Corns. - Soft corns can be cured by this corn salve: Boil tobacco down to an extract; then mix with it a quantity of white pitch pine, and apply it to the corn, renewing it once a week until the corn disappears.—San Francisco Cook.

To roush marble, make a paste of two parts whiting, one of pumice stone, and benzine sufficient to mix. Ben-zine alone will answer if the polish is good and the marble only needs cleansing. If badly spotted, use chloride of soda instead of benzine; let the paste dry on, and make a second application

SASSAFRAS BEER.—Pour two quarts of boiling water upon two large spoonfuls of cream tartar and add ten drops of oil of sassafras, ten drops of oil of spruce, ten drops of wintergreen, then add eight quarts of cold water and a pint of good yeast and sweeten to taste; let it stand twenty-four hours and then bottle it. This makes a delicious summer beverage.

OVER-WATERING kills more plants than dryness. Pots in the house, especially the handsome glazed ones, should be provided with abundant drainage-broken pots, cinders, oystershells, anything to make an open layer at the bottom; then a layer of moss to keep the earth from washing down, and then a soil made so open by sand that it will always allow the water to pass through. With these precautions there is no danger, but where the surface of the soil is muddy an hour after water-ing there is something wrong, and plants will not thrive. - American Agriculturist.

TO CURE DOGS OF WORRYING SHEEP. Wrap a narrow strip of sheepskin, that has much wool on it, round the dog's lower jaw, the wool outward, and fasten it so that he cannot get rid of it. Put this on him for a few times daily, and there is a chance that he will become as thoroughly disgusted as ever you could wish with every animal, of the race whose coat furnishes such odious mouthfuls; but, prevention being better than cure, pay great attention to your dog's morals during the lambing season. Dogs not led away by evil companionship rarely commence their depredations upon sober, full-grown sheep. In minety-nine cases out of 100 they have previously yielded to the great temptation of running down some frisking lamb, whose animated gambols seemed to court pursuit.—Land and

BOLLED TONGUE. - In choosing a tongue, ascertain how long it has been dried or pickled, and select one with a smooth skin, which denotes its being young and tender. If a dried one and rather hard soak it at least for twelve hours previous to cooking it; if, however, it is fresh from the pickle, two or three hours will be sufficient for it to remain in soak. Put the tongue into a stew pan with plenty of cold water and a bunch of savory herbs; let it gradually some to a boil, skim well, and simmer very gently until tender. Peel off the skin garnish with tufts of cauliflower or Brussels sprouts, and serve. Boiled tongue is frequently sent to the table with boiled poultry instead of ham, and is by many persons preferred. If to serve cold, peel it, fasten it down to a piece of board by sticking a fork through the root, and another through the root, and another through the top to strengthen it. When cold, glaze it and put a paper ruche around the root and garnish with tufts of parsfey. Cook a large smoked tongue four to four and one-half hours; and a small one two and one-half to three hours; A large unsoaked tongue three to three and one-half hours; a small one two and oue-half hours. — cents per pound, or a dollar per bushel Christian Advocate.

Farm Manufactures—What Might be Done.

