

Dry Cow Is Not Taking Holiday

Animal Needs Adequate Ration During Period In Which She Is Meeting Demands Of Developing Calf

Importance of providing an adequate ration for dry cows is highlighted in a current veterinary bulletin.

must meet the demands of a development calf, re-stock her own depleted reserves of minerals and vitamins, and regenerate the mammary tissue which is beginning to secrete colostrum. To do this, she must have a ration that is easily digested, well supplied with minerals and vitamins, and not too rich in protein. The major part of the ration should be high-quality roughage, not dry pasture or poor hay. Penalties of failing to feed dry cows adequately are difficult calving, weak calves, delayed breeding, low production, and reduced resistance to infectious diseases.

Even higher feeding standards are necessary for first-calf heifers, the bulletin advises. Heifers bred when they weigh 750 pounds and then fed to weigh 1,200 pounds at calving time will produce an excellent flow of milk at a profit, and they will live in health for more years than heifers which are required to reproduce before they are fully developed or which are not fed to proper weight. Severe infections, including bovine mastitis, readily develop in udders that have open cuts or are otherwise injured.

Pigs Profitable If Care Is Used

A Good Sow Will Farrow Big Healthy Litter If The Right Precautions Are Taken

The first and most important requirement for profitable pork production is a big litter of good healthy worm free pigs. You not only want a big litter farrowed but you want a big litter raised. If you don't have that, you already have two strikes against you before you get started. For profitable pork production, you should have a good brood sow that will be a good mother, farrow big litters, have good milking qualities and is alert and active to avoid crushing the baby pigs.

Never allow the sow to farrow in the old hog lot. A day or two before she farrows, wash the sow good and put her in a lot that has had at least one crop grown since pigs have run in the lot. Provide for her plenty of fresh water and a farrowing house. Make her as comfortable as possible. The sow should be fed lightly and gradually put back on full feed.

The pigs should be fed through a self-feeder and should be weaned at eight weeks old. Remember that the earlier you put these pigs on the market at top weights, the more profit there is in the feed and pigs.

Tractor With Proper Equipment Will Help Solve Feed Price Problem

Keeping extra hores and mules on Columbus County farms may prove to be an expensive luxury, this year. County Agent Charles D. Raper figures it costs twice as much to feed a horse or mule as it did before the war. A work animal will eat about 30 bushels of corn and two tons of hays a year.

After buying a tractor it would be good management to sell off some of the horses and mules on the farm. Very likely, the feed, labor and pasture needed for the surplus horses and mules could be used with profit to feed cattle or hogs.

There are approximately 500 or more tractors now on Columbus County farms. Proper equipment

to use these tractors fully would relieve some of the mules now being kept to cultivate the crops after the land is prepared by the tractor. Columbus County farmers owning tractors should check with their implement dealers for the needed equipment to put that tractor to more efficient use.

Mr. Raper said he saw a farmer the other day with a tractor, plow and combine. This was about a \$3,000 investment and he still had to keep his workstock to do the farmwork. With proper equipment to prepare the land cultivate the crop one-half or more of his workstock could be disposed of.

Winter Grazing Crop Saves Feed

One Acre Should Supply Hogs From November To June

Small acreage of winter grazing crops saved a number of farmers considerable feed during the winter of 1943. They needed the grazing crops during the early fall and fertilized them well. The thick sod furnished needed green, protected the soil when wet, and saved both grain and protein feeds.

One acre of winter grazing, planted about the middle of September and fertilized with 400 pounds of 5-10-5 or 5-7-5 fertilizer, should supply ample green grazing for the hogs from the last of November until June. An acre should graze 3 to 5 brood sows or 10 to 20 shoats during the winter and spring, or 1 to 2 cows or calves, thus cutting down the amount of other feeds required. Either of the following mixtures should be seeded broadcast about the 15th of September and fertilized as mentioned above.

A. 30 pounds of rye grass and 15 pounds of crimson clover per acre.
B. 2 bushels of barley, 2 bushels of wheat and 2 bushels of oats.
C. 20 pounds of ryegrass, 3 bushels of small grains and 10 pounds of crimson clover per acre.

Make the grazing crop good. An acre or two of thick sod will furnish more winter grazing than several acres of thinly seeded grazing crops.

A good mineral mixture should be available to all hogs at all times. Do not overlook its importance as a supplement feed. The hogs need minerals to strengthen their bones and it helps prevent digestive troubles. Hogs in soybean or peanut fields seldom have digestive troubles if they receive all the mineral mixture they want and plenty of

Cotton Acreage Shows Decrease

Better Management And Higher Yield Enables Farmers To Reduce The Amount Of Land Used For Growing Of Plant

Cotton farmers of the South through better management and higher yields, have been able to reduce their cotton acreage sharply during the past 10 years, says, C. Brice Ratchford, in charge of farm management for State College Extension Service.

A 39.3 per cent decrease in North Carolina has been noted. In North Carolina, Mr. Ratchford pointed out, all counties have shown a reduction in cotton acreage, with some counties noting very sharp decreases.

Through better use of land and better cultural practices, growers have been able to increase their yields per acre. Therefore, Mr. Ratchford asserted, total production of cotton has not decreased nearly so much as total acreage.

green feed. A satisfactory mineral mixture can be made by mixing together one gallon of ground limestone, 1 gallon of wood ashes and 1 quart of salt. Efficient pork production during 1945 will depend largely upon the use of good temporary pasture. Of course, the use of a good purebred herd boar, proper feeding and other good management practices should not be neglected.

Shocking but true, because of every 10 pigs farrowed in United States never get to ket.

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Cost Of Keeping Extra Mules And Horses Increases

Tractor With Proper Equipment Will Help Solve Feed Price Problem

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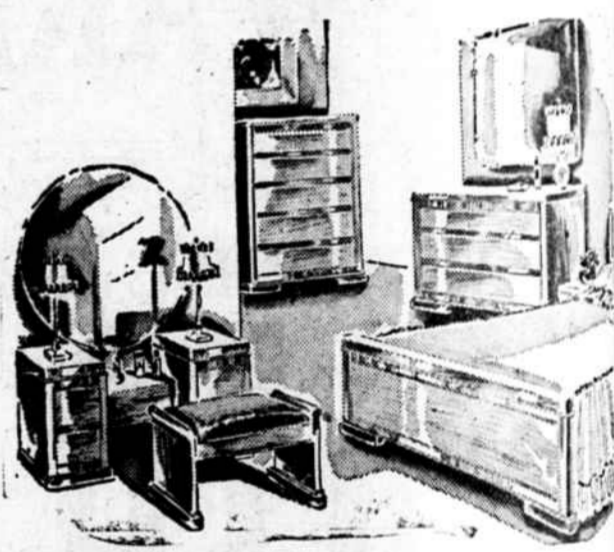
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