LIVE STOCK ON MICHIGAN FARMS

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UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES AS A DAIRY STATE

(From "Michigan—the Land of Plenty.")

IN 1910 the values of domestic animals, poultry and bees on Michigan farms was $137,803,795, an increase of 74.3 per cent over the preceding decade. The percentage of increase in values during this period for the different classes of animals, was as follows, viz: For horses, 98.6 per cent; cattle, 43.8 per cent; swine, 112 per cent and sheep and lambs, 34.7 per cent. Cattle valuations are only about four-sevenths of those for horses and colts, but the two together represent 80 per cent of the total live stock valuations, swine representing 7.1 per cent; sheep, 7 per cent and poultry, 4.1 per cent. Of the 206,960 farms in Michigan, 196,655 or 95 per cent report domestic animals of some kind.

Horses.

In 1910 there were 610,033 horses and colts on Michigan farms, valued at $71,312,474. Horses were reported on 89 per cent of the farms in the state, but only 15.6 per cent reported colts foaled in 1909, despite the fact that horses are both scarce and high priced. There is no reason why a farm work mare, properly fed and handled, cannot produce a good year's work and a strong, vigorous foal at the same time. The climate, soil and crop products of a large portion of Michigan are eminently adapted to the production of heavy horses, for which the market is so willing to pay a premium. Michigan is a purchaser rather than a seller of horses; in this respect she is neglecting a valuable opportunity. At this writing, though we have probably reached the crest of the high wave of horse prices, the indications are that there will be good profits in horse breeding for some time to come. Mules and mule colts are reported from 1,865 Michigan farms, to the number of 3,700, worth $493,825.

Beef and Dairy Cattle.

Cattle numbering 1,497,823 head, valued at $40,500,318, are reported on 185,081 farms or 89.4 per cent of all farms, though in some cases the stock consisted of one or more cows only for the production of family dairy supplies. At this time there was a total of 767,083 dairy cows, worth $29,312,252. During this year the dairy products of Michigan farms, not including milk and cream for home use, was $26,727,538, rating the state in eighth place. There has been a constant increase in dairy cattle and their products in the state during the past decade and a half. Much improvement has resulted from improved methods of breeding through the greatly extended use of pedigreed sires, including Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey breeds. There never was such a keen demand for dairy cattle as at present, with prices at an unprecedentedly high level. Large areas of the unreclaimed portion of the northern part of the state are eminently adapted for dairy production.

The number of cattle other than dairy cows amounted to 730,740 head, worth $13,188,076. These animals were not all of the beef type, as the classification contained both males and all young stock of both beef and dairy breeds under fifteen months of age. The number of dairy cows given in a preceding paragraph, undoubtedly includes many grade animals largely of beef breeding, such as Shorthorn grades which are at least average milk producers. The conditions confronting the settler were not favorable to cattle production, for the country was heavily timbered and the grasses growing within the forest shades and along the water courses and swamps were sparse in the former case, and unnutritious in the latter. The settler was all absorbed in land clearing for crop production and his live stock equipment was meager, consisting of one or more cows and a few pigs and chickens, to provide meat and milk to meet the family necessities. The pioneer's sacrifices in crop production made him loath to feed to stock, the products of a soil reclaimed at so much personal sacrifice. Pedigreed beef cattle were introduced into Michigan at early dates, Devons in 1840, Shorthorns, 1843; Galloways, 1854; Herefords, 1864, and Aberdeen Angus in 1884. Devons, though numerous at one time, have practically disappeared. The production of beef flourished in Michigan almost up to the 90's, when the abundant cheap productions of the West became a serious competitive factor, from which the industry has not yet fully recovered. During the interval which elapsed in the transition from beef to dairy production, during the past two decades, there has occurred an indiscriminate admixture of the blood of both beef and dairy breeds, which produced a lack of uniformity in conformation and function that will require years of good breeding to overcome. The proper conditions prevail and indications at present point strongly to a revival of beef production in Michigan, but on an entirely different basis from that originally followed. Alfalfa, clover, corn and ensilage, feeds which have made the dairy of the state are equally well suited for meat making. During the past two decades educational influences of all classes reaching the farmer have been busily engaged stimulating dairy production, while the beef growing business has received little or no attention. The opportunities for producing beef, mutton and wool by grazing on the cut-over timber lands and lighter soils of the state, will open large possibilities as soon as the proper methods of procedure are generally known.