SINCE science has ceased to be the property of a chosen few, and thought and intelligent inquiry into the causes of Nature's manifestations has so largely displaced the time-honored habit of following the ancestral rut of uses and abuses, most conditions of life have realized material benefits from the changes produced by the in-novation of thought, and the barriers of caste and trade gave way before the lyoungides that brought the increase of life's comforts or pleasures with it. Of iffe's comforts or pleasures with it. Of all the occupations in life, the representatives of none were so slow to avail themselves of the march of progress as the tillers of the soil—the producers of the "staff of life." At first thought, this might appear surprising, for, as a class, there is not a more thinking body of men. Their very occupation—changing the "howling wilderness" into the bleet abode of peace and plenty—necessitates, at every step, forethought, care and prudence, in the war with the elements. With all our improved machinery, only the "sweat of proved machinery, only the "sweat of the brow" wrings the golden harvest from the often intractable soil—saves it from the inclement blast of the north, or hastens to "make hay while the sun shines. This is the key to the mystery: The drudgery of every day's duties, of necessity, so fully wears out mad and body, that to "leave well though alone" is regarded as the climax of practical windom. What is the result? In some sections of the country rejective in the midst of plant; poverty reigns in the midst of plenty. Corn is used for fuel because the expense of transportation to a distant market exceeds the price of the com-modity. Grapes are allowed to rot in California vineyards on account of the over-production of that one article, the product of the cellar, which, since the days of Noah, or earlier, has been made from the grape. Milk is fed to hogs, when in our large cities human babies suffer for the want of the pure article; cotton seed is a waste, because the few mills pressing oil from the seed have a limited capacity, and make their own price for the raw material; tobacco is sold at a low figure, because tne purchaser does not fancy the color, Of fact or butting quality of the "weed." In all these, and many similar instances, the farmer is at the mer

road companies, making their own arbitrary terms of transportation, frequently for good reasons; while a little progrees would raise him above the chances that now too often rob him of

Suppose a farmer, or a number of farmers jointly, should erect a starch factory, which can be done cheaply in most places, and utilize their corn in that way. Their accounts would improve very materially above those from the sale of corn. The latter is worth to-day in Chicago about forty cents per bushel, which includes freight to this city. One bushel of corn yields, on an average, twenty pounds of good starch, the expense of producing which is about one-half cent per pound, and which is as salable as "the wheat," if good, in all quantities, at three to four cents per pound—equal to sixty or eighty cents per bushel of corn. The freight upon twenty pounds of starch is only onethird what it is upon a bushel of corn. The expense of handling the grain in elevators, frequently quite exorbitant. is saved, and the thirty-six pounds of hull, gluten and colored starch sepa-rated from the white starch in the grain, are as good food for cattle or hogs as the grain itself, either in the fresh state as it comes from the starch mill, or dried. Turned into pork or beef, this refuse alone becomes more valuable than the entire grain is at present. The manure of cattle or hogs fed on this refuse, retained on the farm, returns to the soil all the salts taken from it with the grain, and the ground will never be impoverished; will never require artificial fertilization, as is the case now upon most older farms where the salts, the "goodness" of the soil, have been continually removed, and nothing has been returned. The importance of this one item to the lasting success of any farm is now generally overlooked, and the welfare of posterity jeopardized by the exalted views of quality and quantity of good soil in this great "land of the free," as if ev-erything was not limited and exhaustible at some time.

Already thousands and thousands of tons of fertilizers are annually needed and used upon some of our farms at fifty dollars per ton, or more, while with prudence, the same fertilizers might have been returned to the soil, from the very harvests it bore, if utilized upon the farms, instead of being ship-ped abroad at great expense. In most starch factories, at Kingsford's, for in-stance, where forty tons of starch are made daily, this refuse is not utilized, but is run into the river, contaminating its waters, and a waste to everybody, representing in feed the value of 3,000 bushels of grain per day. It is signifi-cant that in spite of this loss, there is profit enough left to have produced ample fortunes, beside paying freight upon this enormous waste.

Here I would say that this refuse is not, like the swill slops of distilleries, fermented, sour, and therefore inju-rious, but is perfectly fresh and sweet as the grain itself, differing from the latter only in the amount of starch removed. This same refuse is excellent paper stock, and as such, worth about three cents a pound, or a dollar for each bushel of corn, in addition to the value of the starch.

Instead of starch, sugar or sirup can be made from the corn, that grain yielding, on an average, two gallons of sirup per bushel, although three gallons may be obtained from good corn, equal to the best drips or the nicest honey in the market, and worth no less than fifty cents a gallon, or a dollar per bushel of corn. Most of the socents per pound, or a dollar per bushel, in large quantities. Here, as in the production of starch, the hull of the grain is a useful by-product, while the freight upon the reduced weight of sugar, sirup or starch is not only an advantage over the shipment of the raw material; but there is considerable home consumption of these products, saving freight altogether, beside real-izing better prices and retaining the money at home, instead of sending it abroad for these commodities.

