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AGRICULTURE—ILLINOIS.

Statistics for the State and Its Counties.

Prepared under the supervision of Le Grand Powers, former Chief Statistician for Agriculture, and John Lee Coulter, Expert Special Agent for Agriculture. (To be Continued.) (Third Installment)

Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The increase in the number of fowls on Illinois farms during the last decade is 20.7 per cent, while the value shows an increase from \$6,415,000 to \$11,697,000, or 82.3 per cent. This increase in number results from a gain in the number of chickens sufficient to offset a decrease in the number of turkeys, ducks, and geese. The number of farms reporting poultry decreased from 247,094 to 237,165, but the average number of fowls per farm reporting increased from 72 to 90. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind as in 1910.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees has decreased from 34,932 in 1900 to 29,741 in 1910, or 14.9 per cent. The number of colonies of bees decreased from 179,953 to 155,846, or 13.4 per cent, and their value increased from \$486,164 to \$487,733, or 0.3 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was \$13.92 in 1900 and \$16.40 in 1910. About one farm in every eight reports bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms.

As would be expected, horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms, both in number and in value; cattle, nearly two-thirds of which are dairy cows, rank next in importance.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was \$331,410,000, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 10.5 per cent.

Live Stock Products.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 228,267, but only 202,336 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 184,993 (considerably less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 850,000. The amount of milk reported was 320,240,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same num-

ber of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 377 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented, comprising the reported value of milk, cream and butter fat sold and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$31,532,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About one-half of the milk produced in Illinois in 1909 was sold as such. A comparatively large quantity of milk and cream was sold on the butter fat basis. The butter made on farms was valued at \$10,493,000.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable.

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The total number of sheep of shearing age in Illinois on April 15, 1910, was 685,000, representing an increase of 4.7 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (629,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 682,000 fleeces, weighing 4,971,000 pounds, and valued at \$1,299,000. Of these totals about one-sixth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 1.1 per

cent greater than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 7.3 pounds, as compared with 7.1 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 26 cents, as compared with 20 cents in 1899.

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 2,040 farmers reported 12,435 goats on their farms April 15, 1910, only 184 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 4,117 fleeces, weighing 14,922 pounds and valued at \$4,008. Although the production is still unimportant, an increase is shown over that in 1899. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The total number of fowls on Illinois farms on April 15, 1910, was 21,410,000. Of the 237,165 farms reporting fowls, 23,065 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 20,656 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 93,555,000 dozens, valued at \$17,699,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 86,403,000 dozens, the value being \$8,942,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 100,119,000 dozens, valued at \$18,940,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis

as for eggs, was 32,353,000 fowls, valued at \$15,404,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 29,741 farms reported 155,846 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 16,726 of these farms, with 61,304 colonies on hand honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 1,428,640 pounds of honey, valued at \$194,625, and 26,240 pounds of wax, valued at \$6,138. The true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The total value of domestic animals sold during the year was \$132,625,000 and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$14,438,000, making an aggregate of \$147,061,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the swine sold during 1909 represented about two-fifths of the total value of animals sold, and the value of the cattle (including calves) sold represented about one-third of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the value of those slaughtered in 1899, which amounted respectively, to \$69,463,000 and \$10,155,000. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

"Is your daughter's new beau a good spender, Mr. Hay?"
"Yes, dad blame it. He spends every evening with her, and I have to sit in the kitchen."

WEATHER REPORT.

Report of the weather for the week ending March 5, 1913, at 6 o'clock p. m., showing highest and lowest temperature, also precipitation as compared with same period one year ago, 1912—

| Date | Max. | Min. | Prec. |
|---------|------|------|----------|
| 27..... | 32 | 22 | .04 snow |
| 28..... | 25 | 9 | T. snow |
| 1..... | 25 | 5 | .12 snow |
| 2..... | 22 | -7 | T. snow |
| 3..... | 43 | 13 | .00 |
| 4..... | 38 | 22 | .03 snow |
| 5..... | 35 | 13 | .13 snow |

Average—Maximum, 31.4 degrees; minimum, 11 degrees; total precipitation, 0.32 of an inch.

| Date | Max. | Min. | Prec. |
|---------|------|------|---------|
| 27..... | 27 | 4 | .00 |
| 28..... | 26 | 15 | .00 |
| 1..... | 18 | 2 | .00 |
| 2..... | 19 | 2 | T. snow |
| 3..... | 23 | 13 | .10 |
| 4..... | 24 | 9 | .00 |
| 5..... | 24 | 5 | .00 |

Average—Maximum, 22.6 degrees; minimum, 7.1 degrees; total precipitation, 0.10 of an inch.

The mean temperature for the month just closed, 23.8 degrees, was 2.1 degrees below normal. Zero or lower was recorded on six dates, the minimum for the month and winter occurred on the 5th with 8 degrees below. The maximum, 63 degrees on the 19th, an unusually high monthly range of 71 degrees. The total precipitation, 1.89, was 0.23 of an inch below the February average. Excess since Jan. 1st, 0.16 of an inch. Total snowfall, 9.5 inches. 11 clear, 4 partly cloudy and 13 cloudy days. The mean for the past week, 21.2 degrees, was 16.1 degrees below normal, and 6.3 degrees warmer than the same week 1912. Rain or snow fell on six days. Wintry conditions continue at the close of the week, with 2.5 inches of snow on the ground.

E. O. WELCH, Observer.

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TO ATTEND OUR

Easter Opening and Fashion Show

Beginning To-day---Saturday, March 8th, 1913

At which time we shall have on exhibition all the newest fashions in Ready-to-Wear Apparel for Men and Boys

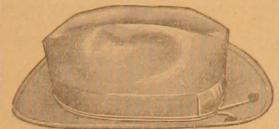
You may not be ready to buy your spring and summer goods for some time yet, but you surely are ready right now to see and learn what the new styles are.

We take particular pleasure here in showing the new goods to early lookers, for we realize that the person who takes the pains to investigate the new styles early is the very



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Stylish New Spring Hats

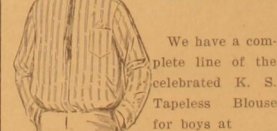


The season's smartest styles for the young fellows, and modest ones for the older ones.

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

person whose trade we want to get And so you will find us especially anxious just now to put before your eyes---if you will come---the goods that will please you, styles and patterns so charming and values so unmistakably out-of-the ordinary that, later on, when you are ready to buy, you will remember the good things you have seen at this store and come in here to buy them.

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Men's nobby Spring Oxfords in new lasts that combine comfort and style perfectly.

Tans and blacks at, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00

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