community; but one who is harsh, inconsiderate, and pays no attention to perfecting his most useful art, is a torturer of animals and a destroyer of property.

Farriers, of all men who have to do with horses, can confer upon these good creatures the greatest amount of relief and comfort by attending to the simple indications of nature, and using their own common sense and judgment, instead of adhering to stupid and blind routine, which never improves, but, on the contrary, retrogrades. Every lover of the horse should see that its beauty is not deformed, nor its utility marred, by a farriery system which is as outrageous to the meaneast comprehension as it is disgraceful to the age we live in. The more we understand the Great Creator's merciful intentions, the less likely are we to thwart them.

THE OLDEN TIMES.—When the late Earl of Harrington was leader of the fashion, being at that time Lord Petersham, the evening full dress of fashionable gentlemen's legs consisted of pantaloons fitting close to the shape, and tied with ribbons rather tightly round the ankles. The color was either black or buff, though sometimes white; but black predominated, as calculated to conceal imperfections of contour. Lord Petersham, being at that time in form, usually appeared in white or buff pantaloons. One evening, however, he suddenly "led off" a new style which very few ventured to follow, and presented himself at an elegant soiree in flesh or black colored "tighties," the effect of which we leave to be imagined. His Lordship's lady justified this thing in saying that buff or white, toward the close of an evening more especially after dancing, had a tendency to look like a not very bright flesh color, whereas his present innovation gave the effect of freshness, as from a bath. Some people considered this justification as rather equivocal. It was given, however, with a little imperceptibility not to be conveyed by written words, and in any case he did not wear black, like Brummell, who preceded him, always finding admirers, and in most cases many followers. He was residing at this period in St. James Palace, where George III. had given him a suite of apartments. He held, I believe some kind of office at Court, but whatever he was his Lordship never did it.

Returning once from a ball which lasted a whole week, he came home at night much beyond Lord Petersham's usual way his carriage, preferring to walk home as of old, and to enjoy the refreshing coolness of early morning—say 3 o'clock A. M.—and on the way he met the King and Queen walking arm-in-arm up Bond Street. None of the shops were open. Their majesties were going to see Miss Linwood's exhibition of tapestry, which at that day was in the neighbourhood of South Molton street, or very near Oxford street, and the royal couple had no doubt seen to Miss Linwood to be open at that very early hour. It thus happened that they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Goupil, walking like Dorothy and the Coward up the street at the vacant and silent hour of seven in the morning. The early habits of the royal family of that day were, however, well known. Lord Petersham was a great favorite with "Farmer George and Sukey," (as their majesties were not infrequently designated in irreverent caricatures of the period) his Lordship therefore stopped on meeting the lonely pair, and they had a chat for ten minutes, while here and there a shop door began to yawn, and the drowsy shutters of one or other of the great fish-mongers and fruiterers were slowly moving down, in expectation of the markets from Billingsgate and Covent Garden. But there were no street passengers to disturb the wonder at Lord Petersham's behavior. Such a picture as this group presented, it painted and exhibited at the present time, would no doubt be denounced as incredible invention.—From *Tinsley's Magazine*.

PERIODIC DELUGES OF THE EARTH.—The author of "Cyclical Deluges" argues that the ocean has grand secular tides of deluges, which occur every 10,000 years, two in each cycle of the eulogical period. The last deluge was that to which the traditions of many languages refer—"the great deluge"—and occurred 4,300 years ago; when, the sun's heat having sufficiently softened the vast accumulation of ice around the North Pole, the fragments of the ice mountains rushed in a body toward the South, causing a sudden displacement of the earth's center of gravity, and carrying with them the gigantic erratic boulders whose presence in northern latitudes still puzzles the geologists. The next grand break-up will occur, according to Mr. Walker, about 6,300 years hence, when a countercurrent of the South seas will occur; the Antarctic glacier will be shattered; "the southern waters will rush down upon the northern hemisphere, which will once more be deluged; whilst in the South oceanic continents will appear." Admiral Wilkes, of our navy, will look forward with interest to that day. For then the Antarctic Continent which he claimed to have discovered in 1840, but which has since been invisible, and over which Capt. Ross and other voyagers have repeatedly sailed—Admiral Wilkes's continent may then come to the surface of the water; and his memory may cease to be a source of amusement to geographers and nautical men. The theory of the periodicity of great deluges was propounded by Alphonse Joseph Adhemar, in his work entitled "Revolutions de la Mer," where he argues that the waters are now rising in the seas of the Northern Hemisphere, and that the Antarctic ice is already piled up to a height of 4000 feet. He invites attention to the contour of the earth's shadow upon the moon during lunar eclipses, with a view of verifying his calculations. The results of these are accepted by the present author, who seeks to sustain them by various arguments drawn from geology. The volume has more of scientific merit than one would suppose it likely to possess, and is not only a treat to the eye, but a source of instruction. The probability of its conclusions, however, is a point that only mathematicians can settle. Meanwhile, it is reassuring to be told that the next cyclical deluge will not occur until the year 7883 of our era, even though, upon that occasion, "a vast and awful life on the north of the Equator will in a great measure be destroyed; while the same must happen to the human race on that hemisphere, excepting, perhaps, a few tribes or families, who, escaping to the highest tablelands and mountain ranges of the earth, may survive, only to fall back almost immediately into a state of torpid barbarism."

FIRE PROMESSING.—The written Constitution recently formed by the Legislative Council of Fiji, and assented to by the King (Cakobava), resembles the Constitution now in force in the Hawaiian Kingdom. The new Constitution is chiefly the work of the white population, that element comprising nearly all the educated residents of these islands. A limited monarchy is substituted for the arbitrary and capricious government of a chief and his subordinates. A Legislature with ample powers is provided for; courts are established, and as far as possible complete protection to life and property has been secured. The Kingdom of Fiji, in fact, cannibalism has just been extinguished, and takes its place among the civilized nations of the earth. It is a little kingdom, to be sure, but then, if it behaves handsomely, that fact is worthy of recognition.—S. F. Bulletin.

A NUMBER OF Spanish milled dollars, the first fruits of the expedition sent on the *Nelle* Gale to Cumana Bay to recover the treasure sunk in 1815 in the wreck of the Spanish frigate *San Pedro de Alcantara*, have recently been received in Providence. These, with others to the amount of about \$800, were recovered from the sand without the help of a diver. A large amount of preliminary work has been done by breaking down the sides of the sunken vessel, and a mass of cannon, muskets, chains, cordage, &c., has been exposed. It is beneath this that the great amount of treasure is expected to be found. The success of the enterprise is considered a thing accomplished. The wrecking party was at last gathering from the preliminary work has been done by breaking down the sides of the sunken vessel, and a mass of cannon, muskets, chains, cordage, &c., has been exposed. It is beneath this that the great amount of treasure is expected to be found. 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