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ofditorial.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT.

Something decisive is to be learned of the real amount of the wheat crop of the coun. try from its large movements to and from he recognized wheat markets of the West. And we are also to infer that these movements are predicted on an increased foreign demand and improved prices. A year ago ow, No. 2 wheat ranged from \$1.02 to \$1.06 per bushel in the Chicago market; this year, at the same time it readily brings \$1.11 At the middle of September ast year, No. 2 Spring wheat was quoted in he Liverpool market at 8 shillings and 7 nence per cental; at the middle of September this year it was quoted at 11 shillings and 10 pence per cental. When, therefore, the arger prices and increased demand are duly ensidered, it is perfectly easy to account for the present activity in wheat transportation. The market price, too, may be regarded as fixed beyond the reach of any material

Though we can at best but estimate the yield of the West in wheat, it is not difficult maclude from what we actually see that the crop is an exceptional one, if not unpre-In the month of September, 1876, there was delivered at Chicago 1,325,044 bushels of wheat, and at Milwaukee in the ame month 1,160,992 bushels; while for the throweeks in September of this year there were delivered at Chicago 1,302,891 bushels, and at Milwaukee for the same time ast year, it is to be at once concluded that product to the market, and likewise that there is a powerful motive for their doing so. That motive is to be sought for in better prices, and these in turn extort the best evi-

PROFITABLE RASPBERRIES.

This luscious fruit is becoming more and more popular every year. Amateurs as well as regular fruit growers are alike learning what treasures the raspberry can bestow The first are fast learning to appreciate the while the latter are agreeably realizing that the Raspberry crop is one of the most profitable sources of income. The frailty or tenderness of this berry is in a certain sense one of its most desirable qualities, as persons at a distance of 300 or 4 '0 m'les cannot interfere to break down the prices in our markets, as is the case with many of the other fruits. This knowledge that outsiders cannot intrude with their fruit, allows the fruit grower to calculate with more certainty upon the profits and profitableness of grow ing the Raspherry. Among the large number of varieties now grown, the following seem to combine qualities that will make them most desirable for planting.

The Highland Hardy .- This is, and will be found to be a special favorite in the different localities throughout our States where the winters are unusually sev ere. The thrifty habits of the plants and the ease with which they can be grown-no winter protection eing required—is causing it rapidly to fil the places formerly occupied by less hardy and less profitable varieties. Its unusua productiveness, and extreme earliness, en ables the Highland Hardy to stand in the very foremost rank as a source of profit, so that larger sized berries endeavor in vain to distance it. The sales of fruit frequently average \$300, or \$400, per acre; while in tances might be mentioned, though not often occurring, of the fruit selling at the rate of \$1500, and even \$2000 an acre. Larger berries may well envy its attain-

Hersline.- This will to amateurs probably Prove a greater favorite than the preceding Not as hardy, yet it will nearly always give an ahundant crop of fruit-particularly he canes are bent down to the ground late in the fall, and kept in place by means of stones or stakes. The fruit like the former s of a bright scarlet color, and of a size hat will lead any one to place it with pride spon the table. In quality it is one of the very best, and can be safely recommended for nearly every garden in the country, line, and long may it continue to bless us with its tempting fruit.

New Rochelle.-This is quite a novelty in the Raspberry family, and is among the very lewest of the varieties to be named. Though the berries are of a dark reddish color, yet the plants propagate themselves from the tip in the same way as the "blackcap." us far the plants have proved very pro ductive-giving berries of large size and fair

Brandywine is proving very profitable as a market variety, and is as great a favorite in warmer latitudes as it is with us. Belle le Fontenay is desirable for those wishing have raspberries in the fall, as a good crop can usually be obtained by cutting the Repeated experiments have proved to others as well as to myself that fruits succeed much better when planted in the fall

than in the spring. Frequently nearly twice as vigorous a growth is attained by planting at this time. My plan is to set out the ants in October or early in November, Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman four feet apart each way, or in rows six or seven feet apart, with plants three feet distant in the rows. The canes shou'd be cut down to within four to six inches of the ground, and a forkful of well rotted manure vesting of beets and mangolds, and although 'hilled up" around the plants-leveling it provide for their safe storage in season. off again in the spring after the departure of The best and most convenient place for frost. Seldom will a plant fail to grow if the storage of roots is a good dry cool cellar. treated in this way; and when the rich har- Beets and carrots may be safely piled four he has indeed been amply repaid.

