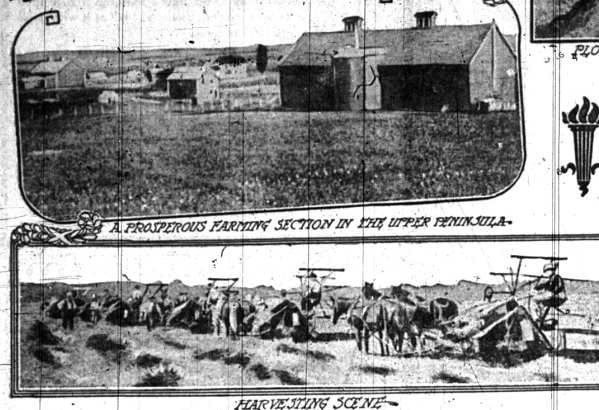


# AGRICULTURE

By R. A. SHAW, DEAN OF AGRICULTURE, M.A.C.



From "Michigan—the Land of Plenty." THE following data has been prepared with the view of furnishing information in concise form relating to the agriculture of Michigan, which is but one of five great industries in the state.

**HARVESTING SCENE**  
The data presented, except where otherwise indicated, has been procured from the report of the thirteenth census of the United States for the years 1909 and 1910. Comparatively few people have access to the census reports, which contain a mass of detailed data, that their common use for reference by individual citizens is not possible.

**Michigan Farms and Farm Property.**  
The following data, procured from the last United States census report, gives the values of Michigan farms and farm property in 1910, viz:

The agriculture of Michigan is notable because of its enormous annual production and the unvaried diversity of its products. This industry might well be divided into two groups, viz., agriculture and horticulture, because of the prominence of the latter. The following ratings in agricultural production for the year 1909 have been computed from the thirteenth census report, viz:

**Number of Farms.**  
In 1910 there were 296,950 farms in Michigan, varying in size from 2 acres to 4,000 acres and over. There were 1880 the number of farms increased at the rate of 3.997 per cent. while from this time on to 1910, the increase dropped to 2.463 per cent. During the ten years preceding 1910 the annual increase amounted to .370 farms only. The total acreage of farm land improved has risen but slightly since 1900.

**Average Acreage per Farm.**  
The average acreage of Michigan farms decreased from 12.84 acres in 1850 to 85.8 acres in 1910, increasing by 1910 to 91.5 acres. The various sizes of Michigan farms are distributed as approximately as follows, viz: 20 acres and under, 7.1 per cent; 20 to 49 acres and under 25 per cent; 50 to 99 acres and under 35 per cent; 100 to 149 acres, 25 per cent; 150 to 199 acres, 25 per cent; 200 to 249 acres, 25 per cent; 250 to 299 acres, 25 per cent; 300 to 349 acres, 25 per cent; 350 to 399 acres, 25 per cent; 400 to 449 acres, 25 per cent; 450 to 499 acres, 25 per cent; 500 to 549 acres, 25 per cent; 550 to 599 acres, 25 per cent; 600 to 649 acres, 25 per cent; 650 to 699 acres, 25 per cent; 700 to 749 acres, 25 per cent; 750 to 799 acres, 25 per cent; 800 to 849 acres, 25 per cent; 850 to 899 acres, 25 per cent; 900 to 949 acres, 25 per cent; 950 to 999 acres, 25 per cent; 1,000 to 1,499 acres, 25 per cent; 1,500 to 1,999 acres, 25 per cent; 2,000 to 2,499 acres, 25 per cent; 2,500 to 2,999 acres, 25 per cent; 3,000 to 3,499 acres, 25 per cent; 3,500 to 3,999 acres, 25 per cent; 4,000 to 4,499 acres, 25 per cent; 4,500 to 4,999 acres, 25 per cent; 5,000 to 5,499 acres, 25 per cent; 5,500 to 5,999 acres, 25 per cent; 6,000 to 6,499 acres, 25 per cent; 6,500 to 6,999 acres, 25 per cent; 7,000 to 7,499 acres, 25 per cent; 7,500 to 7,999 acres, 25 per cent; 8,000 to 8,499 acres, 25 per cent; 8,500 to 8,999 acres, 25 per cent; 9,000 to 9,499 acres, 25 per cent; 9,500 to 9,999 acres, 25 per cent; 10,000 and over, 25 per cent.

