Lime, Phosphate And Beef Cattle

By T. W. FERGUSON

Lime. Phosphate and beef cattle or livestock of some kind are certainly a good combination for a permanent system of agriculture. This combination should therefore contribute largely to a system of successful farming as far as production is concerned. The problem of marketing our products after they have been produced in the most economical manner constitutes an enormous problem in itself. It is a consoling fact to know that much is being done in the state and throughout the nation in a better marketing system for farm products. It is our task to discuss for a few minutes the great problem economical production.

Our soil in this particular locality east and south of the Blue Ridge has been deficient in lime and phosphate for many years perhaps seventy-five years more. This condition is partially due to our geographical location. The territory west of the Ridge has always had a greater lime content possibly due to the fact that it is a northern exposure and not subject so much to the scorching sun which is more or less common to our section with a southern exposure. Our impoverished condition in soil as well as in many other respects in this section is due mainly to our methods of farming rather than to geographical location. It is our observation that almost any section can be made into a good farming area if the proper meth-think, but they make it possible ods are practiced.

Until the Soil Conservation Service was instituted a few years ago the majority of our farmers were miners of the soil instead of ter, thus indirectly eliminating farmers. They used a one armed system of farming, employing spending all or most of his prof either a one crop system like corn or tobacco, or if they used more than one crop they were of the soil depleting type using no legumes or soil crops or livestock to consume their feed. Furthermore they did not terrace their lands. Consequently with their one armed system of farming together with no provision for confarmer not only of this section to such an extent that they should but throughout the country woke up to a grim realization of the fact that most of the fertility of his soil had been depleted or leached away down the muddy cause such a system is not in ac-

to an ocean bed. Some of this agriculture and is leached away soll has been recovered by the shrewd business of the commercial fertilizer companies in eastern Carolina and shipped back to us at enormous prices as a filler in their deplorable situation of the farmer has been offset by the wonderful work of the Soil Conservation service and its agencies, the government extension service and county agents working cooperatively with farmers themselves.

It is, however, the age old story of locking the stail after horse has been stolen, or is water all gone over the dam never to be retrieved. We'can build only on what we have left and with what nature has so wonderthat they are indispensable eleonly enable the farmer to grow tle the milk production is much cial fertilizers. better and in beef animals they are conducive to a bigger bone animal and a far better quality of meat. We would not say that they take the place of Commercial to grow the legumes more successfully and more abundantly which supply the soil with nitrogen, humus and vegetable matthe necessity of the farmer

it in high priced fertilizers. The farmer has been more or less a slave to Commercial Fertilizers for many years and which they have enabled him to grow better crops and larger yields, such practices have and are proving very expensive ways to grow crops. The cotton and Tobacco farmers have in particular been g and holding the soil, the slaves to Commercial Fertilizers be called manufacturers of these crops by a chemical process. They really should be classed as Manufacturers instead of farmers, bemountain and piedmont streams cord with a permanent system of

prove a detriment to the industry. We would not go so far as to advocate a total elimination of commercial fertilizers in cotton and tobacco culture, but for such crops as wheat, corn and oats and product. As stated much of this other crops adapted to this areawe do believe it is entirely possible and practical for the farmer to grow to a state of indepen dence of commercial fertilizers and when this goal is reached the hard earned money invested in fertilizers may be directed more lucrative channels.

When a farmer uses commercial fertilizers continually over a period of years he treats his soil more like a dope fiend. When the soil gets used to the quick acting elements in fertilizers it is fully blessed us in a fine southern absolutely necessary to continue climate and a red subsoil rich in to supply these elements in this potash which is capable of rapid way or the crops will pine away improvement by using proper and produce but little. The plants methods. Some farmers have been are pompered and petted like hot using lime for many years but not house plants. We therefore hold i until recently has Wilkes and ad- that it is entirely possible for the joining counites used these very farmer to eliminate commercially important soil building elements fertilizers entirely, unless it is in in an extensive way. Our person- the form of fertilizers containing al experience and observations are potash. Legumes certainly furnish nitrogen, and vegetable matments in building a permanent ter, barn yard manures furnish agriculture. We cannot grow le- ammonia and humus, and our red gumes and the various soil build- subsoils furnish at least a fair ing crops without them. They not portion of potash and I understand there are some plants that legumes more successfully, but if grown will furnish potash, but they aid very materially in grow- it would probably come in a more ing better livestock. In dairy cat- expensive way than in commer-

In conclusion, it is highly important that we first terrace our lands, using lime and phosphate to grow legumes and livestock and this system will eventually Fertilizers as many farmers build our soils to such a condition that it will be unnecessary to spend the most of the farmers profit in purchasing high priced commercial fertilizers.

We can therefore highly recommend the use of lime and phosphate and livestock of some kind. Personally I have been growing beef cattle for many years, but have no complaint of the farmer who prefers dairying. I have always been too lazy to milk and prefer to let my calves do that. Beef production for this section has its advantage over dairying. It takes less expensive equipment, a cheap shed is adequate for keeping beef cattle and you are independent of a local market for sales more or less, whereas the dairyman must have expensive equipment in the form of buildings, concrete floors, milk machinery, etc., and he is subject to a strict government inspection

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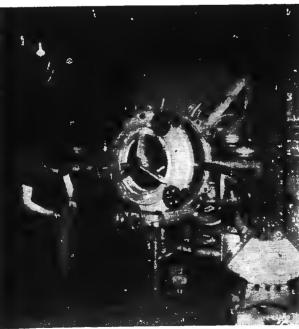
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