Questions & Answers.

ROSE BUGS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman: A. F. F.

n blossom with a tin pan holding it in the trampling on them .- [ED.

PIGEONS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman: Having been quite successful in raising

ing them, and oblige

Revere, Mass., Oct. 2nd, 1877.

nformation she wishes.

of "squabs" for profit, and to this we say easily pulled by hand. Turnip tops are emphatically "there's millions in it."

Large numbers of common doves may be bribels, and at Milwaukee for the same time 2,001,742 bashels. The change for the better is too remarkable not to elicit special comment. When Ch'cago receives for the half of a for the whole of the same month last year, for the whole of the same month last year, and the same month last year. places and have commenced their nests. The compartment then may be opened so that the birds can go out and come in as they choose and there is no danger of their flying away. Unless these precautions are taken away. Unless these precautions are taken away. The statement of the carts; and piled up in a near of uniform shape until they are all ready for covering; if frosty nights occur while the work is in progress, a covering should be thrown over the roots to protect them. The

> off after they have nested. The method of managing doves is quite abundance of portable nesting boxes should be provided and these should be cleansed ravel thrown on the floor and a variety of

ood should be always available.

A mixture of whole corn, wheat screen ags and oats produces good results. The drinking vessels should be of rusty on, and an old salt fish hung up just clear of the floor is quite acceptable to them. When they are kent in confinement it is a

good plan to supply a wide shelf outside their windows, surrounded by a wire netting;

HARVESTING MANGOLD WURT-ZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman: Please inform me through the Plou rease inform me through the rongmans the proper time to harvest mangold wurtzel and sugar beets. Which should be fed first, which will keep the longest, and any information in relation to harvesting and feeding, &c., will be thankfully received.

The following, from an essay by Profes-

lege, are valuable suggestions for apple- making the whole cost as follows:

making the whole cost as follows:

A young tree shou'd be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard; sowed drops will do much harm to young trees. I think it a good plan to keep young trees mulched, and I am not sure to the sit is the best of all ways to treat large or old trees as long as they live. Mulch prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, keep the surface mellow, prevents the soil from often freezing and thawing in winter and hecoming overheated in summer. Whether or not to cultivate trees which have become well established depends upon circumstaness. I have never seen an apple orchard which I thought was injured by too frequent shallow culture, but this may be the case in some places, especially in warm climates or where the soil is deep and very rich. Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the color of the leaves is good. the soil is deep and very rich. Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the color of the leaves is good and the growth all right, and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough even if in grass. But if the leaves are pale, the growth of the annual twigs much less than a foot in length on trees set twelve years, and the fruit small and poor, something is the matter, and they are suffering for want of plough, harrow, or cultivator, or a heavy mulch or coat of manure, or two or more of these combined. The upper twigs of trees set twelve years ought to grow 6 to 12 or more inches each year. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of about 1 ike judging of the condition of a heavy mulch or of about 1 ike judging of the condition of a heavy mulch or coat of manure, or two or more of these combined. The upper twigs of trees set twelve years ought to grow 6 to 12 or more inches each year. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of a heavy mulch or coat of manure, or two or more of these combined. The upper twigs of the second and growth, would seem to indicate valuable multiple of the condition of a specific roome. The most The most

Correspondence.

STORING OF ROOT CROPS.

BY W. D. PHILBRICK.

The time will soon be at hand for the hareed around each plant. Before the the carrots and turnips will not need harvestround freezes up the soil should be well ing until November, it will do no harm to

vest of fruit arrives the grower will feel that feet deep if dry and kept cool. A little litter thrown over the top will prevent the outside nes from wilting, and they can be easily taken out as wanted at any time. When it is desirable to market these roots for household use in the winter, they will usually sell much better if washed-this is especially true of turnips, and as the washing in winter Is there anything that will prevent the Rose Bug from destroying the young grapes or the blossom? They destroyed nearly all of mine before I knew that they were eating and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels and head they are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and put them up in cheap barrels are put into the cellar, and of mine before I knew that they were eating the blossoms off, and it was too late then to fresh and good till spring, and can be taken The best way is to go over the vines when out for sale without delay or trouble.

