

Farm, Garden & Household.

SHALL I SELL MY LITTLE FARM?

Farmers and mechanics as well as professional men, with comfortable homes in the country, are constantly tempted by the idea of making more money, to abandon old friends, old associations, and old habits of life, and seek to better their condition by removal to the cities and large towns.

Passing by, for the present, the sacrifice of home feelings and enjoyments which every man of mature age surrenders whenever he changes his accustomed home, we will now look only at the financial side of the question, and see what a man on any New England farm, great or small, gives up when he leaves it and goes to dwell in the town or city.

Perhaps there has never been a time when, in this country, a farm, or even a field or garden, contributed so much to the independence of a family of moderate means as in these times of high prices. The reason is obvious. It is because all that we buy, whether rent, or fuel, or provisions, costs more than ever before, and all that we do by way of labor, produces a greater value in the crops we raise.

You say you get little or nothing from your farm. Let us consider the matter and see whether we do not underrate the profits of the homestead. In the first place, you get your rent, an item which farmers hardly think. Go to any large town, and such a house as will be respectable for your family there for your present one is here, will cost you in rent some four hundred dollars. It may be newer and nicer than the old homestead, but it will be no more comfortable or convenient.

We say nothing of its being in some narrow, noisy street, where you do not know your nearest neighbor, and where you must look out for your life and property. This belongs to the sentimental side of the question, which to-day we leave out of sight.

Next, your farm gives you your fuel, you don't know how much, for you never had coal to measure it. A farmer's family of half a dozen persons consume yearly from ten to fifteen cords of wood at least. Less fuel would suffice in the city, with a liberal outlay for furnaces, patent stoves and heaters; but with coal at ten dollars a ton, a ton being equivalent to about one cord of the best of hard wood, when kindlings are paid for, another hundred dollars would be used up.

A cow or two affords the farmer all the butter and milk he can use for his family. A pound of butter a week for each member of the family is a fair estimate, and at fifty cents a pound we have for our family of six, three dollars a week or \$150 a year, and if we add two wine quarts of milk daily, at the city price of ten cents, we have \$75 more.

A small patch yields you with potatoes, of which you require some thirty bushels, which will cost you at retail prices as many dollars, although if you want to sell them on your farm they will bring much less, there being two or three profits between the producer and the city consumer.

A few trees supply you apples, worth four or five dollars a barrel if you buy them. And any ordinary garden gives the family vegetables fresh in summer, which the city will not at any price.

The small matter of currants and raspberries, and strawberries, and pears and grapes, all become large matters when paid for in money. The fowls that give abundance of eggs, and a supply of poultry, for Thanksgiving and Christmas, seem of little account till reduced to a specie basis; and two or three porkers grow up with little cost, and in autumn are worth a hundred dollars almost before we know it, and thus our bills for pork and lard and fresh meat are easily balanced with the butcher.

In the country, everybody has a horse. We care little about driving, perhaps, but the boys and girls, at least the boys, ought to learn to ride and drive, and they do that and learn how to tend the horse and cow without going to an agricultural college. In the city or town, only men of wealth can afford to keep horses, and hiring them at stable prices is almost as expensive.

So, brother farmer, when you have got into your hired house, with never a wood lot, nor a garden, nor a potato patch, nor a cow, nor a hen, you may also set it down that you can have no horse; and if you, however prosperous in money matters, do not sigh for the flesh-pots of the old homestead, come up to the FARMER office and tell us the other side of the story.—New England Farmer.

CARE OF STOCK IN WINTER.

If a store animal receives food barely sufficient to keep up its animal heat, without gain or loss, it is manifest the owner is losing, daily, just the worth of the food consumed and the labor of tending, deducting the value of the manure. If the same animal diminishes in weight, the loss is the full worth of the food consumed, and, in the language of another, he can say—no make an actual profit on the animal, he must increase in weight, so that the pounds of gain, together with the excrement, shall be worth more than enough, at current value, to pay for all food and the labor of tending; and the surplus thus obtained, is the actual profit. With milk cows, working horses and oxen, and breeding sheep, the case is different. They may yield their owner a profit in other ways, as in milk, labor or wool. The profit of a milk cow is the surplus value of her dairy products, increased by the value of her excrement, over and above the value of her food, and the labor of tending and manufacturing of the milk into butter and cheese. And the profits of the full grown ox, or horse, is the surplus of his labor and excrement over and above the value of his food and labor of tending; and the profit of the sheep is the surplus value of his wool, excrement, and lambs raised, over and above the worth of food and labor of tending.