Swine.

Swine were reported on 63.6 per cent of Michigan farms in 1910, to the number of 1,245,833 head, valued at $9,755,942. It may be difficult for this state, except for the southern tiers of counties, to compete on an even basis with the corn belt in the production of lard type hogs. On the other hand, however, with our abundant supplies of dairy by-products, legumes, cereals, corn and root crops, we have conditions eminently adapted to the production of the choicest bacon, an industry as yet scarcely begun.

Sheep.

Sheep and lambs in 1910 numbered 2,306,476 head, valued at $9,646,565, but were reported from only 26.5 per cent of the farms of the state. Michigan has long been famous as a sheep breeding and feeding state, occupying a place in the front rank as regards numbers and values up to the time of the opening up of the western ranges. As breeding ewes were reported on 54,146 farms, the indications point to the maintenance in fair degree of sheep breeding operations in the older settled portions of the state, despite the large use of western feeding stocks in our fattening pens. Considering the total area of the state available for grazing purposes, and the fact that the sheep thrives on waste materials and by-products, there is still before us great possibility for the development of the sheep industry.

Poultry.

The number of farms in Michigan in 1910 reporting poultry, amounted to 91.5 per cent, with total valuations of $5,610,958. This sum, representing values of stocks only on farms, amounts to over half the total valuations of sheep or swine, and represents a very valuable asset as the returns from the farm poultry flock are almost clear gain throughout the year, procuring a living largely from what would otherwise be waste material. The total number of fowls raised in the state in 1909, including cities, towns, and villages, was 12,877,537 head, valued at $6,191,440. The egg production for 1909 was 59,915,851 dozens, worth $11,734,799. There is no section of Michigan where the right kind of poultry cannot be made to produce profitably.

Bees.

Michigan is notably a honey producing state. In 1910 bees were reported on 16,892 farms or 8.1 per cent of the whole number. There were 115,274 colonies, valued at $446,464. In 1909 Michigan produced 2,507,810 pounds of honey and 28,524 pounds of wax, with a total valuation of $296,742 (ranking second). Michigan's tree, crop, wild plant and weed growth is of a character eminently suited for honey production, furnishing an ever-changing source of supply throughout the season.

The following rating gives the relative position of Michigan among other states regarding both numbers and valuations of Michigan's live stock.

	Ranking numbers.	Ranking Value.
Horses on Michigan farms	14	13
Cattle	14	14
Dairy cows	10	9
Swine	13	13
Sheep	7	7
Poultry	11	9
Bees (colonies)	13	8

The amount and value of honey and wax produced rates the state first.

The following list includes the numbers and value of domestic animals within the state, but not on Michigan farms and not included in the data heretofore given, viz:

	Numbers.	Value.
Cattle	47,346	$1,745,293
Horses	12,628	2,950,780
Mules	700	105,514
Asses and burros	74	6,001
Sheep	6,433	22,231
Goats	2,116	8,128
Swine	13,834	144,856

Rural Organization.

Probably no state in the Union is as extensively organized with rural co-operative agencies as Michigan. The following figures are procured from the 1913 Michigan Farmer's Institute annual, viz:

		Membership.
Michigan Farmer's clubs	118	7,000
Michigan granges	800	60,000
Michigan Gleaner arbors	1,015	64,920
Total		131,920

The influences of all these organizations are extended towards the improvement of religious, social and business conditions, and the effects of the efforts exerted are markedly manifest in any community where one or more of these institutions exists.

The extension service of the agricultural college is making rapid advances in rural organization, now well represented by co-operative live stock breeders' associations, cow test associations, experiment union, alfalfa clubs, and juvenile corn and vegetable growing clubs. Though these efforts may at first be regarded as individual, they, nevertheless, form the pivotal point from which general interests evolve, leading to universal improvement of the state's agricultural conditions.

Michigan Opportunities Better Than Western.

