

CLIPPING HORSES' COATS.

MR. BERGH has acquired considerable reputation in the Atlantic States, but especially in New York, where he resides, for his efforts in behalf of animals. He is, we believe, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is the determined and unflinching defender of their rights. Such men may sometimes be carried away by zeal to say and do things which may not always be strictly correct; but if they do err, their errors are kindly overlooked because of the motives which prompt them.

At a public meeting lately, Mr. Bergh denounced the practice which many horse owners follow of clipping the coats of their horses at the beginning of wintry weather. He stigmatized it as cruelty to the animals, and urged its discontinuance. The New York Journal of Commerce has taken the subject up and in an editorial article, defends the practice and calls the clipping a kind service rendered to horses, kept for some uses. We confess the idea is new to us that clipping a horse's coat in the beginning of the winter is a kind service to the animal. We had read Mr. Bergh's remarks upon the subject, and were inclined to endorse his statement that it was cruelty. As many of our readers may be interested in the subject we condense the arguments of the Journal of Commerce.

The writer prefaces his article with the statement that in meeting the charge of cruelty to animals made against those who clip the winter coat of their horses, he speaks not from theory, but from long personal experience. Nature, he argues, has made provision for the horse against the extra rigors of the season by the production of a thick long coat of hair which completes its growth about the first of December, and which falls out and is shed, gradually, in the early spring. If a horse lay in the open fields all winter, this extra coat would be indispensable to his existence. Kept in a warm stable, covered with a blanket, he has no need of it, and is made too tender; but this is not the worst of it. He cannot be exercised at all while it is upon him, without sweating so that he is wet throughout on the coldest winter day. Take a horse from the stable in midwinter and drive him steadily for three or four miles with this coat on, and it is as wet as if he had swum a river. Let him stand five minutes in this condition, and he has a severe cold on his lungs, always dangerous, and sometimes fatal. Pugh him up in the stable after such exercise, and it will be hours before he will dry out.

He has seen horses, he says, put up at night after a day's work in a full winter suit, who were still wet in the morning. There is manifest discomfort and certain exposure in this condition. But the evil effects go still further, and a horse is materially reduced in flesh by the sweating process. It is well known, he says, that horses are like men in their diseases and liabilities, and in nothing is this resemblance so perfect as in the exposure to taking cold. Sensible men learn to take off their overcoats or other outside garments while at work, or taking any violent exercise, and every one knows that a skin wet with perspiration on a winter's day is almost certain to revenge itself by the closing of the pores, unless great precaution is taken.

He then proceeds to give a brief sketch of the manner in which the clipping experiment was first introduced. It was at first tried with "road horses" kept for quick driving. This was not to ensure speed or extra service, but to add to their comfort. Such a horse, with the hair sheared close, or "shingled" as the fashion was called, could be taken out of the stable and driven at his speed, he says, without "lathering," and when brought back to the stable and rubbed down would stand perfectly dry without any subsequent "washing," or breaking out of sweat, which would otherwise result. It was soon found that he was far more comfortable in every way than the more common carriage horses kept in the same stable and put to milder work. The writer, speaking for himself, says that he soon ascertained that the coach horses who were not clipped, driven to meet him at the ferry, in a carriage ever so light, were wet with sweat, and would begin to shiver the moment they stopped, and would stand shivering at the knees and trembling with cold even under a warm blanket, while one of the road horses without this shaggy covering came the same distance at a quicker pace, but was perfectly dry, would stand under a blanket, and could be walked without it slowly up and down the road, while waiting on a bleak winter's day, without the least sign of discomfort. The clipping process was soon extended, he says, to the ordinary teams, and the change in their condition was manifest. They grew fleshy on the same diet, were capable of more work without discomfort and never took any cold, or had the troublesome

cough which is so common in winter. One gentleman, whom he knew, who was greatly prejudiced against it and who tried the novel experiment of clipping only one of a span used in his carriage. He thus made a thorough test for the whole season, and was a convert to the wisdom and kindness of the "clipping theory." He closes by saying that it will stand the test of experience in all ordinary service; and no one who has fully tried it will willingly abandon it, or can be found to say anything against it.