The washing should be done in a large left hand and shaking off the bugs into it half hogshead tub; a barrel of roots at a with the right hand. They will not fly early time are dumped in fresh from the field and in the morning or on a cold day. They can stirred about with a wooden hoe; when be easily destroyed by hot water or by clean enough, they are baled out with an old is Secretary of the Club. His large acbushel basket, and placed upon a bench to drain for a few minutes before barrelling.

are not provided with a good root cellar, and it is to be hoped there are many more who poultry I thought I would also try ny luck have more roots than their cellars will conwith pigeons, and have already purchased seventy-five, as a starting figure. Will you tell me through the Planchesagn, whether seventy-five, as a starting figure. The first starting figure is a starting figure. The first starting figure is the first starting figure is the first starting figure. The first starting figure is the first starting figure. The first starting figure is the first starting figure is the first starting figure. The first starting figure is the first starting figure in the first starting figure. The first starting figure is the first starting figure. The first starting figure is the first starting figure is the first starting figure is the first starting figure in the first starting figure is inches of earth is thrown; they will keep As our correspondent does not state thus for two or three weeks, until it is conwhether the object in view is the raising of venient to pit them; or if late in the season fancy pigeons or simply those intended for when harvested, they may be carted directly as the market we can only surmise as to the harvested to the pit. The tops of beets are usually wrung off by hand; carrot tops can We suppose that her idea is to keep ordibe taken off by a sharp hoe, and the plough nary common doves and depend on the sale run close to the row, after which they are

usually cut with a sharp knife as pulled. The pit for storage of roots should be kept in a limited space provided they are made by splitting a land with the large properly managed, and the demand for squabs is always lively and remunerative.

made by spitting a land with the large plough four feet wide, and long enough to store the required amount of roots when Our plan would be to have the loft or piled in a ridge four feet wide and four feet house divided. In one half keep the young high in the middle. After ploughing, the birds after they are weaned by the parents earth is shovelled out at each side of the pit HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN AND HAMPDEN FAIR.

places and have commenced their nests. The sides from the carts; and piled up in a heap field had been well gleaned by the efficient covering should consist of coarse litter such in its first appearance, and P. Stedman & lost; but there is no danger of their flying as straw, sedge, or bog hay, laid on to a Son of Chicopee easily distanced all competdepth of six inches, over this loam should itors with their bull, Lord Napier, an ani be thrown to a depth of about four inches, mal which would have taken the first premisimple. Their lofts should be whitewashed two or three times a year on account of the comes, when an additional covering of litter not been ineligible from excess of honors in lice that are likely to infest them. An should be placed over all, deep enough to that line. From Hampshire county there with carbolic soap suds two or three times in the length of the pit, made of a piece of Ferry and S. Augustus Bates of South Had

> weather, but usually can be kept open. When the roots are to be taken out for use, they are uncovered at the end of the pit on a fine day, and a good quantity taken out and carted to the cellar, or to the market for sale, and the pit carefully closed up at the end again. As it is some trouble to open and close the pit, it should be done as seldom to the control of the pit of 13 Ayrshires was certainly one of the past nine months 25,700 quarts of milk, which at four cents a quart at his door has brought their owner over \$1000. Besides these the Society has a new and very valuable contributor in William E. McQuillen of North Hadley, whose herd of 13 Ayrshires was certainly one of the past nine months 25,700 and the past nine months 25,700 the post of the past nine months 25,700 the past n

and close the pit, it should be done as seldom their windows, surrounded by a wire netting; they love to sun and air themselves in such a place, and in a rain storm, to take a good shower bath.

