## 8beep Cinsbantra.

[The two articles following are ex [The two articles following are ex
tracted from an address dellvered in Wisconsin by Hon. EII Stilson, and first published in the National Lire Stock Journal A]

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHKER.
The present improved breeds o sheep present so many points of superiority over the stock from which the sprang, that they challenge our admiration. Some have been bred with almost exclusive reference to the production of mutton and early lambs, the wool being considered as of secondary importance. The Southdowns are of this class, and the territory in which they can be grown with proft is more circumseribed than with either of the other Improved breeds. The wool is light, short, and lustreless, and deficient in felting qualities for good clothing wool, being best adapted for flannels; but this kind of sheep excel for mutton, and the ewes are good nurses, and well calculated for the raising of early lambs for market.
The Lelcester, Cotswold and Lincoln sheep all have a long lustrots wool, peeuliarly adnpted for combing wool. The sheep are of large size, and mature earlier than the Merinos, but are only tolerably hardy. They are fair nurses. They require good
keeping, and to le constantly kept keeping, and to le constantly kept
in a thriving condition, without in a thriving condition, without they will thrive in large flocks. The demand for combing wool is good; and with stability in wool tarift legislation, and good keeping and care, there is no apparent reason why the growing of combing wool sheep in small flocks cannot be made remunerative. These breeda differ somewhat in sevenal particulars, but all occupy about the aame position in wool growing. Under the most fuvorable circumstances, they can be made to comblne wool growing with mutton production nuccessfuly, The demand for combing wool is Im greater than the suppiy of home in ito manufacture, there is no Imin its manufacture, there is no in The Merinos and thetr grudes are strictly caleulated for the production of clothing wool of a high felting quaily, ine and sort or the the and of good style ; and some of the longer staple Merino wools, are well riety of ladies' goods, shawts, etc. For the production of mutton, the Merino sheep are only fair, but for the production of clothing wool they stand unrivalled, notwithstanding all the prejullices against them that have been fostered by those engaged in the introduction of other breeds. There is ample room for all these improved breeds, and all of them have an important place in the economy and Industries of this country, and it becomes us wool growers to labor unitedly for the future as we have for the past, to build up the woot and woolen Industry of America. When our besuitiful pruiries and openings shall hecome well dotted with the stately Short-IIorn and othor improved breeds of eattle, and with the improved Merino, Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln sheep, then the artist can find our splendid landscaper wor
hispenef.
sheep Proinotecithy Veidility of the Soll. Whet vewed in this connection, envous title of the animal with the golden hoof, turning the land on which he treads ipto goli. And so
true is this figuratively, that, strike out sheep huthandry frum Fougl-h agriculture, and, soon leau, gaint famineswould stare the peopleof that populots country ia the fice, this being oue of the malil pillars on whieh improved Hingtish ngrepulture restr Englund hid dodibled the productive



other crops. Sheep and turnips, In a fatty or creamy substance, called,
the English order of rotation and as before stated, moyal jelly, But I production, form what sheep and have yet to discover that it differs in clover should in this country. We any way whatever, from the food fed have abundant examples here of farms stocked with sheep, and rotared with clover, corn, and wheat,
producing from 50 to 100 per cent more wheat per acre than lands continuously kept under the plow. When wheat wasat its highest price,
this extra production of wheat on $m y$ own farm over the unmanured lands of the state, brought me nearly a much money as the wool of thesheep which was then low in price.
Wool-growing in Wisconsin can only be pursued for a serles of years as mixed husbandry, and it is in this Why that it is of the greatest value to Thus, whille the products of the farm are converted into valuable market able commoditics, and at the same time entreh the soil, they are also Hke an army of scavengers, freelng the farn from weeds, and encourag
ing clean tillage. Wheat, sheep, and lover to well together. A single farm in the county of Winnebago has produced over $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 0 0}$ bushels of wheat in twelve years, averaging over -2 bushel per acre in that peri-
od; and the productive power of that farm is not only unimpatred, but is on-lderably more productive than at,-and that farm raises thatge peritities of clover, andi-heavily stocked with sheep. A farm with clay soll in that connty, was sold, as the own
er said, becatise he could raiso no grass, and without grass he could keep no stock, and therefore make no manure; yet the first application of twelve loads of sheep manure to the acre rendered it so productive,
that It yielded two and a half tons of that it yielded two and a half tons of clover hay per acre, and twenty-flve
dollars per acre in clover seed, the dollars per
same year.

## Gbe Apiary.

## EXES-RALSINC TEB QUREN.


Thereare, perhaps, some bee-keep ors who have not made the habits of the honey hee a study. To such It
will not be uninteresting to learn Will not be uninteresting to learn that the queen is the only perfectly
developed female in the hive. That developed female in the hive. That
the workers are females but their the workers are females but their
genital organs are not developed, genital organs are not developed, ex of them lay eggs from which drones only are reared; but this never occurs except the hive becomes queen urvexcept the hive becomes queen workers. The drones are the males and perform no part of the duties or labors of the hives except that of ferilizing the young queens.
The queen bee is the mother of a whole colony or swarm. Queen rais subjeet, but before proceeding I will tate that there are but two kinds of gggs laid ty the queen to raise the The first mentioned and largest num her are to mise workers with, or in other words they produce the worker oher. The last mentioned portion, which are fewer in number, are eggs from which the drones are batehed. and are called the lazy father. Al the eggs that will hatch worker bees being female in their sex; and the
workers have, wower to change any egg of feumbloses into a roynl queen by preparing a special cell for the purpose and plaring the egg fromion of the worker cellis fin. the nogni cell and feeding it wlat is termed royal naterialiy in itasappeanuce from any Of the workenor common cells in the hive. It fooksilike a peanut fastened on the side of the combs, gencrally hanging perpemtittilarly with the whout swa dive altor the worker Whve mirenl their queen that the



 grab. That a madical change takes
 observations whteh have made, and
that, to, often with considerable hare, too, often whi conideratide
care, tis my opinton that the chango depends entitely wpon two things; the frrst is, the different shape in
which the roval cell is made, aud the whice the royal cenl is made, anat the
materil. This, I Delleve, is atmost material. This, helleve, is atmost commonty knownas the dustof florere, and is gathered in great quantltles by the worker bees and used as food for the young. It is also well undertood hant the eggs must be
transered Into these royal cells before they get too fur advanced tn the grub or larres state. A change can be made from any egg that would tioned, up to seven days old ; affer which age it will not become e arpyal queen. The head of the queen is alwelve or ffieen days after the cells are sealed over the young queen will ve seen emerging from her prison and going at will and pleasure over the combe, entirely unnoticed by the
other bees, until she is fertilized ly other bees, until she is fertilized by
the drone. This usually takes place hatout four or five dayss after she is hateched, and is for life. About the fourth day after this fertilization takes place, the young queen can be
seen laying eggs quite rapidy. 1 seen laying eggs quite rapilly. I
have noticed a young and vigorous queen laying at the rate of seventeen egss in three minutes, which would ee three humdred and forty per hour, and it is asserted that they lay ay thy, which somewhat egss per do belleve they can produce as many as aneen hundred in twenty-four na difeen hundred in twenty four
hours, when the honey and pollen is plentín.
Bee Martine do not, at is generally supponed, prey upon bees. They eat A atroy a thousand injurious inseets.
Rasad the new advertimementa,

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