

PROTECTING MANURE.

Mobile Register.

There is much difference of opinion as to whether or not manure should be sheltered from the weather. The *German town Telegraph*, talking on this subject, says sun, wind, and rain certainly damage the exposed manure heaps. The writer is sure that unlimited exposure to the weather will prove highly injurious to the quality of the manure. A leading farmer told us some time ago that he regarded the complete exposure of the manure heap through the winter and until it can be used in the spring to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth two of the exposed. This seems almost incredible, but it may not be far from the truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to give so much attention to it, possesses great merit. His straw is not to be sold because it is to be converted into manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of accumulating manure. Articles that scarcely pay to send to the city are nevertheless hauled there in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure gathered is frequently all the season exposed to the sun, wind, and rain until it is greatly diminished in value—one-half, according to the opinion of our agricultural informant. The trouble is that few really believe that exposed manure under goes this serious loss. Hence, in arranging farm buildings—and we know many that are so arranged—it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass; and those whose buildings have no provision for this purpose, cannot spend twenty-five or fifty dollars better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences.

RAW EGGS.

National Live Stock Journal

Many experienced breeders testify to the beneficial effects of raw eggs in the case of scours with young stock. They may be administered plain, but if any trouble is found in getting the animals to eat them, they can be broken up in milk that has been boiled. One egg makes a good dose. This remedy has a great advantage of being harmless and wholesome, and endorsed by practical breeders of long experience. As the time is at hand when young stock will have to supplement the maternal nourishment with other, or to be weaned altogether, it is well to be prepared with some simple remedy, to be used on the first appearance of any disturbance of the bowels.

SEPARATE YOUR FOWLS.

The time for separating the cocks from the hens has about or will shortly arrive. We think during the heated months of June, July, and August it is decidedly best to separate the roosters from the hens. By so doing you give them both rest and prepare them for the coming fall, winter, and spring. As a general rule the hens lay very few eggs in the summer, and what are laid are never used for hatching purposes, for the reason that nine times out of ten chicks hatched out in summer, unless carefully watched, will die from the heat of being stunted. Then again, it is best for the hen that she is not bothered or annoyed by the cock during the hot weather. Keep them separate until

the moulting season has about or quite passed, then pick your best and choicest stock and mate them for breeding purposes. It would be a good idea to throw all of the hens of different breeds together, or let them have a clear range in one field, excepting where a breeder raises black Cochins and Langshans; in this case it would be most difficult to separate the two, as they are much alike. If this plan is carried out you will find that the result will be very satisfactory, and fifty per cent. better than if you let the rooster remain with the hens all summer.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Our late Illinois Legislature may not have been a model of perfection in a popular sense, but it will be known in history as a pioneer worker in the extirpation of contagious or infectious diseases from among the live stock of the country. It has given us a good law, and under this law the Governor has appointed a good board of live stock commissioners in the persons of J. M. Pearson, D. W. Smith, and Hiram McChesney. The regular meetings of the board will be held in Springfield, on the first Wednesday in each month. And now the cattle interest looks up once more, as the feeling of safety under the new order of things pervades the land.

Another importation of Cleveland Bays will reach this city (Springfield, Ill.) by the 21st of this month. The *London Live Stock Journal* mentioned them as they left Liverpool, the first of the month, as "five grand two-year-old stallions and several mares of the best Cleveland blood, most of them being entered in the 'blue book' of the new Cleveland Bay Society." Central Illinois has in times past welcomed to its broad rich pastures improved stock of every kind. Now that the Cleveland Bay is fast coming into favor in America, we are glad that Messrs. Stericker Bros. are making for him a home at this point.

PHIL. THRIPTON.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Sovereign Duke IX., 13633, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to P. F. Hauenstein, Tusculumbia, Mo.

Sovereign Duke X., 13634, N. H. Gentry, to J. J. Douglas, Chester, Ill.

Sovereign Duke XIV., 13638, N. H. Gentry, to C. L. Sampson, Iowa Point, Kan.

Lord Riley, 13737, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kan., to J. J. Meyers, Leonardsville, Kan.

Baby Mine, 10307, Geo. W. Hardin, Ashland, Nebr., to J. B. Lyon, Lyons, Nebr.

Ashland Duke II., 13850, Hardin & Chamberlain, Ashland, Nebr., to A. D. Hale, Shelton, Nebr.

Bessie Hood, 13848, Daub & Mathers, Jacksonville, Ill., to Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill.

Miller's Choice, 13817, S. W. Macy, Colfax, Iowa, to Phil. D. Miller's Sons, Panora, Iowa.

Brutus, 13905, Clifford & White, Wellington, Ohio, to W. S. Miller, Elnore, Ohio.

Epsilon V., 12042, Lady Epsilon, 12043, and Wib's Gem, 12071, Wib F. Clements, Agency, Iowa, to Mrs. Henry C. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.

Washing, 13822, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to L. M. Offutt, jr., Washington, D. C.

Lord Marfmaduke Beckwith, 13821, W. Warren Morton, to M. B. Morton, jr. Auburn, Ky.

POSSIBILITIES WITH BEES.

Prof. A. J. Cook in South-Western Poultry Raiser.

A thoroughly good beekeeper can easily care for 100 colonies, with no help. Except from middle of May till July 1, he could care for 200 colonies, which to do well would need to be separated into two apiaries, which should be at least four or five miles apart. Thus, by hiring an assistant for two or three months during the season of storing, a good apiarist could care well for 200 colonies. In a good bee region which abounds in such honey-plants as white clover, basswood, raspberries, and abundant fall plants such as asters, thoroughworts, and goldenrods, it is not too much to expect as the year's average 50 pounds of comb honey per colony, increase to double the colonies. This estimate is below rather than in excess of what has been secured by our best beekeepers.

BUILDING UP A HAY STACK.

American Agriculturist.

The great point to be secured in stacking hay is to keep the centre the highest. If this is done, water cannot penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If on the other hand the centre is hollow, the water must drain into the centre and so ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a tall sapling firmly on the ground with a foundation of rails around it; then begin at the centre and place the hay about the pole, gradually spreading until the edge of the base is reached. Continue building up the stack, the highest in the centre around the pole, the builder standing in the centre so as to tread the hay firmly there. As the stack settles, the outside sinks more than the centre and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not leak, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, because the water must make its way to the outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the ground clear of the stack.

Bible Stock Notes.

Six heifers and three bull calves of the famous Oxford family have recently been added to the Duke of Devonshire's Shorthorn herd at Holker Hall, England.

Mr. John Boyd's two-year-old Jersey heifer Marie C. Magnet 22903 lately yielded 15 lbs. 8 oz. of butter in seven days.—*Chicago Breeders' Gazette*.

At a sale of Shorthorns by Dr. Patton at Hamlin, Kansas, on the 1st inst., 49 females averaged \$111.20 each, while the whole herd of 70 head brought an average of \$93.60.

It is reported that the herd of some 2,500 head of cattle, belonging to the Seven Rivers Cattle Company, and a Mr. Adams, which have been held in quarantine for some days near Pueblo, Col., suddenly disappeared on the night of the 7th. During the night the herders moved out with the whole outfit without attracting attention. They are said to have come out by the way of Chico and thence northward toward the Bijou Basin and the divide on the way to Montana. So far as learned nothing had been done to arrest the progress of these herds after they left the quarantine, established by the Southern Colorado Stock-Growers'