This same sugar can be made into good wine, beer or vinegar, of which a gallon, equal to the best, can be produced at four cents, the same that sells now at five times that price in large lots.

The delicious grapes, now used to feed cattle in some parts of California, could readily be converted into sugar, cognac oil, and cream of tartar, the pecuniary result of which would equal any bonanza of the Golden State. Cream of tartar is imported from the European wine regions, in various degrees of purity, in quantities of thou-sands of tons annually, at prices ex-ceeding thirty cents a pound. Of course, the old method of scraping the tartar from old wine casks would not be practicable, but it could readily be produced, not only to fill our own market, but for export. The same may be said of cognac oil, the best of which is imported from Europe, at prices exceeding \$100 per pound.

The most successful branch of farming to-day is the one that has commenced manufacturing, to-wit, the dairy farm. The manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed milk pays better than the production of the raw material, and even in these branches there is room for improvement. Many other branches, like the preserving and pickling of fruit, meat, etc., could be profitably added to the list of farm manufactures; and the benefit of such enterprise would not only consist in in-creased profit to the farmer, but the increased demand for labor in the country during the entire year would withdraw from the large cities some of the surplus population. Farm houses would be replaced by small settlements of the operatives in the vicinity of such farm factories, who would enjoy life better than they ever can in crowded cities, especially during hard times and lack of work.—J. M. Hirsch, in Western Manufacturer.

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Can Every Farmer Keep Bees!

IF there is one class to which be keeping seems more especially adapted than to any other, it is the farmer, surrounded as he is by all that is essential to the prosperity of the bees. The bloom of his orchard, pastures, fields and forests, furnish a bountiful harvest of delicious sweets which the bee alone knows how to gather, and the farmer loves so well to enjoy. His trees and shrubs afford a pleasant shade for his hives, which, if rightly arranged, add much to the beauty and adornment of home, while the care necessary to attend to his little untiring labors is a mere matter of recreation and pleasure, and which is repaid a hundred-fold by them in return. It is no exaggeration to say that it requires less labor to care for a stock of bees than to raise a calf, pig, or lamb, while the profits are many times greater.

Everything in bee-keeping, however, does not depend on location. The manner in which many farmers keep their bees almost forces one to conclude that they are either too indolent or ignorant to keep them successfully, and that in reality they should not make attempt. We will enumerate the kind of farmers who can keep bees, at least enough to supply themselves with honey sufficient for the wants of their own families. The farmer who has sufficient sense to plant corn at the right time, and energy to eradicate the weeds and stir the soil to insure a good crop, can keep bees. The man who adorns his home with shrubs and flowers, raises delicious fruits for his table. and desires the education of his children in every useful art that agriculture and home affords, will keep them. On the other hand, the one who has not the interest or energy to do all these things need not expect to get either money or honey from bee culture.