Turnips will not be a piling so deeply together as beets and carrots; the pit for turnips should not be over three feet wide and three feet deep, and the later they are piled in the fairs. The Agricultural college herd was expected and at least partially promised, but fairs. The Agricultural college herd was expected and at least partially promised, but fairs. The Agricultural college herd was expected and at least partially promised, but fairs. The Agricultural college herd was expected and at least partially promised, but fairs. The Agricultural college herd was expected and at least partially one of the handsomest ever seen at any exhibition in this section, and included one or two animals which have taken high

all cost and the market is always more likely to start into growth and heat. to C. K. Childs of Conway, which control When it is more generally understood how easily roots may be stored for winter use, it is likely that more of them will be raised and and grades, and D. O. Fisk of the same

The proper time to harvest mangold wurtzel and sugar beets. Which should be fed first, which will keep the longest, and any information in relation to harvesting and feeding, &c., will be thankfully received.

Yours respectfully,

Rehoboth, Oct. 2, 1877.

The mangolds should be harvested the last week in October, and the beets about the same time; it is usual to take care of the mangolds first, as they are more exposed. Mangolds keep rather longer than beets without sprouting, and are commonly fed last.—[ED.

APPLE-CULTURE IN A NUTSHELL.

The following. from an essay by Profession of the same through the following statement shows that the corn crop may be profitably cultivated on a New England farm, and has convinced the writer that it is one of our best and surest crops. A field of ten acres was ploughed at \$40 per acre, planted by horse planter at 40 tents per acre, cultivated four times with a horse hoe at 40 cents per acre, one half was manured with Stockbridge Fertilizer, at \$22,50 tents and three-fourths manured with Stockbridge Fertilizer, at \$22,50 tents and surest covers were as desirable a lot as any farmer could desire, and included one which yields regularly 26 ibs of milk daily from which the butter product is one and three-fourths pounds. Among Mr. Allen's thoroughbred stock of the same race a choice four years with a horse hoe at 40 cents per acre, one half was manured with Stockbridge Fertilizer, at \$22,50 tents per grown the feld and the other half with hand at \$1,50 per acre. One has at \$22,50 nured with Stockbridge Fertilizer, at \$22,50 was the prominence, we might almost say was the prominence, of Jersey stock, which alike or Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural Col- stable manure at \$10 per cord on the field,

Agriqultunal Shows.

The Natick Club seems to be a flourishing

and there were some fine plates of peaches

The poultry department was quite full and nteresting, as one might expect when we know that I. K. Felch, the poultry veteran quaintance among our fanciers would of course tell in drawing out their stock, and it But no doubt there are many farmers who is to this fact that the poultry department excelled that in some of our largest county exhibitions.

> Leghorns, two of Toulouse geese, one of Bronze turkeys, six of Pekin ducks, twentysix of Plymouth Rocks, nine of Dark Brah mas, twenty-two Light Brahmas, one of Houdans, twenty-five of Brown Leghorns There were also quite a number of coops of fancy pigeons, and the display of Shepherd dogs was remarkably fine. Among the premiums awarded in the poultry departent, were 1st and 2d on Light Brahma chicks to Geo. V. Fletcher, of Belmont; 1st and 3d on Plymouth Rock hens, to Edward A. Samuels, of Waltham: 1st on Plymouth Rock chicks to Mr. May of Natick; 1st to Laurin Martin of Lowell, for Brown Leghorn cock; 1st and 2d to G. H. Woods of Wellesley, for Pekin Ducks. Dr. M. L. Brown had a fine display of Leghorns, as did also Mr. J. H. Lattlefield.

ton, Oct. 3d. 4th, and 5th, was the ffty-ninth and Milwankee receives for the half of a until the new comers have selected nesting feet wide, the roots can be dumped in at the will take high rank with its very best. The

> ome equally meritorious in mentioning the ames of W. L. Warner of Sunderland, H. Comins of North Hadley, Elisha Hubbard names of W. L. Warner of Sunderland, H. C. Comins of North Hadley, Elisha Hubbard of Hatfield, and Nathaniel Day, S. N. Ferry and Mr. Demond of Northampton.
>
> Of grapes there was a fair display of those grown in the open air, but few if any hothouse varieties. C. M. Kinney had some fine Barrys of which be thinks very highly, a world as come haddence learning the Worcester North Agricultural Society and the work of the Worcester North Agricultural Society fine Barrys of which be thinks very highly, as well as some handsome Israellas and Allen's Hybrids among the dozen or more varieties presented. A. P. Peck had a me fine Salems and Concords, L. C. Ferry, the Society's popular secretary, some handsome Concords, Hartfords and Rogers, No. 4. Some luscious looking peaches were displayed by S. L. Parsons, J. H. Prindle and G. L. Harris, all of Northampton; there were also some choice ones from Ashfield, and a number of other entries. Of quinces there were some exceptionally fi e specimens and Tows Trans—But one entered, of 17 yoke, by Loominster. number of other entries. Of quinces there were some exceptionally fi e specimens and Mrs. H. C. Comins of North Hadley had a choice and large assortment of canned fruit. Flowers were in generous and prepared grasses in too profuse display and there was a fine show of potted plants.
>
> In vegetables, W. L. Warner of Sunderland segilled as the above the sunderland segilled as the above the sunderland segilled. The support of the sunderland segilled as the sunderland segilled segilled as the sunderland segilled segi