Michigan is a good state in which to live comfortably. There may be newer countries in which money might be made more rapidly for a time, but when it comes to the matter of comfortable living, the wide range of natural resources, industries and possibilities for greatly varied production, makes it possible for the farmer in Michigan to provide as many, if not more, of the comforts and luxuries of life, than any state in the Union. The mere acquirement of wealth alone is a sordid and selfish ambition. The desire to establish good homes, surrounded by comfortable living, enjoyed by strong, healthy, intelligent families, is the most worthy purpose in life. The American West has lured many young men away from the Michigan farm, to aid in the development of a country of cheap lands, and become producers of farm products in enormous quantity at low cost, appearing on markets in competition with the Michigan farmer, father, increasing in years and declining in strength, while confronted by a labor situation making our sturdiest manhood stagger. As the most productive lands of the West have been developed, the very best opportunities for the young man are to be found within our own state.

CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL FOR LIVE STOCK

SHEEP HELP IN SUBDUING "WASTE LANDS"

Stimulus to Agriculture General.

The conditions which have developed in Michigan make it somewhat more difficult to stimulate agricultural development through educational effort than in a purely agricultural state, because of our great diversity of industries and production in agriculture. Our citizens are not all interested in the same things, but in many things, thus state-wide campaigns for agricultural betterment do not attract as in the case of a state where every square yard of land is capable of supporting a hill of corn.

During the past few years, a world-wide movement has developed, tending to stimulate agricultural production. It is a theme which has found a place in the messages and addresses of the country's presidents and of the state's governors, as well. It has been subject to discussion by the greatest railroad magnates, financiers and statesmen. The United States government has supplemented state aid for agricultural betterment with generous appropriations, and private organizations controlling much wealth have given material assistance. The agricultural journals are no longer alone in their efforts, for agriculture has become a favored subject with the country-town weekly newspaper, the city daily, the metropolitan press, and the most noted weekly and monthly periodicals of the country.

In view of the great stimulus favoring the improvement and extension of agriculture, coupled with the fact that people have long been accustomed to look to the West, which is beginning to approach its limitations, it seems desirable for us to study the great possibilities of the home state of Michigan. It is very doubtful whether the average citizen has an adequate idea of the present status and future possibilities of Michigan agriculture.

GOOD QUALITY OF MATERIAL

Duty of Officials in Charge of Road Construction to Know That Nothing Is Being Omitted.

It is utterly useless to endeavor to make good roads out of poor materials. Poor materials shrewdly handled may make what appear to be good roads, but such roads will not stand the test of time. Use a poor quality of cement and deterioration of the road will follow, but perhaps not until the cement maker and the contractor have been paid. Use unfit gravel and unsatisfactory results must be expected.

It is therefore the duty of officials in charge of road construction to know that good materials are being used, that proper drainage is being provided for, that foundations are sufficient and that nothing is being omitted which will contribute to a good and lasting result.

In this undertaking taxpayers residing along the highway in which a road is being built can be of great aid to officials, for it is possible, in fact, it is their duty, to religiously and constantly observe the work and to at once report anything which is wrong.

TAKE CARE OF RASPBERRIES

At Conclusion of Fruiting Season All Old Canes Should Be Cut Out Close to the Ground.

During the fruiting season the soil of the raspberry plantation should never be permitted to become dry. Lack of abundant moisture results in small and seedy berries, poor yield and quality. Over 85 per cent of the weight of the berries is water, and when this element of plant food is lacking the fruit cannot develop to the normal size.

As soon as the fruiting season is over all the canes that have fruited should be cut out close to the ground so as not to leave any stumps sticking out and thus interfere with subsequent pruning and cultivation. All the old canes should be burned so as not to scatter disease to the young growing canes. The plantation should then be thoroughly cultivated and kept in growing condition until about the first of September. About twelve of the young canes should be left for the next year's fruiting. The balance should be removed and burned. The removal of superfluous shoots will permit the remaining canes to grow stronger. Fertilizers, especially barnyard fertilizers, should not be applied during the summer months. The plantation should at all times be kept free from weeds and the soil kept mellow by cultivation.

Wise saws should be filed in the archives of the memory.