Now, if the above items are correct, the farmer who allows his young stock to remain stationary at any time in the year, or to justify their own, is actually losing the full value of the food consumed, and the labor of tending, less the value of the manure. The milk cow which barely pays the expense of keeping and care, is a "dead-head," yielding no profit. So of the ox, the horse or sheep. To make stock pay, in any of its departments, each animal must return an income in weight or size, or make some return that the calculating farmer may say they "pay." Some animals do not pay one farthing, and it cannot be done by the best of stock tending. Such should be

laid out for cow bait, or, to serve a better purpose, placed in the compost heap; and there are many others that might yield profit, but do not, and who is to blame? The owner, and him alone. Cold barns, a scanty supply of good food, and water obtained by a long walk, are too often the rule rather than the exception. Such cattle come from the barn in the Spring weighing less than when they went to it in the Fall. This subject of keeping stock through the Winter, is one of much importance; and those farmers who calculate to make stock raising pay, will see that such good care is taken of the animals through the Winter that they will gain in flesh and come out vigorous in the Spring. This is the only course that pays.—The Farm and Fireside.

Humorous.

LOST! the button from a coat of paint.

DESIGNING men—Architects.

The age which all girls desire to attain—Marriage.

Punch's advice how to kill time—sit out every day.

No wonder Job was so badly boiled; his wife kept him continually in hot water.

A BILIOUS friend of ours, Mr. Quill, assures us that a liver complaint is a dire disease.

The pioneer, who was shot by an Indian through the crown of his hat, had an arrow escape.

In the beginning woman consisted of a single rib. Now she's all ribb from her belt to the rim of her petticoats.

"I say, John, where did you get that rogue's hat?"

"Please, yer honor," said John, "it's an old one o' your'n that the misus gave me yesterday."

At a recent festival by the Sons of Temperance in Washington, a member objected to oatmeal soup, because it was "whiskey."

DOUBTFUL—"I do not say that man will steal," said a witness on a trial, "but if I was a chicken I'd roost high when he was around."

An Irishman once observed that mile-stones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

A PERSON inquired at one of the railroad stations what time the 7.45 train would start, and was told at a quarter to eight. "Bless me!" he exclaimed, "you are always changing the time on this line."

THERE is an old proverb that says that contentment is the true philosopher's stone. Brown says it's very likely, for nobody has ever found the one or the other.

WHEN a man marries a widow he is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should give up the weed for her.

WHY is a thief your only true philosopher? Because he regards everything from an abstract point of view, is opposed to all notions of protection, and is open to conviction.

A MAN in Brooklyn advertises: "Wanted a boarding place, where the terms are not moderate, and where none of the 'comforts of a home' are guaranteed, and in a pious family not preferred."

"THEIR objections were once given by a young lady for declining a match—the first twelve being the suitors twelve children, and the thirteenth the suitor himself.

THERE is one advantage in being a black-head, you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can worry, he ceases to be a fool.

A TEACHER said to a little girl at school, "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good little girl, you should forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes marm," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her!"

A PRETTY Boston girl remarks—"If our Mother thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls."

"Do you see that fellow lounging there doing nothing?" said Owen to Jenkins the city clerk. "How does he live by his wits?" "Oh no he's a cannibal." "A cannibal!" "Yes a cannibal—he lives on other people."

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SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME.

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

Nov. 16, 1865-ly.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE, and have just received 50 BOSTON BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Chain Saws, Feed Cutters and Whiffling Machines, and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world. Bedford, July 13.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. BLYMVER & CO'S.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND PROMISSORY NOTES, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office. Nov 2, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured by ZEIGLER & SMITH.

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers, No. 127 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA. For sale by G. BLYMVER & SON.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The Tribune enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expanded circulation enlarges our pages, making the Tribune the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of the Tribune is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we made a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon The Tribune the heaviest and most important political 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 Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by re-electing the Republican President, and the elections of 1866—so important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make our duty. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction of the people. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of our country is a national evil. Trade interests, our manufacturing interests are a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents it may be ten. It is a national evil. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsteady. The thing that can only be remedied by wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist. The necessity of a Republican President again presses upon us. We regret that on this important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly in the mining regions, are doing all which can result in the prostration of American industry—the degradation of labor and the degradation of the Republic. We are struggling against this interest. We believe Protection necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for a single hour.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see how we could do otherwise. We have had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—too many gratifying vengeance. It seems important that the fourth should count equally with the third. We concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this but Congress has followed our advice. This has been a greater extent than we claimed in 73-74. We have held that the men who started captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered our freedmen and our soldiers, who were armed with arms and ammunition, Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted upon men who are armed with arms and ammunition, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a mental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the Reconstruction Act in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of The Tribune has been to give suffrage to those who differed with us during the war. We never quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do not believe in believing in believing. We will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in a different way. We have a higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to till in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of The Tribune, and have increased our circulation in every part of the country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents to follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money to organize it, but we have received many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of The Tribune, charged with greater or lesser degrees, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every line of news we pay money, the vastness of our enterprise is apparent. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to seek the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of The Tribune a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic merit and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more detailed announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of The Tribune are urged to believe that an increased circulation of The Tribune would conduce to the political, intellectual, and moral well being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase.

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