A PANAY.

HERD OF JERSEYS.

OWNED BY CHARLES L. SHARPLESS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The illustrations above are faithful copies of photos from life by Schreiber of a bull and two cows of the Jersey breed. Imported for the last 40 years into this country, from the Island of Jersey, and the Jersey breed, and the second one of popular, until now the demand for good ones is greater than the supply. While the Shorthorns and others are brod for beef, the Ayrshires for milk, the Jersey star conspicuous above all other breeds for rich milk and large yields of butter of superior quality. Their intrinsic merit has fought its way, in the face of prejudice, and often of rick milk and large yields of butter of superior animals to but twelve miles long by six wide, the foreign family where twenty years ago none of them were to be seen, now have them in almost every here, even, so that the seep special of the possibilities that the time may come all the possibilities that the time may come and most severy here, even, so that the prepotency, that the introduction of a twe arimans, or of a bull, in a neighborhood is sensing of the possibilities that the time may come and many there is no breed to compare with them for beauty and fine by the Jersey (and the preventive. Six weeks of the grade animals have retained the large yield of the dams, which has been enriched by the Jersey quality, thus making them so popularity, and to prevent it is its value, there is no breed to compare with their frich yield.

The fourth volume. There are now recorded over two photosets of the popularity, and to prevent the six of the preventive. Six weeks before calving, even the rick of the preventive six whether the cow is milking or not, and it is quite among farmers and the most practical of men. Such is their preportency, that the introduction of a twe arimans, or of a bull, in a neighborhood is expressed to the preventive. Six weeks the preventive six weeks the preventive six weeks the preventive six weeks the preventive. Six weeks the preventive six of the preventive six weeks the fourth of the preventive six weeks the prevent

unparalled expansion had been gathering burst upon the country, and from that day to this things have been growing worse rather than better.

When I was in Scotland I heard a Scotch

be expected to be delivered from terripation.

Thinking of this sermon, it has occurred to me, that this bread and butter question is a much larger one than we often consider t. Hungry men are difficult men to con-

snow us the road to the prosperity of five years ago?

Every man is ready with a theory. Yours may be better than mine. As thinking men, every man not only has the right to a theory, but he is in duty bound to have one. t concerns us all most intimately and mos

cy brought on the hard times. The margin between a metalic and a paper currency was such that what was called money, had no positive value—and that with so unstable a currency, there could be no such thing as either fixed or representative value of laborative

ust result in a general public bankruptcy.

Another finds the solution in the creation

creased mills and manufactories of the Rest.

I will come nearer home than either of
these grand solutions might bring me.

Who made the hard times ? We; that is you
and I, my fellow citizens. We made the hard
times and we and no one else is responsible

"HARD TIMES."

Address of HON. DANIEL NEEDHAM,

TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE Woonsocket (R. I.) Horticultural and Industrial Association, TUBSDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 3 AND 4, 1877.

[Reported expressly for the Ploughman.]

Fourteen years ago it was my privilege to address a large gathering of people of Woonsocket in Harris Hall, upon the condition of the country in the time of the great rebellion. At that meeting, presided over as it was by that world-renowned man, Edwin Harris, there was a degree of enthusiastic patriotism manifested, such as I had never seen before. Ten years succeeding my visit to this prosperous town, there was a growth and development town, there was a growth and development of business in the northern and western portions of the United States, such as no nation ever experienced before. There was building of new mills and enlarging old ones; there was adding tens of thousands of spindles to the thousands already running; there was adding steam engines to aid water power and the adoption of new machinery which increased to a fabulous extent the capacity to manufacture cotton and woolen fabrics. own, there was a growth and developmen

creased to a fabulous extent the capacity to manufacture cotton and woolen fabrics.