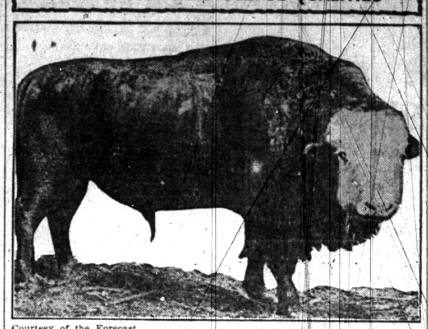
Tools Don't Worry.

Garden outfits in tools may cost any sum, large or small. A gardener in earnest does not worry about tools. If he can borrow a spade, and own a hoe, he can manage to get along if he has the spirit of work.

Oversight in Barns.

In building your barns there are two places where you nearly always fall down. One is you put in too few windows and the other is you forget to have box stalls provided

CATALO COMBINES USEFUL QUALITIES



Courtesy of the Forecast.

This Animal Is Five-Eighths Buffalo and Three-Eighths Hereford.

The Spanish edition of the Pan-American Union Bulletin reviews Mr. Borthwick's article on the "Catalo" in the Forecast. The following English version gives the salient features:

It seems that a new species of the genus bos has been evolved in the United States and Canada. As is well known, the American bison, or buffalo, has become almost extinct, only a few small herds, nearly all to be found in captivity in zoological gardens, being left to propagate the species. The catalo, the name given the new species, is a cross between the buffalo and the domestic cow, and according to an article by Mr. Benton Borthwick in a recent number of the Forecast (published in Philadelphia, Pa.), much may be expected from it as a meat producer. He states that unlike most hybrids, which proverbially inherit the worst qualities belonging to both parental strains, the catalo seems to have selected and combined in himself the most useful qualities of both buffalo and cow. He is so hardy that he can live on pastures that would afford poor sustenance for even a sheep, and his meat is equal to the best beef, to which has been superadded the tender luscious hump that made the wild buffalo so eagerly sought by the huntsmen of the plains.

It was the extreme desirability of this hump, combined with the value of his shaggy hide, that helped to bring about the practical extinction of the American buffalo. The Indians appreciated both, but they lived in peace and amity with the buffalo and left enough of them to insure an inexhaustible supply of meat and tepees for future years. The white man's appreciation was equally keen, but, like the Indian, the buffalo was in his way. He wanted the plains for his cattle to range over and he did not approve of the cattle associating with the buffaloes. Therefore the buffaloes were gradually exterminated.

Even in the early days there were some far-seeing individuals who dimly saw the possibilities of an animal which would be a blend of buffalo and cow, so a number of breeders tried to establish a species of cattle carrying the buffalo strain, and the experiments began as far back as the first invasion of the western plains by white men, but they always failed. Even down to the present day there are but two breeders who have succeeded in establishing this new bovine strain, one in Texas and the other in Canada.

The important fact remains, however, that the new species has really been established and there are now a sufficient number of catalos, according to Mr. Borthwick, to make it safe to prophesy that the new animal will play a leading part in the future food supply of the United States.

Unlike the mule, this hybrid is able to perpetuate its own species without reverting to type. So far as is known, no males have ever been born from this first cross. The heifers resulting from the first cross are bred either to domestic or buffalo bulls, so that the second generation is either three-quarters or one-quarter buffalo, as the case may be. In this second generation the animal resembles very closely either the buffalo or the domestic cow, according to the preponderance of either species in its blood.

From these animals are produced the true catalo, the animal that has both species on both sides. When the true catalo appears, it becomes a type which combines the characteristics of both lines of ancestry and is quite distinctive. It has a heavier coat than the domestic animal, carries a larger hump and bigger hind quarters than the buffalo and—what is still more important—carries approximately 150 pounds more of edible meat than the ordinary beef animal.

Knowing that the great secret of producing a larger quantity of meat lay in the hump of the buffalo, the first care of the breeders of the catalo was to transfer this hump to the back of the new hybrid animal. Instead of being a huge lump of fat, the hump of the catalo forms the upper cut of a rib roast of beef. It is tender, clear meat of excellent flavor, scarcely distinguishable from that of the ordinary beef cattle. The great value of the catalo as a meat animal is that 70 per cent of his weight can be sent to the table.

