

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 \$137,807,795, an increase of 71.3 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, 48.8 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.

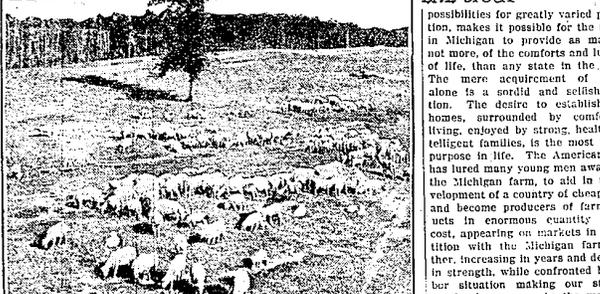
Horses.
In 1910 there were 610,023 horses and colts on Michigan farms, valued at \$71,312,474. Horses were reared on 43 per cent of the farms in the state, but only 15.6 per cent reported colts foaled in 1909, despite the fact that horses are both scarce and high priced. There is no reason why a farm man, 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 admirably 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. States and male colts are reported from 1,865 Michigan farms, to the number of 3,700, worth \$493,825.

Beef and Dairy Cattle.
Cattle number: 1,977,325 head, valued at \$40,580,215, are reported on 155,081 farms or 83.4 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 767,983 dairy cows, worth \$29,312,252. During this year the dairy products of Michigan farms, not including milk and cream for home use, was \$26,757,538, 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 the use of modern 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 un reclaimed 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 \$11,188,076. These animals were not all of the best type, as the classification contained both males and a 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 nearly 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 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 in Michigan at early dates. Devons in 1840, Shortorns, 1845; Galloways, 1854; Herefords, 1864, and Aberdeen Angus in 1884. Devons, though numerous at first, have practically disappeared. The production of beef flourished in Michigan almost up to the 90's, when the abundance of crop products of the West became a serious competitor. Beef cattle were introduced in Michigan in 1840, and by 1850 the industry had become well established. During the interval which elapsed in the transition from beef to dairy production,



CONTRADICTORY IDEAL FOR LIVE STOCK



SHEEP BEAR IN SUDDENLY 'WASTED' LANDS

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 of stimulating dairy production, while the best growing business has received little or no attention. The opportunities for producing beef, mutton and wool by grazing on the numerous 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 \$3,755,042. It may be difficult for this state, except for the southerly portion, to compete with the older settled portions of the state, despite the large use of western feeding stocks in our fattening pens. Considering the total acreage 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.

Sheep and lambs in 1910 numbered 2,306,476 head, valued at \$9,545,585, but were reported on only 26.6 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 sheep breeding operations in the entire 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 settled portions of the state, despite the large use of western feeding stocks in our fattening pens. Considering the total acreage 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.

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 on Michigan 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 1910, including chickens, turkeys and guinea fowls, was 12,777,337, valued at \$4,915,181. The net production for 1909 was 29,516,351 dozens, worth \$11,934,799. 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 \$448,464. In 1909 Michigan produced 2,507,810 pounds of honey and 28,254 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 tables give the relative position of Michigan among other states regarding both numbers and valuations of Michigan's live stock.

| | Ranking | Value |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Horses on Michigan farms—4 | 12 | 71,312,474 |
| Cattle.....15 | 11 | 40,580,215 |
| Dairy cows.....19 | 12 | 29,312,252 |
| Swine.....10 | 13 | 3,755,042 |
| Sheep.....8 | 8 | 9,545,585 |
| Poultry.....9 | 9 | 5,610,958 |
| Bees (colonies).....13 | 5 | 448,464 |

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.....100,237 | 10,250 | 210,000 |
| Mules.....700 | 10,500 | 10,500 |
| Asses and burros.....6,483 | 20,231 | 20,231 |
| Goats.....2,116 | 6,125 | 6,125 |
| Swine.....11,984 | 11,984 | 11,984 |
| Total..... | 121,700 | 179,000 |

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 manifested 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 crop 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.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 26

OBEDIENCE AND KINGSHIP (REVIEW)

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 72.
GOLDEN TEXT—The king shall joy in thy strength, Lord; and in thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice. Ps. 72:1.