There was the establishment of hundreds of banks—the building of thousands of miles of railroad—settling new countries—cutting down forests—building cities in most distant portions of the Republic—and opening communication by railroad with the Pacific Coast The history of those ten years of industrial

volumes.

Wages advanced as the industries increased. Workers in iron and steel and brass and wood and stone were as greatly in demand as workers in cotton and wool. The common coarse domestic cottons sold for fifty and sixty cents a yard and woolen goods doubled and trebled and quadrupled in value.

Adding as did these exorbitant prices to the cost of living, wages kept pace with the cond and our wives and children dressed goods and our wives and children dressed better than before. The cost of the absolute necessaries of life, were also in keeping with woolen and cotton goods. Flour, suger, rice, coffee, tea—rents—all kept pace in the great inflation; and families indulged not only in the necessaries but in the luxuries and everybody had abundance. Never before was there such apparent prosperity. There was there such apparent prosperity. There were no men wanting work who failed to find it; and the laborer, even in the most ordinary avocation of life, fixed his own price.

price.

Mechanics commanded from three to six dollars a day; common field laborers demanded and realized from two and a half to three dollars; professional men doubled their charges, and church committees recom-mended of their own accord increase of salaries to their pastors.

What days were these for America and Americans: We may well look back upon them with wonder and astonishment! They grew upon us so rapidly that we never stopped to consider that they might not always continue. But they had their culmialways continue. But they had their culmination. In 1873 the great storm which this

divine preach a sermon on the Lord's Prayer. In the discourse, which was one of Prayer. In the discourse, which was one of exceeding interest, he said that the reason why we were taught to ask for our daily bread before asking to be delivered from temptation, was because the Lord knew it would be of no use for hungry, starving men to pray to be delivered from temptation. That the body must be fed and clothed, and then man's moral faculties could be exercised and man could reasonably ould be exercised and man could reasonabl

trol—for they have no power to control
themselves. The animal nature is stronger
than the human and the human must yield.
Considering then this matter, in connection with the past and present condition of labor, it has occurred to me that I would invite your attention to the Hard Times. It is a subject deeply interesting to us all. The Hard Times! Who makes them hard? Who is responsible for the falling off of labor in nearly all the mechanical industries? Who is responsible for the surplus of labor and the low and inadequate wages it com-mands? Who can solve this enigma and show us the road to the prosperity of five

or its results.

Another tells us that the extravagant legislation of the States and the nation is the

islation of the States and the nation is the cause. The building of expensive and luxurious public buildings for legislative and civil and other public uses.

Another tells us, that it was in building railroads in advance of the necessities of the nation; anticipating future wants by building towns and cities in remote locations; creating debts which the present generation cannot even pay the interest on and which must result in a general public bankruptcy.

of a surplus of goods; --woolen--cotton--iron--wood--everything has been produced in excess of a demand and the market is consequently paralyzed and we must suffer the consequences of this over production. I have little doubt that in all these theories here is a vein of truth. But I prefer to oring the matter nearer home. I will not go to the Nation's Capitol or even to the capitals of the several States to find the cause

of this disturbance. I will not trace it to railroad or other corporations although they have squandered a thousand million in the most shameful extravagance and wastefulness. I will not charge it upon the new towns and cities of the West or upon the interest will not example to the interest of the Execution of creased mills and manufactories of the East

for them. We made them by our own waste-fulness and prodigality! We made them, by not husbanding our resources and providing for future necessities. We made them by for future necessities. We made them by importing more than we exported—by keeping the balance of trade largely against the nation. Just think of it—more than a hundred millions of dollars a year sent out of the country for coffee—and another hundred millions for tea; seventy-five millions for carpets and broadcloth and a hundred millions a year for silks, ribbons, flowers and kid gloves. Who did it? The responsibility is our own—and we must blame no one bity a lions a year for silks, ribbons, flowers and kid gloves. Who did it? The responsibility is our own—and we must blame no one but our selves. What is wealth but living within our means? What is poverty, but expending beyond our resources. He whose income is fifty thousand dollars a year is on the high road to a bankrupt estate if he spends fifty one thousand a year; and he who earns but five hundred dollars and spends only four hundred and fifty is on the road to abundance and wealth.

