## THE TIMES, NEW BLOOMFIELD, PA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1878.



## **Raising Horses.**

I believe it pays a farmer to raise his own colts-with an if or two. First, if you have a deep-chested, strong-limbed, keen-eyed, good-tempered mare. Second, if you know enough to train a firstclass colt when raised.

If you have a mare defective in wind. limb, or disposition, don't for humanity's sake perpetuate these defects. There is no department of husbandry in which such utter want of judgment and even common sense is used as in breeding horses. Three-fourths of all the old, soft-boned, broken winded, deformed mares in the country are breeding, and nine-tenths of the fine bred, splendid mares are seldom if ever bred. My advice is, never breed any but a first-class mare; don't be guilty of knowingly raising a poor colt; it never pays to train or wear out such a colt.

Again, having secured a first-class colt, you are not sure of a good, reliable horse unless you are capable of rightly handling it. My plan is, begin to han-dle a colt the first time it ever sees you, and never undertake to do anything with it afterward and fail; and if the colt ever needs punishment, always make him punish himself don't strike or scold him, and before he is old enough to work his knowledge and obedience will be equal. When this state is attained the horse's intelligence will correspond somewhat with his master's.

The cost is of secondary importance, in raising horses, to the quality. The miserable, soft-boned, moon-eyed colt always costs more than he is worth. Therefore it depends altogether upon the stock on hand whether it will pay to raise colts. There is no use trying to raise a good colt from a poor mare, even with the best sire on earth. It can't be done, because one defect it sure to spoil the horse; "one weak link spoils the chain." May as well make your farm wagon first class except hubs of bass wood, and expect good wear.-Cor. Practical Farmer.

Fultz and Clawson Wheat.

As many of our readers are not acquainted with these new varieties of wheat we give a brief description of them. We have grown the Fultz for two years, and it has done better than any other variety in the neighborhood. It is a smooth grain, with short straw, and stands up better than any variety we have ever grown. The berry is not large, but very plump and weighs well. Grown beside the Michigan amber this year, it lacked six or eight inches of being as tall, but yielded nearly a third more grain to the straw, and several bushels more to the acre. We believe that fifty bushels to the acre can be grown of this variety without danger of lodging. The Clawson wheat seems to possess the same good qualities as the Fultz, with the additional advantage of being a white wheat. Its characteristics are red chaff, bald, white kernel, very large and plump; does not shell readily-may be quite ripe before cutting and not shell; straw stiff at bottom, and of medium height; heads, before ripening, turn down : matures as early as the Mediterranean; not subject to rust, and hardy so far as winter and bad weather have tested it, and because of large heads, having many and large kernels, it is a large yielder, having gone as high as fifty bushels on an acre. As seed of both these varieties can be had at a little advance over the price of common wheat, we advise farmers to try them.