The subject assigned for this review lesson is quality or virtue passed by any king is to be obedient. The servant who truly serves is obedient. The motto of the king of England is "Ich dien"—I serve.

Charles E. Lee once said that for him the greatest word in the English language is the word "obey." We read of our master that he "learned obedience by the things he suffered" (Heb. 5:8) and he taught that "if ye love me, keep (obey) my commandments" (John 14:15).

The lessons for the past quarter cover an approximate period of 235 years beginning probably B. C. 1024 (Becher). In that there are presented nine rulers; David, Solomon, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Aza, Ahab and Jezebel from within, and two from without Israel, the Queen of Sheba and also five prophets mentioned, Nathan, Ahiah, Azariah, Obed and Elijah. It might be well for teachers to distribute blank pieces of paper and ask the scholars to write a brief account of the character of each regarding these rulers, also of Nathan and Elijah, though the last will more properly come later as there are yet several lessons about that great prophet. These kings can be classified as good and bad, though the greatest of them all (David) suffered a most terrible fall. From these lessons the great facts of sin, grace, prayer, the word of God, faith, salvation and unbelief are all to be emphasized.

For the older classes a most interesting study can be made of the development of God's people materially and the religious development also as well as a study of the causes for the division of the kingdom.

The tendency in both kingdoms was downward towards the destruction of the northern one and the captivity and impoverishment of the southern. A good method of review would be to take up each of the different characters and give a summary of his life and of its effect upon the nation. It will be profitable to answer such questions as: What do the events of the past quarter teach us about the character of God? What great teachings have we had presented on the subject of prayer? What peculiar manifestations have been seen in the development of sin? In this quarter's lessons what emphasis has been made relative to the word of God? What moral duties and even duties in California are emphasized? If a good crayon artist is available prepare on the blackboard 12 circles, five above, five below, and one at each end of a rectangle. In this last place use the Golden Text for the day and in each of the circles, beginning in the upper left hand corner, either a sketch or some other suggestion of each of the several lessons.

Another suggestion for use upon the blackboard would be to draw the panels or columns on either end of the board and connect the tops by an arch. Divide the arch into five divisions and in the top, the keystone of the arch place the name of King Aza, and in the left, Abshalom and Aodniah, and in the right Elijah and Ahab. On the left panel write "The Word of God" and on its capstone "David." On the right panel write, "Obedience" and on the capstone, "Solomon." Then underneath the arch and between the panels first the names of the remaining chief characters belonging to Israel, and below, but separate, those from without whom help has been considered during the past quarter. This arrangement of names might be so made as to call attention to the separated kingdoms of Israel and Judah, giving the aid for many of the characters affecting the kingdom before its dissolution.

Again the board may be ruled into two columns, one to contain the names of the "chief persons," and the other the names of the "characters" to lessons they will be about as follows: Chief persons 1, David, Joab, Abshalom, Absalom, 2, David, Bathsheba, Zadok, Nathan, Solomon, Aodniah, 3, Rehoboam, 4, Rehoboam, 5, Rehoboam, 6, Rehoboam, 7, Jeroboam; 8, Azariah, Aza; 9, Elijah, Ahab and the widow of Zarephath; 10, Elijah and prophets of Baal; 11, Elijah; 12, God; 13, Bechabad, Ahab, young man.

Chief Facts—1, failure; 2, sinning; 3, check; 4, prayer; 5, wisdom, 6, division; 7, sin; 8, reform; 9, providence; 10, testing; 11, discouragement; 12, deliverance. Thus by careful and prayerful preparation a review of each lesson can briefly but profitably be presented.

The materials for a successful review along any of the lines suggested will demand careful preparation on the part of the teacher, but will be well worth while in fixing the chief facts in the pupils' mind while it also will get the word of God into their hearts.

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Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



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A Michigan Case

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