Periods of depression in business will always occur. They are the result of the weakness of human judgment. The damaging influences of such a depression may be

THE NATICK FARMERS' AND ME-CHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual show of this Club was held or the 2d and 3d insts., and was a success both in a financial view and in its merits as a Fair. The various societies and farmers' Clubs this season have been favored with exceptionally fine weather, and their treasuries have been replenished to a satisfactory de-

one, and as its Fairs are held in the midst of a large population the crowds that are drawn out are often quite large. We noticed among the various displays

remarkably good exhibit of pears, one in fact that would have done no discredit to a county Fair. There were superb plates of Duchess, Sheldon, Buerre Diel, Buerre de Anjou, and Seckel pears; the display of Hybrids, Delaware, Rogers 19, Cambridge and Merrimack. The collections of apples were good considering that this is the "off year'

There were three coops of Buff Cochins, hree of Partridge Cochins, five of White

[The Homestead's Report.] This year's exhibition, held at Northamp-

keep out frost. Ventilators should be pro were the splendid though familiar Shortl orn vided at the top of the ridge every ten feet herds of Milo J. Smith & Son of Smith's a year. There should be a supply of coarse four inch tile passing through the covering, ley and the choice Ayrshire herd of John C. which will need to be stopped in very severe Thrope of Northampton (South Farms) including 10 cows out of a herd of 15 averag-

used especially where a winter supply of milk or butter are needed and where horses are to be kept in first rate condition.

The sum was on hand with his grand Jersey-Devon — Ayrshires — Kerry combination which, however, it is but just to say, it cludes a number of really first class animal

was the prominence, we might almost say predominance, of Jersey stock, which alike in numbers and excellence was most creditable to the Society and the farmers of that section. Notable individual animals outside of the large herds were the fine Durham cows of S. D. Porter of Hatfield, the two years old Durham bull of Charles G. Starkweather of Northampton, and the Jersey bulls of George Fitch of Hatfield, and A. L. Strong of Easthampton.

this department. The poultry show indi-cated either that Northampton is recovering No interest is charged on the land, which was worn out pasture in 1875, and was thing else in this line. The most promising the land was thing else in this line. The most promising the land was the la

some fine Beurre Boscs, and one of the best Thorpe; grade calves, G. 'P. Carpenter of Shelsome fine Beurre Boses, and one of the best displays, if not the best, was made by F. B. Durne; Kerry cow. D. O. Fisk of S Doar and fat hogs, Chester county, Stat Beurre Clairgeaus were especially fine, Mr. Paige also, as at Amherst, made a large and fine general fruit display, including a basket of 107 varieties. The show of apples did not indicate any scarcity of that fruit, and among the multitude of exhibitors we perhaps omit Mrone acquilly maritorious in mantioning the

Flowers were in generous and prepared grasses in too profuse display and there was a fine show of potted plants.

In vegetables, W. L. Warner of Sunderland, easily led as at Amherst, though not so conspicuously, there being no lack of fine schibits or in the number of exhibitors. Bread was in good, butter in fair, and cheese in very moderate supply, and domestic manufactures, fancy articles, etc., were, as they always are at this fair, in infinite variety and detail. Local merchants contributed largely, the displays of E. G. Southwick & Co., dry goods dealers, and Parsons & Wells, druggists, were especially showy. In the fine art line the photographic work of J. L. Lovell of Amherst, was deservedly the principal attraction.

Dinner was furnished in the upper hall by C. D. Newton and R. V. Cooley, and was ample, substantial, and served with admirable promptness.

The attendance Wednesday, Oct. 3, was up to the usual first day's standard, thaveather being all that could be wished. John A. Hawes of Fairhaven, the delegate of the State Board of Agriculture, was present in the morning. In the afternoon the time was occupied with a double team race while was won by E. S. Smith's "Kitty Rood" and mate of Shelburne Falls, who took \$50. W. S. Collins of this city, came second, with "Dwight" and "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, Brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, Brought up the rear with "Farmer Boy," taking \$15, and E. J. Everett of Deerfield, E. H. Sawyer of Ka

squashes: Joel Foster, Ashby and G P Hawkins, Lunenburg, field corn.

