# Farm, Garden & Household, such enormous profits in forwarding the far-

Does farming pay? This question was dis- the hig tree of the forest, sawed into lumber, years ago, in the New England Farmer, and Middlemen are no doubt a necessary class, wiseacre proved, to his own satisfaction at but they now take advantage of the ignorance least, that the tilling of the soil was a losing of a large class of farmers and secure profits business. Yet our farmers have kept on that the farmer would gain if he studied the blowing and sowing ever since, and the na- markets more tion has been growing richer all the while. notwithstanding the waste and min of a four times, farmers should read more upon topics years war. As husbandry is the basis of sell connected with their business. The day has other kinds of wealth, it is difficult to rcom cile this theory with the grand result. The with its gross personalities, love stories and mechanic, the the professional man, can only prosper as the farm prospers. The daily bread of all must country is bearing its enormous burdens well, journals, perhaps, are not what they ought to and paying up its debts at the rate of two be, or what they might be with a larger pathundred millions a year, it is quite manifest that farming has paid somebody, if it has not much more than their cost to the man who naid farmers.

Yet there is a wide-spread conviction, more largely shared in the rural districts than in of practical farmers who have sufficient leithe cities, that labor is not as well rewarded upon the farm as in other callings. The the public. Every man will find in their payoung, especially, graduate from the farm in ges suggestions that will influence his own the older States at a very early age, and in practice in husbandry and make it more prof large numbers. It is not a little owing, we itable. Our best farmers are now reading and imagine, to the fair rewards of husbandry thinking men, and their success is the direct that this is the case. The farmer, as soon as he has capital enough to carry on his business, and a few shares in the bank, sends his son to the best academy in the country, or even to college. The youth grows ambitious in the new atmosphere, learns to despise the plow, and runs to the city to seek his fortune. He sends his daughter to the best female sem-inary he can hear of, at an expense of five or self, rather than in the stock, tools, manure six hundred dollars a year, where she learns much that is valuable, but grows shy of rustic lovers and cowhide boots. She has an eye for kid gloves, and Congress gaiters. Through the farmer's prosperity his older children are lost to the farm, and it is only by dint of much persuasion and libéral offer's, that he keeps the youngest at home, to be the stay of his declining years.

And if he be not prosperous enough to send away his children to school, his inabili-ty is taken as the best of all reasons for quitting the farm. In the olden time farmers sons felt under some obligation to stay on the omestead until they were twenty one, to pay for their bringing up; but now they grow uneasy at fifteen, and feel abused if they are not released from service at home at sixteen, to begin life for themselves, as clerks or apprentices. Nothing is returned to the farm for the expenses of childbood, and the farm is by that much poorer. Whether true or false the opinion is general, that husbandry does not pay as well as other callings. Everywhere in the older States, and in some of the new, the towns and cities are gaining in popula-tion at the expense of the agricultural districts. Hardly an exclusively farming town in New England can show as large a population as it had fifty years ago. In some there has been a serious decline, and churches, once strong and able, have now ceased to be self-suppor

These are dark shades in the picture, and show that a better husbandry is called for, rather than that farming is necessarily a poo business. As many conduct it, it does no pay very well, and no other business would pay, prosecuted by the some methods.

To make husbandry more profitable, more brains must be invested in it. The day has gone by when brute muscle will win has his man contests. Even the pugilist has his training, and it is the training, that training, and it is the training, that the oducated other, and remains still to be done by some other, and remains still to be done by some gone by when brute muscle will win in hu conquered Austria in a month's campaign. Ideas nurtured in the Northern school house, crushed the Southern aristocracy, and broke the manacles of four millions of bondmen. We want more thought applied to farming. There has been a great change for the better within the last fifteen years, but a still greater is needed. The indications of a change are every where apparent. We have State and County Agricultural Societies, with their annual fairs, and lively competitions. We have our Agricultural journals and farmers' clubs. with neighborhood meetings and farm visits.

ners' products to the city, where they find their market. Almost everything goes through How to Make Farming More Profitable. their hands, item to do ounces,-from sand pounds, to the egg of two ounces,-from their hands, from the fat beeve of two thou-

> To stimulate thought and keep up with the manufacturer, the merchant. advertisements of quack-medicines, will afm the tillage of the soil. As the cessity of his calling. The best of these will read and digest them. They are mainly the records of the experience and observation

sure and culture to give their reflections to result of thought applied to husbandry. They have the best papers and books that treat of their art, and brain guides muscle in all their farm operations. The sluggards must imitate their example, or lose the profits.