As the situation stands today, the problem of the catalo is not one of the mechanics of breeding. That has all been done and now it is simply a matter of selection. The rule has been established that if an animal is one-eighth buffalo it can produce fertile bulls. Therefore the best of the hybrids are all being used for the purpose of propagating better animals and the others are being used for meat. Already carcasses have been sent to the slaughter houses.

Time alone is necessary to establish a race which will make productive vast areas that are good for little else. On these almost arid plains grazing is too thin and water too scarce to allow the better grade of beef animals to exist, but the catalo, if left to itself, will thrive and gain in weight. The range animal of the past has been responsible for tough, fibrous meat—too often diseased. The range animal of buffalo strain is hardy enough to resist disease and will produce clear-fibered meat that never gets tough. Before many years it is likely, according to Mr. Borthwick's view, that the problem of our meat supply will be solved by the blending of the American bison blood with that of the beef animal that for a century has formed the main food dependence of the people of this continent.

ENEMIES OF TREES IN LARGE NUMBERS

Weather Conditions Have Been Favorable for Reproduction of Plant Lice or Aphids.

This season plant lice or aphids on trees and shrubs are more abundant than in many years.

Weather conditions have been very favorable for their reproduction and very unfavorable for the reproduction of their parasitic enemies.

Many of the aphids in normal years attracted very little attention.

In abnormal years artificial methods of control must be used to keep them within bounds.

Courtesy of the Forecast.

This Dam and its Young Are the Result of a Mixture of Buffalo and Domestic Cattle Through Both Lines of Descendants.

DANGERS IN MANY PASTURES

Farmer Runs Risk of Losing Stock by Turning Them Into Field of Rank Growing Alfalfa.

There is always more or less danger in pasturing cattle on alfalfa, clover or rape. This has been known for many, many years. When one turns a bunch of cattle in a field of rank growing alfalfa, clover or rape he does so at the risk of losing several of them. Sometimes there is no loss, but it is luck if there is none. If there are other grasses with the alfalfa, as June grass or red top, or timothy, the danger is not great, for cattle like these grasses best and will eat them first, and by mixing them in eating, the danger from bloat is largely eliminated.

The quickest and easiest way to relieve a case of bloat is to use the trocar and cannula, and it is more effective also. Be sure to keep the animals well salted while on this kind of pasture; it, in a measure, is preventive.

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physicians here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do." — Mrs. CLARA FRANDS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest, Farm, Kasota, Minn.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Sick Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 39-1915.

To Keep Mosquitoes Away.

For keeping the mosquitoes away a mixture of one ounce of cedar oil, two ounces of citronella, and two ounces spirits of camphor is recommended, and it is said that a few drops of this mixture on a cloth on the bed will keep mosquitoes in the distance and will be effective for a long time. If you don't like the fragrance you might put a clothespin on your nose.

Reason Enough.

"Been on your vacation yet?"

"No, the people next door haven't returned from theirs yet."

"Well, what in the world does that have to do with it?"

"Oh, nothing much, only they borrowed our trunk before they started and sent for our golf sticks and tennis rackets afterward."

Not Yet.

Mrs. Talky—So the turkey trot is out of favor now.

Mr. Jawred—I wish the hen gabble was, too!

Napoleon's handwriting was so bad that often he could not decipher it himself.

Always sure as peaches. Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell it. Adv.

Telephone's transmit sounds at a rate of 50,000 miles a second.

Makes Rapid Headway

Kidney disease often advances so rapidly that many a person is firmly in its grasp before aware of its progress. Prompt attention should be given the slightest symptom of kidney disorder. If there is a dull pain in the back, headache, dizzy spells or a tired, weary feeling, or if the kidney secretions are offensive, irregular and attended by pain, use Doan's Kidney Pills at once. No other kidney medicine is so well recommended.

A Michigan Case

Peter Lodwick, 810 Alfred St., Flint, Mich., says: "Hard work and exposure brought on back ache. My kidneys was so lame and tired, I had trouble by getting up. The kidneys were irregular in passing and when I stood up stoop. Hard pains went through me. My head ached and I felt terribly nervous. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me quickly and has kept cured me."

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