PREDICTIONS have been freely made that Mr. Sumner will either apologize to the President and the Senate for his opposition to the San Domingo scheme, or resign the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. But those who think they know him best freely assert that he will do neither one nor the other. He has never been known to apologize, even when an apology would have been becoming. They say he is too obstinate to think of such a thing. The statement is made that it would be more in keeping with Mr. Sumner's antecedents to hold on to his chairmanship until he is turned out; this would confer upon him a species of martyrdom; and he is said to be rather fond of that sort of thing, as was illustrated in the Brooks' difficulty. He is credited with saying that he is accustomed to being in a minority and likes it. It may be that it will agree with him better than it did with Stephen A. Douglas. When he differed with the Administration, and lost in consequence the position of Chairman of the Senate Committee of Territories, it was a heavy blow to him. His pride was mortified, and he took it too much to heart that it required a long time for him to recover from it; indeed it is doubtful if he ever was the same man afterwards. Senator Sumner is probably made of sterner stuff; he does not require popular applause to the same extent as Douglas did, and we presume he does not find stimulants so necessary to him as they were to the "little giant."

We have received a copy of Senator Sumner's speech on the San Domingo question, which is printed in pamphlet form, with the following addenda to its text:

"And it came to pass after these things, that Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab, King of Samaria.

"And Ahab, Spake unto Naboth, saying, Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house; and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or if it seem good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money.

"And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

Correspondence.

FISH CULTURE.

Subjoined is the report of the chairman of the committee on fish culture, which was read before the society for the improvement and cultivation of pure breeds of stock, bees, fish, etc.; also a communication from the same gentleman:

S. L. CITY, Jan. 9, 1871.

President Woodruff of the Parent Society for the Introduction of Stock, Bees, Fish, Fowls, etc.

I have received an excellent work of ninety odd pages, from Seth Green, Esq., on trout culture. Chapter I treats on "fish culture and trout breeding," etc. Chapter 2, "trout ponds, location, laying out, and shape of ponds," etc. Chapter 3, "hatching house, troughs," etc. Chapter 4, "Treatment of eggs, placing them in troughs," etc. Chapter 5, "young trout, their appearance, food," etc. Mr. Green says that a successful of brood elabber or thickened milk is sufficient food at one feeding for several thousands of young trout forty odd days old. Chapter 6, "adult trout," etc. Chapter 7, "taking eggs and all about spawning," etc. Chapter 8, "stocking ponds and streams," "will it pay," "to those starting in business," etc. Appendix, "transportation of live fish," etc. I have examined the treatise and consider it just the kind of work for every person engaged in this most important branch of industry; with the introduction and cultivation of fish. Messrs. Tillotson of New York have kindly sent me another work, entitled "A Complete Treatise on Artificial Fish-breeding; Translated and Edited by W. H. Fry. Illustrated with Engravings." This is a book of 188 pages, and I think is not so well adapted to our wants as Mr. Green's work. Mr. James Dwyer the enterprising Railroad Book, Paper, and Notion Dealer, of this city will, in a few days, have copies of Mr. Green's work for sale at one dollar each. At Logan we organized a fish committee of five go-ahead persons in Bp. W. B. Preston, Thos. Jones, Enoch Lewis, Thomas Tarbett and Benj. Cluff; at Franklin we organized another committee of three thorough men, viz: Alex. Stalker, Andrew Morrison and William Woodward. Other committees in that county, also in Box Elder and Weber counties will soon be set on foot. I will append to this Mr. Green's "General Circular Directions" which accompanied his letter to me. In his letter he says that eggs cannot be sent by him to Utah by express, but will come safely in charge of an attendant.

Let me say again to fish committees and to fish farmers; obtain the above work and the agricultural reports for 1868, then you will be in possession of sufficient data to commence a successful business. I would respectfully recommend that all articles that have appeared and may hereafter appear in the papers treating upon this and kin-

dred subjects, be cut out by fish committees and the bishops and be preserved for future reference.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
A. MILTON MUSSER,
Chairman of Fish Committee.

RABBIT CULTURE.

SALT LAKE CITY.

January 8th, 1871.