Then we must have more capital invested n the business. A large part of what we and labor to make the cultivation profitable It is well enough for the cultivator to own his farm, if he have capital enough remaining to work it with; but if he have not, let him sell a part or mortgage the whole, to raise it. In our New England hasbandry we need from thirty to fifty dollars for every acre under the plow, to make the crops pay fairly. Farming with insufficient capital has been the curse of the business from the beginning. In Eng-land, as a rule, the farmer does not own the foil, but hires on a long lease, and applies all his capital, or so much as he needs, to the produbtion of the crops. He spends more apon the soil, and makes it pay better. Here leasing is the exception. Every man has a strong craving for more land, rather than to make what he has better. If he has capital, the probabilities are that he will invest it in bank-stoek, or more land, rather than in more nanure, or more stock and grain, to make nanure with.

If we could trace the history of every in dividual farm, as we do the history of a town. or of a State, we should find it a long strug gle with insufficient capital. The farm was originally carved out of the forest, by a man who had little else than his two hands and a few tools to work with. With his axe he made the first clearing, and with the help of a neighbor's team, he did his first plowing and put in his first crops. The virgin soil was in his favor and yielded bountifully for a tew years, and furnished him with the means to put up his frame dwelling, his barn and other outbuildings. It took one generation to get the land cleared of stumps and the buildings paid for. It took another to accumulate a ittle capital but that, unfortunately for the omestead, was either spent in more land, or n educating children for other pursuits, and n starting them in business. The much nan who has faith in the business, and is willing to invest in it, and to live by it. He vants capital to drain the swamps and swales, which are now the richest part of the soil to work his muck mine, and add to his compost heap; to secure the best farm imple nents and the best stock ; to use all the labor and manure that he needs for the most onomical raising of crops.

And this brings us to the last element of nore profitable husbandry that we shall touch upon in this article. Most of our farmers are sadly deficient in labor. It is not unfro-quent to find a two hundred acre farm worked with a force of one hired man and a boy,

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The Teibnase enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business that ever before. The ex-pediency of cularying on pages—thus making the Teibnase the largest and the cheapest news-paper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of The Teibnase is readily increasing, and our ad-vertizing patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller alcet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementa ry pages.

The elose of frequency publicating supplementa-ty pages. The close of the war has imposed upon The Tribune the discussion of momentons and pecu-liar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage-All Rights for All. A Republicanter, and we have seen called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by re-turning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866-mas important to the nation as Lee's surrender-make new duties. Recon-

as Lec's airrender-make new duties. Recon-struction is now the duty of the country-political reconstruction-reconstruction in finances and tarifis. We are no longer pressed by war necessi-ties, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grier-ous evil. Trade suffers, our manufacturing inter-cutes are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty ecets, it may be ten. It is a sentiment not a fact, When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty ecets, it may be ten. It is a sentiment not a fact, When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty is constructed by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington-by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall hasist. The necessity of Protection to Labor again protrant measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a polley which can only result in the prostantion of Aner-ian Industry—the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many yeans of our work we have struggled gainst this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist Rights of Labor. In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no creason to amend the policy which we have anserted aime the close of the war. It then should be followed by Suffage for the Black. We did not zee the wisdom of a policy of promiseous hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in preace—even to gratify angry ven-geance. It scemed important that the South should concede suffage, and that the North should be tried and punished. Congress and the Admin-stration have agreed that no much blood in war to ask problem in the damagons, who murdered aur-rendented prisoners, who violated the rales of war, and aided the assassiation of Mr. Linneoln, should be tried and punis

We have reorganized and strengthened every lepartment of The Tribune. We have correspon-lents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in wery capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the set. This satisful movements in all parts of the every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars. When we have sinvested many for thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of the *Tribune*, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be ima-gined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other counties to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations au-thors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement. Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of The Tribune: we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of The Tri-tume would conduce to the public, to aid us in effecting such increase.

ffecting such ineres TERM .

