

THE HORSE CHARM; OR, THE GREAT SECRET FOR TAMING HORSES.

The horse castor is a wart, or excrescence, which grows on every horse's fore legs, and generally on the hind legs. It has a peculiar rank, musty smell, and easily pulled off. The ammoniacal effluvia of the horse seems peculiarly to concentrate in this part, and its very strong odour has a great attraction for all animals, especially canine, and the horse himself.

For the oil of cumin, the horse has an instinctive passion—both are original natives of Arabia, and when the horse scents the odor, he is instinctively drawn toward it.

The oil of Rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it, and it exercises a kind of subduing influence over them.

The directions given for taming horses are as follows:—

Procure some horse-castor, and grate it fine; also get some oil of Rhodium and oil of cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles.

Rub a little oil of cumin upon your hand; and approach the horse in the field, on the windward side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will let you come up to him then without trouble.

Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it. You can then lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar, apple or potatoe.

Put 8 drops of oil of Rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the fore-finger stopping the mouth of the thimble, to prevent the oil from running out whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse.

As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

Ride fearless and promptly, with your knees pressed to the side of the horse, and your toes turned in and heels out; then you will always be on the alert for a shy or sheer from the horse, and he can never throw you.

Then if you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his right or left side; have a couple of leather straps about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly and steadily pulling the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will lie down immediately. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the straps.

He is now your pupil and friend. You can teach him anything, only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him, and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well, groom him yourself, keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed, at least a foot deep.

In the winter season, don't let your horse stand out a long time in the cold, without shelter or covering; for remember that the horse is an aboriginal native of a warm climate, and in many respects, his constitution is as tender as a man's.—*Selected.*

IRON AND TIN IN GALVANISM.—Ordinary tin plates, or plates of thin sheet iron coated with an alloy of tin and lead, with a small proportion of antimony, form a native element for galvanic batteries so stern as to be scarcely affected by the sulphuric acid, and answer the purpose as well as platinized silver, at a very trifling cost. It is also found that iron coated with an alloy of lead and tin, in which the quantity of lead is nearly equal to or exceeds that of tin, will answer as well as lead or galvanized iron for roofing, cisterns, baths, pipes, gutters, window frames, and many other purposes.

THE POPPY.—A letter received at the Patent Office from Germany, says the poppy is cultivated in Southern Germany to a large extent, as a substitute for sweet oil. It has supplanted the use of the imported olive oil wholly in that country. It is further stated that the soil and climate of the New England States is highly suited for the culture of this article, and they might provide the whole Union with sweet oil, and therefore save a large sum of money, which goes to France and Italy.

IRON CHURCHES, seventy feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty feet high, capable of accommodating seven hundred persons, and costing about \$5,000 each, have been erected recently in the neighbourhood of London. They are lined with wood, which is covered with canvass and papered. They can be taken down and moved to other locations if desired.