Pres. W. Woodruff:—Dear Sir:—I would like the members of the Society over which you preside and all others interested, to learn some facts in relation to rabbit culture, which I firmly believe may be made very profitable to almost any one having a spare rod or two of ground for a rabbit garden. The following data I obtained from Dr. David V. Lamoreaux, a successful rabbit culturist, at Logan, Cache county. Some time ago he sent me a doe and a buck of the "pricked ear" variety. In seven months he had from this beginning eighty-four rabbits. They are very prolific, each doe having offspring from three to nine in number every month of the year. She carries her young thirty days. The average monthly growth of the young is about one pound for the first seven months; less thereafter. At four months of age they multiply again: one buck to from eight to twelve does. For successful breeding the bucks should not be over two years old. The doe always makes her nest in a dark place some two weeks before giving birth to her offspring. Three or four days before this period the previous litter must be taken away, so as not to interfere with the new crop, which must not be handled for the first three days. For fattening purposes the males should be emulcated (the process is as easy and simple as to castrate). In this condition they grow larger, and make sweeter meat and are less combative. They must always be handled by the ears; otherwise you kill them very easily. They will eat most all kinds of vegetables, also weeds and corn fodder, hay, sheaf-oats, corn, wheat, milk, apple and potato peelings, etc., etc. Artichokes make splendid spring food; surplus apple limbs, willows and some pine bark may be thrown to them. Colonel McKenzie tells me that they are very fond of dandelion, which grows so spontaneously everywhere. They must have fresh water regularly, and are fond of snow. The pen in which the Dr. propagates and keeps his rabbits, is made of laths, nailed to a frame, with a small space left between them, the whole covering say half a square rod of ground. The place is covered and furnished with several apartments, with small gates opening into them. They must be kept dry; and Colonel McKenzie says secure from the depredations of cats. The skins of the Doctor's kind are very beautifully colored black and white; two or three large ones would make a very nice cape for a lady or miss. In view of the easy culture and the consequent cheapness of rabbit meat, I beg respectfully to recommend that their introduction and culture be placed in the hands of the committee on fowls and swine. Dr. Lamoreaux sells rabbits of suitable age for three dollars per pair. A candle box is a good thing for them to make their nest in.

Respectfully,
A. MILTON MUSSER.
To the Parent Society for the Improvement of Stock, etc.

The following is the report of the Chairman of the committee on Horses:

To the Desert Fine Stock and Bee Association:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HORSE.

The history of the horse, intimately interwoven as it is with that of man, can hardly fail to interest the most careless student. From the earliest ages he has been man's faithful ally and willing slave. He not only moves all the machinery of the field and camp, but shares with his rider all the fatigue and danger of battle. In peace, how various and invaluable are his services; every branch of industry owes much to his patient toil, he plows the soil, sows the seed, reaps the harvest, and transports it to the distant market from year to year, and from youth to old age he toils unceasingly for his master, in the cart, the mill, the freight wagon or the mail coach. Not only has he relieved our wants, and ministered to our comfort, but he shares in our pleasures and amusements; he not only works steadily and patiently in the loaded wagon, but in the race becomes as excited as his master and appears to rejoice in the pleasures of the chase. In gracefulness of motion, elegance of form, and dignity of carriage, he is superior to every other quadruped, attached to his master and obedient to his will, he bears him without question or murmur, through sunshine and storm, over mountains and through rivers, carries him with unfaltering nerves into the thickest of the battle, and, if repulsed, his speed and endurance bid defiance to pursuit; hence, no animal has received the same care and attention and training as the horse, and none so worthy.

To be successful in the breeding of the horse, we must not only continue for several generations, but it must be undertaken by a people fixed in their habits, devoted to agriculture, and should be conversant with the great physical laws that must be carefully observed in crossing breeds of animals in order to insure success. Every country has adopted the breeds most suited to their wants. In America it has been found necessary to adopt different breeds in different localities; hence we see Kentucky, Virginia and the Southern States with the English thoroughbred, being best suited for the saddle. Kentucky imports her draft and carriage horses from Ohio. The Northern States have adopted the "Morgan," which is a thick, heavy set, hearty horse, good roasters and best suited to the climate. New York State imported "Thoroughbreds," produced the "Hamiltions," the renowned trotters and fine carriage and buggy horses. The West has not adhered to any particular breeds, but in Ohio and Illinois they have imported "Normandy" horses, which take the preference to cross from; they are healthy and hearty, good walkers, and as roasters, will go six (6) miles an hour. California has spent more money than any two States in importing horses, and with much loss; some good horses have been raised

