

Wit and Humor.

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TO MAKE GERMAN CAKE. Mix together a pound and a half of finely powdered sugar, and a few caraway seeds; make it into a stiff paste with the whites of three eggs beaten in a sifter; roll it out very thin, cut it into strips, prick, and bake upon buttered tins.

TO MAKE CANDLES. To every ten grains of tallow take two pounds of wax; dissolve the tallow in water and then turn in the melted tallow; stir the whole quickly for a short time, and the tallow will be clarified and hardened, and make a beautiful candle for either winter or summer use.

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WHY ARE CHESSES AND CARDS SUPPOSED to be from the same source? Because, in the early days, we have the king, knight, and pawn; and the numerical cards, or common soldiers. The original game of chess has also a king, vicer, and horseman, and its pawns or common soldiers; but the parties at cards are doubled; there are four instead of two of each, which is the only variation. There were only thirty-three cards in the original eastern pack; the more complicated one was, undoubtedly, of later invention.

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The Farmer.

HORSE POWER. It is well known among engineers that a horse is capable of raising a weight of 150 pounds, 220 feet high in a minute, and to continue exerting such a weight to do that for eight hours a day. Multiplying the number of pounds by the height to which they are raised in a minute, 150 multiplied by 220 gives 33,000 pounds, and the power of a horse is generally expressed by a sum varying from 20,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds, raised one foot high in a minute. N. B. Bolton and Walter I. 28,000; Palmer, and others, 36,000 pounds; Treadwell, Palmer, and others, by 33,333 pounds. One horse can do horizontally as much as seven men. In trains of machinery from 14- to 120 allowed for friction. TABLE OF HORSE POWER AT DIFFERENT RATES OF SPEED.—Let us suppose fifteen to represent the engine unloaded speed, and the square of 15, or 225, to represent the greatest load which can be sustained without motion, the following table gives for each degree of speed, from 1 to 15, the corresponding load and useful effect.

Speed, 225 150 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 15 10 5 Effect, 0 196 324 450 576 700 825 950 1075 1200 1325 1450 1575 1700 1825 1950 Thus, if the greatest unloaded speed of a horse be fifteen miles an hour, and the greatest weight he is capable of sustaining without moving the dividend into 225 equal parts, his labor will be most advantageously employed if he be loaded with 100 of those parts, and travel at the rate of five miles an hour. If he be thus employed it will be found that he will carry a greater weight through a distance, in a given time, than under any other circumstances. A horse, upon a well constructed canal can draw ten tons at the rate of two miles per hour, or five tons four miles per hour. The absolute force of the horse draught horizontally is, on an average 770 pounds. From various calculations it would appear, when the period of continuance is made an element in the calculation, that the power of a horse working eight hours a day, on an average, not more than an equivalent to that of five men working ten hours; the most useful mode of applying a horse's power is in draught, and the worst is in carrying a load; it has been found that three men carrying each a hundred pounds, will ascend a hill with greater rapidity than one horse carrying three hundred. The best disposition of the traces in draught is when they are perpendicular to the collar. When a horse is employed in moving a machine in a circular path, the diameter of shaft should be less than 25 or 30 feet; it will be better than either.

FRICKS OF ANIMALS. In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable a stubborn he temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault he has, arises from ignorance. Be patient with him; teach and coax him, and success in time is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the result of confirmed habits or viciousness, and these, sometimes require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on each occasion, and running till he is quite thoroughly exhausted. A horse that had a trick of pulling to the bridle and breaking it, was at last tamed by driver habits by tang him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a deep stream, with his tail pointing to the water; he commenced pulling at the halter which suddenly started; over the bank he tumbled, and, after a somersault or two, and floundering awhile in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and broke no more tricks. A ram has been cured of butting at every thing and everybody, by placing a musket in a hole in the wall, the muzzle of which pointed on a windy day then resulted in tumbling his ramship into a coal hole, which improved manners took good care to avoid in future. A sheep killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind leg to a stout ram on the brow of a hill, while the dog was quietly feeding at the bottom. The ram being free and in haste to regain his friends, tumbled and thumped Master Ter so badly over the snuff and gutters, that he was quite unable to confine himself to coal of mutton thereafter. Man's reason was given him to control the beasts of the field and birds of the air; by means thus far, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things, by his superior cunning.—E. C.

DELAWARE FARMING. The Wilmington *Republican* informs us that Major James, a distinguished farmer of that State, has already threshed out three thousand bushels of this year's crop of wheat, and has as much more yet to thresh, making his crop six thousand bushels! He drives his threshing machine by steam, which was never before attempted in that State, and proves much more profitable than horse power. This large yield of wheat was produced on three hundred acres. This year he will seed down only one hundred acres in wheat. This is the tallest wheat ever raised in Delaware, and the tallest wheat ever raised in this country. The seed was sown 48 hours, and then rolled in ashes. CABBAGE FOR HORSES.—It is stated that cabbages are worth as much food as oats, for horses, with dry food—feeding alternately, one day with carrots and one day with oats. So says the *Manchester Guardian*, from repeated trials, though the two past winters, to be a fact. We would prefer, even, the carrots, under the circumstances.

BOT FLIES. Bot flies, which are so tormenting to horses in the fall of the year, may easily be prevented from stinging them, under the jaw, by placing a "bib" in their hugg on the strap, and tied at the lower corners of the hugg at the bit of the bridle.

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