**Value of Farm Property.**  
The value of Michigan farm property in 1910 was \$1,188,858,739, an increase of 18.1 per cent over the value in 1900. The value of the improved land in Michigan in 1910 was \$1,188,858,739, an increase of 18.1 per cent over the value in 1900. The value of the improved land in Michigan in 1910 was \$1,188,858,739, an increase of 18.1 per cent over the value in 1900.

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## PROBLEM OF JELLY MAKING

Something Which Interests Every Housewife and Yet Seems Not to Be Particularly Overlooked

Although there are many housewives who can make the most delicious jelly it is probably true that the majority cannot tell just why jelly "jells."

Jelly-making as practiced in the home is an art founded upon scientific principles and consists in so controlling conditions with sugar and boiling that the mixture sets.

Jelly "jells" because of the presence of a substance called pectin, which may not be present in the fruit juice but becomes present after boiling.

The correct amount of pectin in the juice varies from 1:1 to 1:1 by volume. Currants and partially ripened grapes should have 1 and raspberries, apples and cranberries should have 1 1/2.

These juices which require the most sugar used to be boiled only from eight to ten minutes, the others from twenty to thirty minutes.

The much reported statement that jelly cannot be made from "beet sugar" is not true. Beet "beet sugar" and "cane-sugar" often come from the same bin, the coarse crystals being labeled the former and the fine crystals the latter.

Household Hints  
To remove ink spots from marble, mix water with spirits of turpentine and lemon juice, wet the spots and in a few minutes rub with a soft cloth and then wash.

To clean nickel silver ornaments, wash in a solution of ammonia and rub the article.

To clean rainbow spots on a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which a few drops of ammonia are added, is a plain liquid.

To clean black silk, sponge with household ammonia and press while damp on the wrong side of the goods.

## GOOD POINTS IN MAKE-UP OF BROOD SOW

Feeding, But Not Fattening.

By H. M. COTTRELL.  
A young sow should be selected whose mother and grandmother are both of more good pigs than of heavy milkers and quiet, good mothers. The strain should be suitably diversified to thrive on pasture.

The young sow should be thick, deep and leathy and should have a broad, flat head with a prominent jaw. The sow pig intended for a brooder should be pushed for the first year and given feeds that will make rapid growth, but that will not fatten. Such feeds as hay, alfalfa or clover hay, or milk, and moderate quantities of grain, such as wheat, peas, barley, milo maize, and shorts.

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Desirable Pigs, Lambs, Calves and Colts Should Receive Beat of Attention.  
The importance of saving all of the breeding animals that would make desirable sire and dam pairs will certainly be apparent to those who think of the subject seriously.

For Young Housekeepers.  
If your white enamel furniture becomes soiled by greasy spots, it can be quickly and satisfactorily cleaned and restored thus: Melt one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda in one quart of boiling water.

Sheep Parasites Are Troublesome  
Sorcery, Anthrax and Rabies Will Usually Be Found Suffering With Worms.  
Next to dogs internal parasites are the greatest detriment to the farm sheep business.

Ventilation and Light in Stables  
Fifth and Darkness Almost Invariably Go Together—Put in More Windows.  
Provide plenty of light. A dark stable is an abomination, regardless of what kind of stock it contains.

Young Pigs Need a Growing Ration  
Feeding Must Be Tempered With Judgment—Avoid Too Much Fattening Materials.  
The boy or girl of the future to pork production as a business proposition and by using hogs merely as a source of meat for the household.

Visit Sheepfold During the Night  
No Better Way of Judging Needs of Animals—Do Not Let Dogs Bother the Lambs.  
Did you ever go to your sheepfold at night? If not, you have missed one of the best ways of knowing what your sheep are doing.

Summer Pruning  
It pays to summer prune your fruit trees. Rub off superfluous fruit. Thin them out where they are crowded together.