

sustain them during the Winter, must be fed. An ordinary swarm or family of bees will consume from 15 to 20 pounds of honey, from October to May. If the Winter be very mild, more than this quantity will be required; but not in an ordinary season. The apiarian should be able from practice, to know at once on raising his hives, whether the above quantity exists in them or not. Hives that have been occupied several years will be as heavy without any honey as others that have been used but one season, with from five to ten pounds; therefore, an allowance must be made for the weight of old combs and bee-bread.—*Miner*.

General Science and Miscellany.

PREMIUM FOR THE BEST BREAD.—In the schedule of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, for its next annual exhibition, we are happy to observe premiums offered for the best bread, accompanied with a receipt for its manufacture. We rejoice in this, because it may serve to direct the attention of the daughters and mothers of Norfolk towards one of the most important branches of female industry, and because it may also render them the occasion of provoking good works. The day may yet come when at these annual county fairs, each town will have its table provided with all kinds of food and dainties, prepared by its females, not only for exhibition and premiums, but for the purchase and refreshment of visitors.—*Puritan Recorder*.

COPPERING IRON.—A method has been discovered, and is coming into use, of covering iron with copper, something as we see it covered with tin. It is obvious that the uses to which such a preparation of iron can be put are very many, and it will, therefore, become a very convenient article in the arts. It can be used for roofing, for covering the bottoms of ships, and for a great many other purposes where iron alone would be likely to rust out too soon.

KICKING HORSES.—A writer in the *American Farmer*, gives the following as his mode of breaking horses of the vile and dangerous habit of kicking. He says,

"I attach one end of a strong line to the hind pastern of the horse, and take it forward through the loop, fastened to the trace, at the side of the horse, and attach the other end of the line to the bridle; a line attached thus at each side of the horse, if left sufficiently long to just enable him to make a step, will at every kick he may make, operate so severely upon his mouth as to cause him very soon to give it up as a bad job."

CURE FOR GLANDERS.—In answer to one of your subscribers, inquiring what will cure "Nasal Gleet," or discharge from the nose of horses, I would say, that I have cured many with the following simple compound, and two cases that were called glanders confirmed, viz: Take one teaspoonful of common rosin, one tablespoonful of

copperas, two tablespoonfuls of salt, and four spoonfuls of dry ashes; pulverize the rosin and copperas, and mix the whole and give it in bran, or shorts, or oats dry, and in four weeks time, by giving the same quantity twice a week, I cured the two cases of glanders. I have used the same in cases of cold or catarrh, and three or four doses have performed a cure. I have also used it for horse distemper with success.

THE NEW WATER GAS.

After so much has been said about gas, cheap gas, water gas, and Paine's light, we are gratified to find there has been something at the bottom of the subject, and we are both surprised and gratified to find that water gas, after being subjected to various tests, has been found to realize the most sanguine expectations concerning it. We are informed that the proprietors of the Astor House, in this city, have had that whole establishment lighted with water gas, over two months; after which they have contracted with the proprietors of the patent to have the Astor House lighted thereby, by the year. Their expense for lighting the same is less than half the cost of coal gas, while the light is double, in other words, the same is supplied by the Union Gas Light Company, (who have purchased the patent for the United States) light for light, at about one-fourth the price of coal gas. The light is powerful, yet soft and pleasant to the eye; and being made from water, which is afterwards carbonized, is perfectly pure, requiring no purifying, and giving a gas, the consumption of which, in a room, produces none of the sulphurets and many other impurities which are always developed by the use of coal gas, &c. We learn, also, that the *Clipper* newspaper establishment at Baltimore, has been making this gas for their own use for more than six months, at a cost, to themselves, of less than one-fifth the price of coal gas; as has also been the case at several other establishments. But in all cases the same has been done quietly, the patentee being desirous first thoroughly to show its application and economy previous to giving publicity thereto. The spirited proprietors of the Astor House have conferred great obligation on New York and the Union in permitting the trial, and developing to us the merits and benefits of this invention, and are now realizing the profits of its economy, and we understand that many works are now being negotiated.

Now that this gas can be made, of superior quality, at one-fourth the price of coal gas, we breathe a little freer, and thank the gods that a brighter prospect is before us, and hope now that our streets, lanes, and alleys will be passable at night to those needing them. We hope our city fathers will no longer sleep in present darkness, (unless they love darkness better than light) but examine into this subject, with a view to facilitate the supply to our brother citizens. We hope interested gas monopolies may not be assisted to