With the history of all these States before us, we come to the following conclusions: To recommend the importation of the "Thoroughbred" for saddle horses, the "Hamiltions" and "Messenger" for buggy and carriage horses, and the half-bred "Normandy" as the best suited to improve our stock on hand. The half-bred stands sixteen hands high, weighs from 1200 to 1600, and will travel eight miles an hour gait. The reason we give for breeding to large horses, is this: our present horses are small and almost worthless. In a carriage with a large dashboard, the driver is frequently under the necessity of standing up or stretching his neck to see his team. By breeding to large horses, first we get size and bone, the next cross can be for blood, speed and symmetrical form. We deem it expedient to form co-operative herds, or stock associations, as being the cheapest and best means in our present situation. By forming stock associations, we can send for horses, get our herds ready for spring and begin the improvement of our stock.

It is not in our power to make a calculation how much we can be benefited, or how much money can be made by a right step in the right direction. The colts which are lost every year will amply pay all the expenses of herding; the loss in getting scrubs or none at all, is to be considered. We also know from experience, that the value of our stock will be doubled every year. Horse raising is a lucrative business in Utah; surrounded as we are with plenty of good grass, a genial climate, winters just long enough to feed the colts to make them gentle, always a market for a good horse and ready cash. Suppose we reverse things now, and instead of importing we export fifty thousand dollars' worth of horses a year, the Territory would be gained instead of lost; and a greater amount of labor would be performed with a better class of men, it shall be to take the pleasure of driving a good or a fast horse. Follow a farmer with a good team, and you will find him with grain to sell, go to the store you find his credit good, plenty of wheat at home and, perchance, does not work as hard as his neighbor with a poorer team; what he does he can do well, he plows deep. We further appeal to and recommend all the Bishops and leading men of the Territory to form like associations unto this. Appoint committees, whose duty it shall be to take the best means to import and propagate good stock in each settlement. Also appoint a horse committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all stallions, condemn the worthless, and give certificate of approval to the good, which certificate shall be kept with the horse; also to condemn the worthless scrubs now running on the range. We think there is no time to be lost, and there is no better time than now. The winter evenings give a good time to meet, form committees, discuss these stock subjects, devise the best means to get what you want; time thus spent, we warrant, will never be regretted. Any information wanted by branch committees will be cheerfully given by us.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, and that we will be able to report further on the subject, we remain your humble servants,
The Horse Committee,
H. J. FAUST, Chairman.
Salt Lake City, Jan. 9th, 1871.

Scipio, Millard Co.,
January 8th, 1871.

Editor Desert News:—Dear Brother: Knowing the interest you take in the prosperity of all the settlements of the Saints, I pen you an item or two from this place.

Our Co-operative Mercantile Institution commenced business in April 1869, with the small capital of \$585, in five dollar shares; and in the first six months paid a dividend of eighty per cent. In the next six months a dividend of 46 per cent was paid, the capital having increased to \$1085. In the next six months the capital increased to \$1240, and a dividend of 40 per cent was made. These big dividends have not been made by charging high prices for goods, for the object of Bishop Thompson (the President) and the directors has been cheap goods; but it is by strict economy and good management that these results have been reached.

There are two day and one night schools in operation here, which affords an opportunity for the education of our children,—a subject that has not hitherto received the attention in this place which its importance demands and which it has received in older and more fortunate settlements. Our settlement has suffered heavy losses from four years but the prospect looks bright for the future, and the people generally feel well, as the prospect of the early settlement of the Sevier Valley promises protection from Indians, and it is generally supposed that there are but few grasshopper eggs in the valley, at least near to our fields.

The winter has been unusually severe here, though we have had but little snow.
Respectfully yours,
A CITIZEN.

To the Fine Stock Associations throughout the Territory.

WE will send a competent Agent East for Stallions. All persons desiring to send for Horses can do so by paying part of the Agent's expenses. The Horses most needed to improve our native stock cost from five to ten hundred dollars. Orders should be sent immediately to the Committee, and the means ready by the 15th of February. All orders for Brood Mares or Carriage and Buggy Horses will be filled. By order of the HORSE COMMITTEE.
d31 w593 H. J. FAUST, Chairman.