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FANOV ARTICLES—Roman Afghans, William Dame, Mrs. E. A. Herns, L. Downe; bed quilts, if Mrs. S. Henry, E. M. Kenney in her 86th year, F. S. Bascom, Miss Annie Daly; silk embroidery, Mrs. E. W. Gill of Princeton; seroll sawing, C. O. Whitney of Fitchburg, Frank E. Putnam, Frank A. Marsh; carpet, Mrs. Henry A. Shed; rugs, Mrs. Matthias Walker, Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. George S. Lawrence, Mrs. W. S. Tucker, Mrs. Tamar Sheldon; piano stools, Mrs. J. H. Fairbanks; tollet sets, Miss Jennie A. Goodrich, b Miss Emma L. Pearce, Miss Nellie E. Buss, Miss Emily Cogswell, Mrs. B. W. Felch of Lunenburg, Miss Clara Marshall, Miss Nellie Weston, Mrs. Wm. Dame, Miss Carrie Willard and 10 others; for phantom leaves, Miss Lizzeff L. Lamb; b wax flowers, Mrs. Henry Beecher, Mrs. E. A. uBrigham, Mrs. B. W. Felch, Miss H. A. Munroe, i Miss Lizzie Cogswell, Miss E. E. Felch; hair work, Mrs. B. W. Felch, Mrs. J. E. Lesure; framed motiocs, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. E. Clapp and Miss Carrie Lowe; panel pictures, Miss Nellie Weston, and I dothers for various hings.

It FLOWERS—Plants in pots and cut flowers—

FISH CULTURE.

It is not every farm that can have a fishpond on it, but there are many farms that
could have them as well as not. Wherever
there is a good strong spring to feed it there
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there is a good strong shifl the goon die is the felds while the ground is dry, alkinds of two water there
there is a good strong shifle the goon die is the felds while the ground is dry, and they so run the delds while the ground is dry, and they print while the ground is dry, and they print while the ground is dry, with they become accustomed to
water weather. Then, when severe storms
ome on, and they are put into winter
dedden change to dry food, because they
have been brought regularly to it by
they dearnot gazed so pare as to weaken the
and to prevent it when any one is heavily

A prize brought up the rear with "Fred Everett" and mate.

A presention.

Cavita—Working oxen, Z. A. Theyer of Easthampion, D. O. Fiske of Shelburne, Elmond Stanta of Hashing wee, D. O. Fiske of Shelburne, Elmond Stanta of Hashing wee, D. O. Fisk of Shelburne, Elmond Stanta of Hashing wee, D. O. Fisk of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter of Hatfield, S. A. Bates of Shelburne, Sh. Pureter, Shelburne, Shelbu

Stock Department.

FALL CARE OF STOCK. There is no question and no manner of oubt about the fact that young animals of dou's about the fact that young animals of every variety must be kept in one uniform, thriving condition, if money is to be made by raising them. They must be watched, so that whenever there is the alightest check to growth and the comely appearance of the flock or the herd, they can be moved to some better pasture or have some immediate atimulation, by giving food of a more strengthening quality. This is a season of the year requiring more than ordinary care, and early requiring more than ordinary care, and early every cold morning something should be given to any colts, calves or lambs which have not extra good grass or food of some

Samed mouses. Carrie Lowe.

Japp and Miss Carrie Lowe.

Japp and Miss Nellie Weston, and 13 others for various Miss Nellie Weston, and 13 others for various Miss Nellie Weston, and 14 others for various Miss Nellie Weston, and 15 others for various Miss Nellie Weston, and 16 others for various Miss.

It is not necessary to begin stabling in the stomachs of animals are full of good food, and the stomachs of animals are full of good food, the cool air is not disagreeable, and nature provides longer hair to assist in keeping them warm. Some people will be foolishly particular about shelter, but there is a medium, and if they will feed well out in the ground is dry, all kinds of the gradu