Some of the requisites to care, even for a few stocks of bees, are, first-love for the bees. No one succeeds well who keeps bees with only large profits in view, for in this business "he who maketh haste to be rich" will surely fall into a snare. Second—knowledge and energy to do the right thing at the right time. This can be attained by reading and observation, and time and money thus expended will prove a good investment. Third—faith that bees will pay if rightly kept. A like faith is necessary in this vocation as that which the farmer exercises in all his farm matters. When a horse or cow dies, or his hogs have the cholera, he by no means stops keeping horses or raising hogs and says he has no luck in that kind of stock. When bugs eathis potatoes, the drought destroys his corn, and the fly kills his wheat, does he immediately go out of the business? No; because he has faith in his calling. He plows again, and, instead of trusting wholly to chance, tries to avoid a like disaster by making use of such knowledge as he has gained by his former ex-perience. The faithful apiarist works upon the same plan. If his bees die, he buys more. If the flowers fail to produce honey, he cares for his bees till they do, and then when times of prosperity do come a reward of 200 to 500 per cent. amply repays him for all his care and anxiety. When farmers begin to keep bees on business principles, instead of the uncertainties of old dame Chance, then will they fully realize that for pleasure, profit, and health there is no business in agriculture that can compare to the care of bees. - Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Senator Withers, of Virginia, displayed wonderful nerve during a recent operation, when the surgeons had to cut into the inside of the pupil of the eye and remove from it a particle of diseased matter. He absolutely retused thetic, and, lying on a sofa with his head propped up to allow the surgeons to reach his eye readily, submitted him-self to the shock with entire composure. Mr. Withers not only did not utter a sound under the knife, but did not once wince or give any other evidence of feeling pain. The exhibition of merve and power of will was wonderful, and the best results followed. The operation was more successful than if the patient had been subjected to the ence of anesthetics.

DR. FOOTE's Health Monthly says the following, served with canned strawberries for sauce, is a dish too good for any but very good people: One teacup full of rice, one heaping teacup full of cocoanut and the milk from the center of the nut, one quart of water, one pint of milk, and salt to taste. Boil three or four hours in a double boiler. If it boils away too much add more water.

—Some dooryards look as though struck by a Western tornado which had proved too much for it.

Azure way of being miserable is to feel blue.

TOP MARKETS

| THE MARKETS. | 1 |
|---|----|
| | |
| NEW YORK. | 1 |
| June 7, 1678. | i |
| LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$7.75 @\$10.75 | 1 |
| Sheep 3.25 @ 5.06 | |
| Hogs 3.40 @ 3.50 | Ι. |
| FLOUR—Good to Choice 4.65 @ 5.75 WHEAT—No 2 Chicago 1.09% 1.10 | 1 |
| CORN—Western Mixed | 1 |
| OORN-Western Mixed | 1 |
| BYE-Western | 1. |
| PORK-Mess 9.621/4@ 9.75 | ı |
| LARD-Steam 6.80 @ 6.85 | 1 |
| CHEESE | ١, |
| WOOL-Domestic Fieece 30 @ .48 | Ι. |
| CHICAGO. | 1 |
| BEEVES—Extra \$5.15 @ \$5.50 | ı |
| Choice 4.75 @ 5.00 Good 4.25 @ 4.50 | 1. |
| Good |] |
| HOGS-Live-Good to Choice. 3.20 @ 3.55 | ļ. |
| SHEEP—Common to Choice 2.50 @ 5.00 | |
| BUTTER-Fancy Creamery15 @ .18 | : |
| Good to Choice | 1 |
| EGGS—Fresh09 @ .09½ FLOUR—Choice Winter6.00 @ 6.25 | 1 |
| FLOUR—Choice Winter 6.00 @ 6.25 | |
| Choice to Fine Spring. 5.00 @ 5.50 Patent 6.25 @ 8.25 | 1 |
| GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring98%@99 | 1 |
| Corn, No. 2 | ١. |
| Oats. No. 2 | 1 |
| Rye, No. 2 | |
| Barley, No. 2 | ı |
| PORK-Mess 8.75 @ 8.87½ | |
| LARD. 6.50 @ 6.55 LUMBER—Com'on and Fenc'g. 11.00 @ 12.50 | |
| LUMBER Com'on and Fenc's. 11.00 @ 12.50 | |
| Shingles 2.25 @ 2.60 Lath | |
| BALTIMORE. | |
| CATTLE-Best \$5.00 @ \$5.25 | |
| Medium 4.00 @ 4.50 | |
| HOGS-Good | |
| SHEEP_Good 950 @ 450 | |
| CATTLE Best LIBERTY. | |
| CATTLE_Rout | 1 |

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