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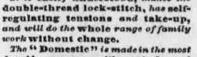
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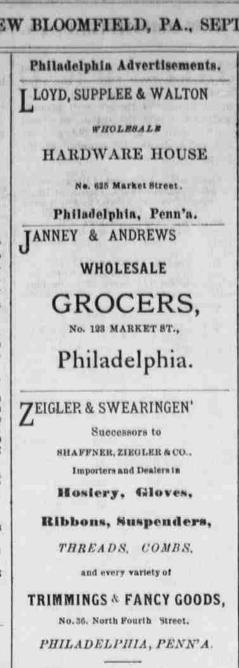
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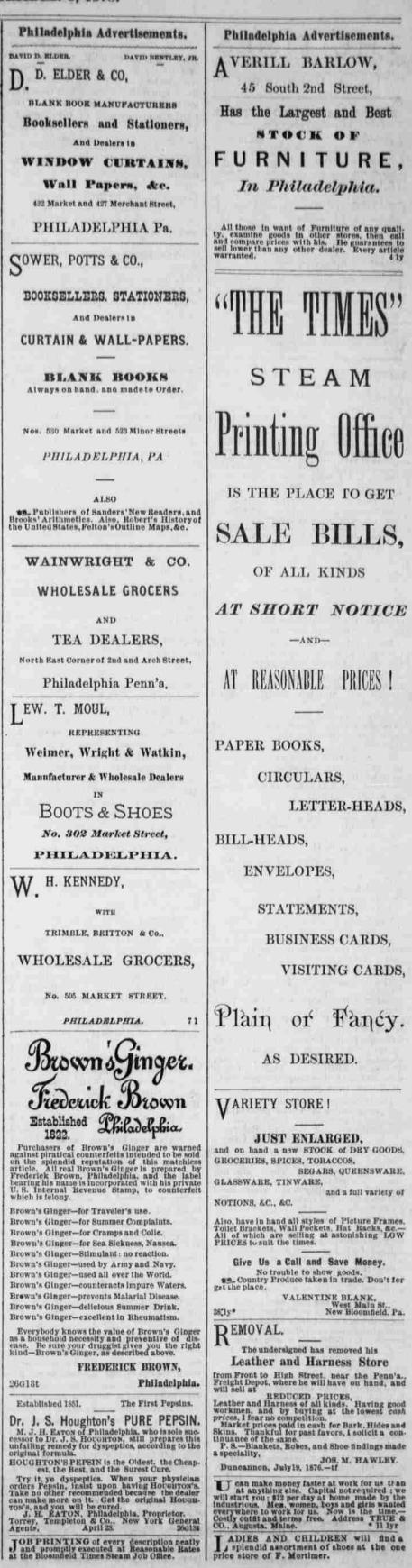
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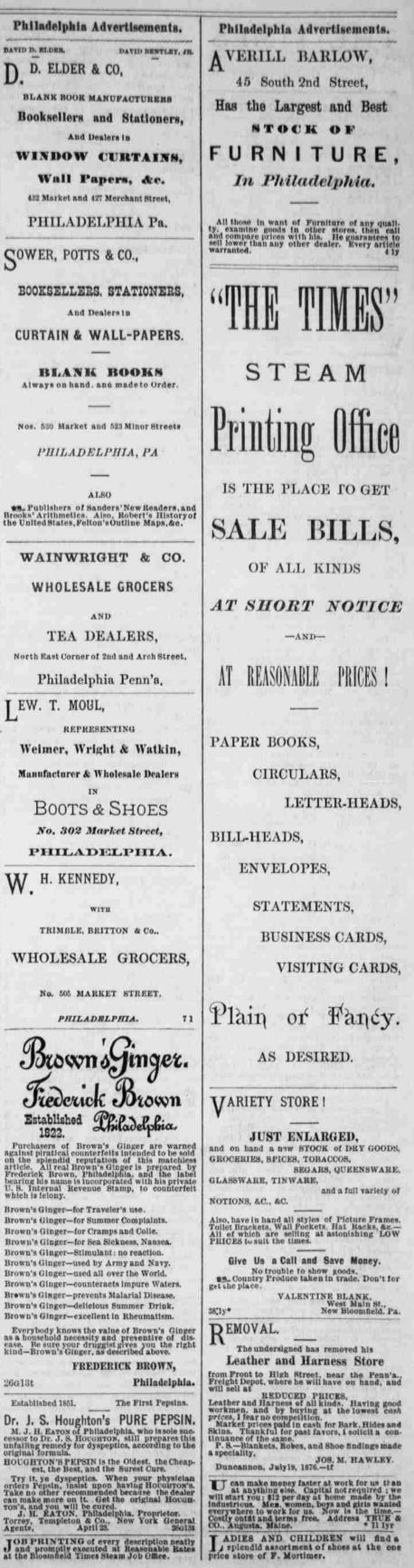
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## Habits of the Eel.

An animated discussion has been going on in Germany quite recently with regard to the natural history of the eel, and in a late number of a scientific journal the following points are set down as pretty well substantiated. Though a fresh water fish which passes the greater part of its life in rivers, the eel spawns in the sea. That it is viviparous is extremely improbable. The eel found in the upper waters of the rivers is almost always female. At the age of four years it goes down to the sea to spawn and never returns to fresh water. The spawning process is somehow dangerous to the eel, thousands being found dead near the mouths of rivers, with their ovaries empty. The descent of the fish to the sea does not appear to take place at any definite period, but is probably dependent on the season for spawning. The male is always much smaller than the female, and never exceeds half a yard in length. The males never ascend the head waters of rivers, but keep continually in the sea or in the lower reaches of the river. Nothing is definitely known about the spawning season, though it is probable that the eggs are deposited in the sea not far from the mouths of rivers.

