

applied to the side of each other, and arranged in two strata or layers, placed end to end. Those intended for workers (Fig. 9) are hexagonal and horizontal, about an eighth of an inch in diameter, and six times as deep as they are wide; those for drones (Fig. 10) are also horizontal, somewhat irregular, and larger; but the royal cells (Fig. 11), or the departments for queens, are circular, still larger, and arranged perpendicularly in the comb.

Mr. George H. Brewster, of Boston, is said to be the possessor of a copy of the New Testament which was printed in London in 1503, eleven years after the discovery of America and one hundred and seventeen years before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The book is of quarto form, three inches thick and ten inches long, the marginal notes and comments being printed in large coarse Roman letters while the chapters are of old English type. It is supposed to have been used by the Puritan Fathers at Plymouth.

It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mind, that application is the price to be paid for mental acquisitions, and that it is as absurd to expect them without it, as to hope for a harvest where we have not sown the seed.

Stove luster, when mixed with turpentine, and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy, and more durable than when mixed with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when put on an old rusty stove will make it look as well as new.

AROMATIC TOOTH POWDER.—Take finely-powdered prepared chalk, two drams; pure starch, two drams; myrrh, two drams; ginger, half a dram; cuttle-fish bones, two drams; flower of lavender, and sugar at pleasure, and mix well together.

In introducing a gentleman to a lady it makes no difference which name is used first.

A SHEEP CORRAL AND DIP.

Deeming that it might prove useful to some of our readers engaged in sheep raising, and who have not provided themselves with any means for fighting the only scourge with which their flocks are annoyed, viz., the scab, we give an illustration in this number of the sheep corral and dipping apparatus built this Spring on the Cotato Ranch, and which can be constructed at a very small cost compared to the immense benefits to be derived from such an apparatus.

The large corral (1) tapers gradually towards the race (2) which is made sufficiently narrow to prevent the sheep from passing through two abreast. The further end of the race is guarded by a swing gate (3), worked from behind the boarded race, so that each sheep, as it runs through, may be guided into pens (4 or 5) as may be desired. This is a great advantage during shearing time, when the lambs are running with the ewes, as the latter are turned into the boarded catch pens (5), whilst the lambs run into pen 4, thereby avoiding a vast amount of unnecessary and injurious jostling and crowding. Oregon shearers are not, as a rule, gentle handlers; and, unless closely watched, are much given to throwing and dragging the

sheep through the dirt; for this reason the catch pen (5) has been boarded, and is easily swept. From said pen the shearers take the sheep into the shearing floor (6), and having deprived them of their fleeces, turn them into pen 7, whence they are driven into the small and tapering catch pen (8). Here the assistant dipper secures them without difficulty, drops them gently, one by one, into the dip (9, 9). The shepherd stands alongside of the dip and, by means of the inside curve of the crook (15), completely immerses the sheep, who on rising to the surface swims for the further end. A bar (10), placed across the dip and on the surface of the wash, prevents its escape, and here it is caught again and, by means of the outer crook placed under the neck, dragged or turned quietly back and again immersed. It is then allowed to swim a second time for the bar, but just before reaching it the crook is applied to the back of the neck, and, with a shove downward and forward, his woolship takes a dive, to rise again beyond the bar and find his forehead resting on the incline (11), up which he climbs to the boarded drip pen (12). As soon as the first drip pen is full, it is emptied

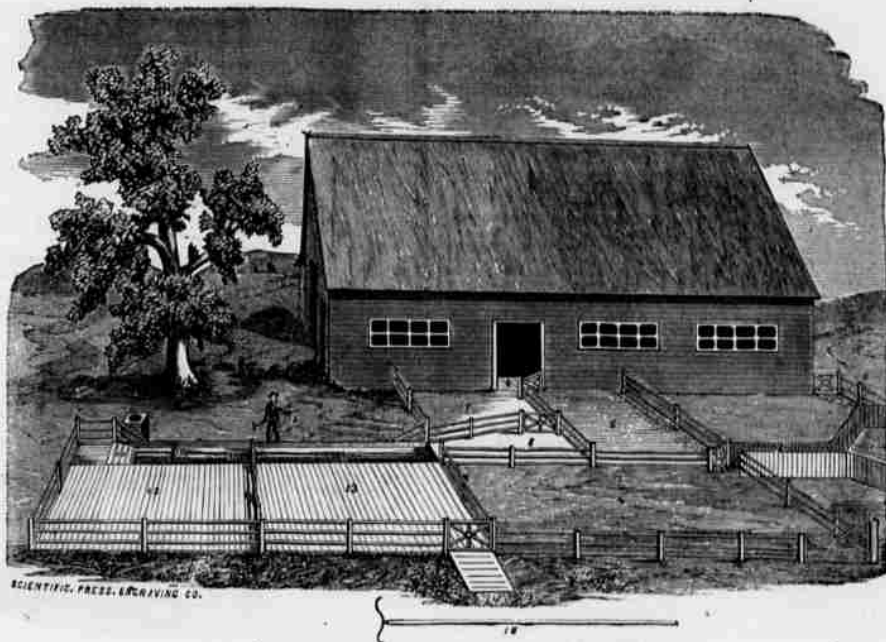
OUR TRIBUTARIES.—Some idea of the richness of the farming lands at the lower end of the Sound may be formed from the following points which we get from William N. Moore, Esq., of Centreville. He says that Mr. McDonald's crop of oats on the Stillaguamish was 80½ bushels to the acre. Peter Wilkins had in twenty-five acres of barley which yielded 100 bushels to the acre. Calhoun got 1,200 bushels of barley from eleven acres of newly cleared land. Loveland and Morgan, on the Skagit river, have cleared 140 acres out of 380. They will raise this year 2,200 bushels of wheat and about 2,500 bushels of oats. Mr. Olof Polson, he says is the largest farmer on the river. He will raise this year 8,000 bushels of oats and barley—mostly oats. Olson and Anderson come next. They will raise 6,000 bushels of oats. These last mentioned parties have a steam threshing machine in operation. The soil about there is very fair, but not so rich as on the Stillaguamish, where there has been a rich deposit of decaying vegetable matter for countless years. Nearly all the grain raised finds its way hither, and the farmers of that section spend large amounts here for goods during every season. [Puget Sound Dispatch]