19th WARD
CO-OPERATIVE STORE
Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, Etc.
Dried Peaches, Apples, etc., bought and sold.
BRAN and SHORTS always on hand.
d41 6m

Special Notices.

WANTED:—A good Cook and House-keeper; middle-aged Woman preferred. (Call at Mrs. FAUST's, 14th Ward.
d43 8

FOR NICKNACKS, Cakes, Prizes Candy Boxes, and Toys, Pine-apples, and other Imported fruits, and Fancy Groceries and Confectionery of every kind, call at the store of Henry Wallace, east side East Temple Street, where abundance of the choicest commodities to please the palates and fancy of all, old, middle-aged and young, may be purchased at the lowest market prices.
d33 1w

For the finest Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Apples, Grapes and every kind of Fruit and Vegetable in the Salt Lake market, go to the store of Michael Chadd, pioneer dealer in poultry, fruit and vegetables, on west side of Main Street, about a third of a block north of the "Eagle Emporium."
d28

A Splendid Assortment of New Goods, both beautiful and cheap, expressly adapted for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, in view of the newly erected Jewelry Establishment kept by Carl C. Amundsen, East Temple Street. Call and delight yourself by the sight of it. Optical Goods: finest assortment of Spectacles, etc., on hand.
d305 3m

DRUMS.—Big and Little Bass and Snare Drums have arrived in good supply, and can be bought of DIMICK B. HUNTINGTON, 16th Ward.
d21 1f

LUMBER! LUMBER!—Cheap for Cash. Common from \$3 to \$3.50; Clear, \$4 per hundred feet. Mill running winter and summer.
d14 3m J. J. THAYER, 1st Ward, S. L. City

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FROU FROU!

Henry Sartorys, (the Husband of the Future), Mr. G. W. THOMPSON
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Baron de Cambri, Mr. A. THORNE
Piton, (the Prompter, who believes Nature on the Stage to be assumable), Mr. A. MERRILL
Vincen, Mr. M. POSTER
Zanetto, (a Sundry Italian), Mr. H. HORSLEY
Gilberte, (Frou Frou), Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY
Louise, (her Sister), Miss A. ADAMS
Baronne de Cambri, (a Woman of the Future), Mrs. M. G. CLAWSON
Pauline, (a Maid of the Present), Miss M. BOWLING
The Governess, Miss ELIZA DAVEY
Anglique, (Sartorys's Cousin), Miss J. THOMPSON
George, (Sartorys's Clerk), Miss GEORGIE CLAWSON

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GRAND FAMILY MATINEE!

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BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
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G. Woollens—Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c.
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I. Shawls, Laces, Trimmings, Cloaks, &c.
J. Notions. (All Goods usually found under this heading).
K. Hood-Skirts and Corsets.
d27 6m w

WEBSTER BROTHERS,
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MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
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HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
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A splendid remedy for Spinal Complaints, Weakness in the Back, Cramp in the Limbs, Contracted Cords, Erysipelas, Neuralgia. Prepared by
Wm. M. LYONS, Salt Lake City.
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The Best Bituminous Cooking Stove, MONITOR!



WITH OR WITHOUT EXTENDED TUBES.
Unequalled in the World for

CONVENIENCE,
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THE QUICKEST AND BEST BAKING STOVE Warranted to give Satisfaction in all cases.

Large numbers now in use in Salt Lake City, and the trade constantly increasing.
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On and after NOV. 15th, 1870, Stages will run on alternate days for

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Good Meals and Accommodations all along the line. Time to St. George and Meadow Valley Mines, 3 days, 10 hours.

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EASTERN-MADE FURNITURE

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VERY LOW PRICES.

Our Stock consists, in part, of

Black Walnut Wardrobes, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Lamp Stands, Sewing and Rocking Chairs, Children's Cribes, Whatnets, Meat Safes, Desks, Centre Tables, Looking-Glasses, Children's Cane and Wood Chairs, Etc., Etc. Mattresses.

Black Walnut Bedsteads, \$10.00 to \$35.00
Do. Do. Lounges, 5.00 " 7.00
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Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves.
All kinds of Produce taken.
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