

THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE. The Rev. L. S. Langstroth a writer of some note on Bees, says—Many persons have not the slightest idea that *any thing* may be seen that takes place in a beehive. But hives have for many years been in use, containing only one large comb, enclosed on both sides by glass. These hives are darkened by shutters, and when opened, the queen is exposed to observation as well as all the other bees. Within the last two years, I have discovered that with proper precautions, colonies can be made to work in observing hives, without shutters, and exposed continually to the full light of day; so that observations may be made and made without in the least interrupting the ordinary operations of the bees. By the aid of such hives, some of the most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia have seen in my Apiary, the queen bee depositing her eggs in the cells, and constantly surrounded by an affectionate circle of her devoted children. They have also witnessed, with astonishment and delight, all the steps in the mysterious process of raising queens from eggs which with the ordinary development, would have produced only the common bees. For more than three months, there was not a day in which some of my colonies were not engaged in making new queens to supply the place of those taken from them, and I had the pleasure of exhibiting all the facts to bee keepers who never before felt willing to credit them. As all my hives are so made that each comb can be taken out, and examined at pleasure, those who use them, can obtain from them all the information which they need, and are no longer forced to take any thing upon trust.

LOSS OF STOCK IN OHIO.—The losses of sheep and cattle from starvation have been very extensive throughout the northeast section of Ohio. Many a flock-watcher has lost from 200 to 500 sheep, while dairymen have lost from 30 to 40 cows each, in some localities. In a number of counties the losses were very general, and it will require years for some farmers to recover from the damage sustained in consequence of the severe drouth of last season, and the hard winter which followed. It is estimated that in the section named—say one fourth of the State—nearly two thirds of the sheep, and one half the cattle have died during the winter, a loss which is very large in the aggregate, and must greatly affect the interests of the farmers, and the prosperity of that portion of the State.

HEDGE OR LIVE FENCE.—Efforts to establish a permanent hedge of various plants in England with so much success, have failed in the dry, hot climate of the United States. Numerous plants, indigenous to our country, have also been tried with no better success, until Professor J. B. Turner, of Illinois College, introduced the Osage orange from the wilds of Texas. His success has induced other farmers upon the western prairies, and also in the timbered portions of the country to make trial of this plant for hedging purposes. These experiments have established beyond a doubt the perfect adaptation of this plant to the purpose of live-fence in our climate. Owing to its peculiar growth, both root and branch, it is not affected by the heat and drouth of our summers, as the tap-rooted plants are which form the beautiful hedges of England. A few weeks since the editor of the *Louisville Journal* visited the farm of Mr. James McGrew, of Montgomery county, Ohio, for the purpose of examining a most perfect specimen of this hedge. The plants have been set four years, and the hedge is now so compact and broad at the ground that neither fowl nor pigs can pass it, and so high that the most unruly animal would not attempt to jump it.

THE BEVERAGES WE INFUSE.—Infused beverages are drunk hot, fermented drinks are usually taken cold. The love of such warm drinks prevails almost universally. In frozen Labrador and snowy Russia, the climate might account for this predilection; but the craving is really deeper seated. The practice prevails equally in tropical and in arctic regions. In Central America the Indian of native blood, and the people of mixed European race indulge alike in their ancient chocolate. In southern America the tea of Paraguay is an almost universal beverage. The native North-American tribes have their Appalachian tea, their Oswego tea, their Labrador tea, and many others. From Florida to Georgia in the United States, and all over the West India islands, the natural European races savor their coffee; while over the Northern States of the Union, and in the British provinces, the tea of China is in constant and daily use. All Europe, too, has chosen its prevailing beverage. Spain and Italy delight in chocolate; France and Germany and Sweden and Turkey, in coffee; Russia, Holland, and England in tea; while poor Ireland makes its warm drink of the husks of the cocoa, the refuse of the chocolate mills of Italy and Spain. All Asia feels the same want and in different ways fulfills her gratified it. Coffee, indigenous in Arabia or the adjoining countries, has followed the banner of the prophet, wherever in Asia or Africa his false faith has triumphed. Tea, a native of China, has spread spontaneously over the hill country of the Himalayas, the table lands of Tartary and the plains of Siberia—has climbed the Altai, overspread all Russia, and is equally despotic in Moscow as in St. Petersburg. In Sumatra, the coffee leaf yields the favourite tea of the dark-skinned population, while Central Africa boasts of her Abyssinian *chaat* as the indigenous warm drink of its Ethiopian people. Everywhere unintoxicating and non-narcotic beverages are in general use, among tribes of every colour, beneath every sun, and every condition of life. The custom, therefore, must meet some universal want of our poor human nature. *Professor Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life.*

TUNNEL UNDER THE NIAGARA RIVER.—William Wallace the distinguished railroad engineer, who has been prominent in railroad enterprises in Western New York, has submitted a project for tunnelling the Niagara at Buffalo, for railroad and other purposes. The work is a feasible one, and in view of the increased commercial and general business relation between the United States and Canada, an important one. It is proposed to be at the termination of the Buffalo and Brantford railway. In England railroad tunnelling is a matter of common occurrence. The Kilsby tunnel, on the London and Birmingham railway, is over a mile and half in length. There are eight tunnels on the Manchester and Leeds railway, in a distance of sixty miles, one of these at the summit, being one mile and five eighths in length. On the Liverpool and Manchester road there are three tunnels; one of them is six thousand six hundred feet long. The Abbot Cliff tunnel is six thousand six hundred and nine feet long, and between Manchester and Huddersfield there is a tunnel through Blackstone ledge three miles long.

THE POWER OF LOVE.—Love is the spring and spirit of the universe. Thank God, it is notwithstanding our depravity, the strongest force in our nature. It breathes us into life; in its warm currents we spend the childhood of our days, and through each successive period to the grave, it appears to us in a thousand and a thousand forms, soothing us with its tender words, blessing us with its gifts, and brightening our path with its smiles.—*Literary Journal.*