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The solid wealth of opulent sections is always in the hands of men whose maxim is, buy nothing that can be produced on a farm. We have seen farmers in California with

practical dairymen get hold of the business.—[Puget Sound Dispatch.]

Mandarin Mung, the head of the Chinese Embassy, which recently reached Paris; entered a railway coach with eight seats, at Marseilles, with the six members of his suite, and found a well-dressed Englishman ensconced in one of them. Mung politely allowed him to remain, and, being able to speak English tolerably, soon entered into conversation with him. The Englishman was widely informed, and very interesting. In a casual way he carelessly spoke of himself as the proprietor of both train and locomotive, and dropped the subject. Mung renewed it, and the Englishman told him that the locomotive and the coach in which they rode would be very useful to himself and the embassy in rapidly traversing the Paris streets. Having plenty of other locomotives and coaches, he offered to sell both for ten thousand francs. Mung eagerly embraced the opportunity, and, taking the money from his treasurer, counted it out. The Englishman gave a receipt, and at the next station disappeared. Reaching Paris the celestial became a wiser man.

A young man in Jersey City was urged to marry, but he replied: "I don't see it; my father was a single man, and he got along well enough."



SHEEP CORRAL AND DIPPING APPARATUS—COTATO RANCH.

into the second (13), to make room for lather bathers. By the time that the first is again filled, the sheep in the second will have shed about as much of the wash as they possibly can, and may then be turned into the paddock (14), or a large corral, to await the rest of the flock. The drip pens are, of course, made with sufficient slant to take the drippings back into the dip. (There should be a fence between the dip and the drip pens, but we omitted it in our sketch to show the dip to better advantage). If a sheep be exceedingly scabby, he can rest his head on the cross-bar (10) and be allowed to soak as long as necessary. The dip in question is about 16 feet long and about 28 inches wide. Some persons would probably consider a longer dip more advantageous, but where economy in labor is desired the short dip is preferable, especially as the cross-bar (10) keeps the sheep completely under the shepherd's control, and does away with the necessity of his running backwards and forwards more than one or two steps to immerse each sheep several times. The depth should always be sufficient to oblige the sheep to swim, and to prevent their touching bottom, even when immersed. The crook proper is made of half-inch iron; the handle should be made of good tough wood, as the strain when washing large sheep and especially rams is at times very great.

hundreds of acres sown in wheat, buying their butter, cheese and potatoes. Your more practical farmer plants a few turnips for his kitchen and feeds the rest to a few nice mutton sheep. His carrots are more than enough to supply his table and the surplus he feeds to his horses in winter. He plants sugar beets, not only enough for his own house, but a few for the cows that keep his table in milk and butter. We know of no country better adapted to dairy purposes than Washington Territory, yet see the quantity of butter brought here from California by every steamer. The peculiar formation of our section is not favorable to Durham cattle which are good enough for level prairie country. But for the active Jerseys and Alderneys, the best milkers in the world, this Sound country is "just the cheese."

We have two months more of green grass in the year than any portion of California, south of Cape Mendocino; and it takes green food to make milk and butter. The Jerseys, Alderneys, Devons and Ayrshires, are coming rapidly into favor on the coast; and we are anxious to see an importation of a herd made, from one of these breeds. Their small size and active habits adapt them to hilly countries; and they keep fat where shorthorns would starve to death. We see no good reason, in the way that our neighborhood is filling up, why our farmers should not be able to supply all the butter consumed here. There is a "bar'l o' money" in butter even at thirty cents a pound, when good

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with the spirits of turpentine, and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

A lady, in describing to an irreverent boy an occurrence in which his father figured, closed by remarking: "I am sorry to say that the thing ended by your father losing his temper." "Did father lose his temper?" exclaimed the young scapegrace; "then I hope he'll never find it again, for it was the worst temper I ever heard of."

Advertising is the bulls eye of trade. The successful business man is that which advertises most.

Mother—"Now, Gerty, be a good girl, and give Aunt Julia a kiss and say good-night." Gerty—"No, no! If I kiss her she'll box my ears like she did papa's last night."

A boy has written a composition on the turtle, in which he says: "A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back without squealing."

A negro being asked what he was in jail for, said he was borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the darkey, "but I had to knock the man down free or fo' times before he would lend it to me."

Four travelers crossed the Niagara recently by ferry below the falls, and hired a colored coachman to drive them to the Clifton House. Says one: "Now, coachman, you have behind you an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotchman and a Yankee. Which of us would you rather draw up the hill?" "The Yankee." "Why?" "Because a Yankee if he has only a dollar in his pocket will spend it, while an Englishman if he has a thousand will argue about a quarter." The number of foreign visitors at Niagara during the past season has been unprecedentedly large. The hackmen, however, have a violent antipathy for Englishmen, as a worrying, unpardonably close, and incontinently argumentative class.