

I WISH I HAD CAPITAL.

So we heard a great strapping young man exclaim the other day in an office. We did want to give him a piece of our mind so bad; and we'll just write to him. You want capital, do you? And suppose you had what you call capital, what would you do with it? You want capital? Haven't you hands and feet, and muscle, and bone, and brains, and don't you call them capital? What more capital did God give anybody? "Oh, but they are not money," say you. But they are more than money, and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't, it's time you were learning. Take hold of the first plough or hoe, or jack-plane, or broad-axe you can find, and go to work. Your capital will soon yield you a large interest. Aye, but there's the rub! You don't want to work; you want money on credit, that you may play gentleman and speculate, and end by playing the vagabond. Or you want a plantation with plenty of hirelings upon it to do the work, while you run over the country and dissipate; or you want to marry some rich girl who may be foolish enough to take you for your good looks, that she may support you. Shame on you, young man. Go to work with the capital you have, and you will soon make interest enough upon it to give you as much money as you want, and make you feel like a man. If you can't make money on what capital you have, you could not make it if you had a million dollars in money. If you don't know how to use bone and muscle and brains, you would not know how to use gold. If you let what capital you have lie idle and waste and rust out, it would be the same thing with you if you had gold! you would only know how to waste it. Then don't stand about idle, a great helpless child, waiting for somebody to come and feed you, but go to work. Take the first work you can find, no matter what it is, so long as you do it well. Yes, whatever you undertake, do it well; always do your best. If you manage the capital you already have, you will soon have plenty more to manage; but if you can't or won't manage the capital God has given you, you will never have any other to manage. Do you hear, young man?

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.

A writer says:—"We are troubled often with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation of the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy proposed has often been tried, and is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw onion after chewing. This esculent in an uncooked state is very heating, and collects the water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient."—*Washington Chronicle*.

FARMERS' SHOE GREASE.

Put into some fire-proof vessel one-fourth pound of lard or soft grease like lard, one-fourth pound of tallow—beef or mutton tallow—one-fourth pound of beeswax, half a pint of neatsfoot oil, three or four tablespoonfuls of lampblack, and a piece of gumcamphor, as large as a hen's egg. Melt the ingredients over a slow fire, and stir them thoroughly after they are melted. Never heat it so hot as to make it boil. Soft grease which has salt in it will not injure the leather. Now, have the leather warm, and warm the grease, not so that it will flow, but have it so soft that it may be put on with a brush. Should the leather seem to need it, give the shoes or boots an oiling occasionally. It is not best to dry this shoe grease all in before the fire, but allow it to remain on the surface of the leather. A light coat of this kind will exclude the water even if the boots are exposed to the wet all day. This shoe grease will not injure leather by rendering it hard and inelastic. When a man's boots are exposed to wet, he should wash them clean at night, and hang them up in the kitchen where the leather will dry gradually, and put on a little grease every morning. It is far better to grease a little often than to grease bountifully every ten or twelve days. Leather should not be allowed to become very dry before greasing. Always apply the grease as soon as the leather is almost dry; then the leather will be mellow; and never become hard. Nothing injures boots or shoes more than to set them aside to dry when covered with dirt. Keep boots and shoes away from the fire when they are liable to be heated. Heating the leather injures it.

BUTTER WITHOUT SALT.

On the question of the proper proportion of salt in butter, a correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* suggests that "it is none." He adds:

"Salt is a foreign element in butter, and takes from it its delicacy of flavor. One of the best arguments against it, as a matter of taste, is that the French do not use it in butter; and any one who has been accustomed to French butter for a time, may recollect how disagreeable the change to salted butter was, until the palate became used again to the grosser article.

"Try a tumbler of milk or a cup of cream with salt in it, and I think you will see what I mean by a foreign element; and then try them again with sugar, if you choose, and you will see that it is not foreign.

"It happened that I breakfasted recently, for several days in succession, where butter was taken from a well known Chester county butter-maker, and what with the salt and coloring matter together, the material made was anything but wholesome or agreeable to my fancy.

"I will only add that what I preach I practice, and that not a particle of salt is put in the butter made here—churning twice a week the cream of pure Alderney cows."