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But these men are still the exceptions in their improvements, if they ply by force of example. They have no well digested plan of farm operations. They have no rotation of crops, and cannot tell whether not believe in mowers, reapers or threshers scythe and the cradle, even on smooth meadand the old familiar sounds, though the new Fireside, for January, 1867. are a hundred fold bet

to be found in almost every township, and will probably die in their present faith and practice in husbandry. They learn nothing in a business that calls for more varied knowl edge than almost any other handicraft or trade. Almost every one of the natural sci-ences is immediately useful in the tilling of the soil. The farmer should know something of geology and mineralogy, and chemistry, that he may understand the constituents of the soils that he cultivates, and remedy their defects. Botany and zoology will aid him in the selection of the crops and the stock that he can raise most profitably. If he car-ry on any large business he ry on any large business, he must necessarily uy and sell continually, and needs to watch the markets as closely as the merchant. He needs to be as competent for business as the trader and speculator from the city, who comes into the country to buy his produce and forestall the markets. It is mainly for lack of this kind of intelligence that these middle men multiply so rapidly and make New. 2, 1866

id of the rahelp in the having season. As a cons juence, very little is planted or sowed, and that is but half cared for ; very little is rai ed, and the profits, if any, are very small More than half of the means of the owner are locked up in land that does not yield him a cent of income. It might as well be in the oottom of the sea. A farmer who is compe tent to direct the labors of one man and make it pay, may just as well direct five or nore. And we think it will be found that two men pay better than one, and five better than two. It looks and feels a good deal more like business, and more is accomplish ed. It is disbeartening to any man to go ino a ten acre corn-field and hoe all day alone.

But where are we to get the capital from, our agricultural towns. There are multitades that will furnish the conditions of a more of routine farmers, who are carried slong in profitable husbandry? Just where the merchaot and mechanic get theirs. nonied men and banks who make their prof its by lending, and they are just as anxiou no rotation of crops, and cannot tell whether a given crop is raised at a profit or loss. They is to borrow. What better security can they buy a new style of tool only when they can-not find the old one in the market. They do uniform dividends as any other business that go by horse power. They swing the The trouble, we apprehend, is not so much in getting the money, as in wanting it. Farm ows, and the thud of their flails is heard on ers must have faith in their business, must the barn floor, with the frosty morning of invest their all in it as the merchant does winter. They will not give up the old tools and then they will thrive by it.-Farm and

These men, who cling to the old ways, are SILVER'S WASH POWDER. SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY. MAKES WASHING A PASTIME AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT. Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr. ARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on Hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fod-der Catters and Willoughby's Gun Spring and Reller Grain Drills—the best in the world. Bedford, July 13. COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible no-ice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDG-MENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2.66

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The parents are used, to the braners and re-re, collectively, hatly, to the heirs general a distributed in accordance with the juws of late in which the decade had his domicile.) In the number entitled to Bounty may be adhe pro rata Bounty due soldier rounds received in actual battle.

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iers, or seam

he military and noval even a the line of duty. 2d. Wildow of officers, a baseling of wounds received and baseling of a start of the decased persons, if the officers and the start of the start officers, soldiers, or seamen provided the latter have thildren under sixteen year do. that the mather ward is ers, or sommen, dy-tisense contracted in terms above. Sears of age, of such sears of age, of such sears of age, of such sears and search age. Not search as a forceaid, eft neither widow por s of are: and provided

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art, upon the deceased for support. 5th. Sisters under sixteen years of s of age of such be latter, wholl ased persons, dependen in part, for support; provided there are noting claimants of either of the last precedi-

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Aug 17.

horse Machine with two horse will thresh from 100 to 125 but THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. day. NE-HORSEMACHINES

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 with thream is, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
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thines, alse four-horse STRAP MACHINES, It is a Toning not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
STRAW SHAKENS of the mo approved kind at tached to all achines.
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REPAIRIN of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest name. It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair

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G METAL, GRAIN and ayment. It is an segant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing. It restores, cultientes, and Beautifies the Hair. It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous. DR. SALE, THE DR SALE, THE ER AND REAPER: chine in the world. Single a framers' in want of the Formation of the source of th the reap its benefits.

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It softens the gums, abates inflavomation, invig orates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity nd is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps nd Windy Pains.

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ness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, if gives inmediate ease. Used for more than half a century in the pri-vate practice of one of the most eminent physi-cians of Philadelphia. In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymes, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless been. ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS, Nov. 16,'66-19r. 137 North Third St., Phila. DEDECED NUTCEPEDEN.

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