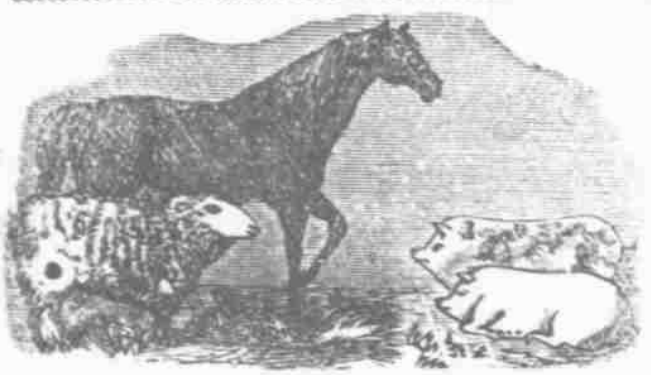


LIVE STOCK



STOCK-RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

No Section of Our Great Country is Better Adapted to this Industry - No Business, Intelligently Followed, is Productive of More Genuine Returns.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer. All of that great region of country lying south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers is most admirably adapted to stock raising. This section comprises the great States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky.

It does not require very much capital to engage in stock raising in a small way. If every farmer would begin by adding a cow, a sheep and a hog each year to his stock, he would find in a very few years a marvelous growth of his available assets.

Estimated number of farms in the following States would be: Virginia 139,000; North Carolina 180,000; South Carolina 118,000; Georgia 174,000; Tennessee 180,000; Alabama 160,000; Mississippi 147,000; Florida 35,000; Kentucky 180,000.

Total 1,313,000. This would mean an increase in live stock of nearly 4,000,000 animals in a single year, which at a low estimate would be worth over \$20,000,000.

Again, one may just as well raise good stock as poor. It costs no more time or money, and it pays to have the best, and so all successful stock raisers will be satisfied with nothing else.

Diversified farming calls for a higher order of intelligence, and so it follows that it is not only more profitable as a business venture, but a very active agent of a higher order of civilization.

This subject is already commanding a great deal of attention in the South, and good results are being shown in many localities. But there is room and opportunity for a great deal more to be done in this direction, and now is the time to do it.

Some months ago we directed a commission to the young men of the South, calling their attention to the possibilities which surround them. We hope they will become interested in this subject. Do you want further in-

formation on this subject of stock raising? If so, watch the columns of your papers, read the agricultural and stock raising journals, obtain the publications issued by your State boards of agriculture, and we are sure you will find reward for the time taken in investigating the question.

GOOD BRED STOCK VS. SCRUB STOCK.

The following, quoted from Mr. G. W. Koener's article, ought to be impressed on the mind of every farmer in the South: "It costs about as much to raise a scrub that will sell for \$30 to \$35 as it does a good grade Shorthorn or Aberdeen Angus that will bring \$50 to \$60, and the same difference in stockers."

This refers to cattle only. How startling would the figures be if the loss from raising inferior hogs and sheep was added. It is very evident Mr. Koener would have well bred stock. Those who have tried only scrub cattle, razor back hogs and bare bellied sheep, and failed to find stock raising profitable, should not conclude that stock does not pay, for, friends, there is a great difference between well bred animals and the degenerate stock that predominates in this part of the country.

It is interesting and surprising to observe the difference in the natural propensities of common and well bred stock. The former usually have the faculty only of living, while the latter seem to live that they may serve man's needs. Careful selection and special breeding have done this, and it is equally clearly to be seen in cattle, sheep and hogs.

At this time, I mean to speak more particularly of hogs, and give a little recent experience with them. Last summer a large litter of pigs came into our possession, whose appearance suggested that they might not be many removes from the South American peccary, yet they were somewhat of an improvement on some of the non-descripts that one occasionally meets with in these parts.

They all had the same chance of feeding and growing until they were killed in February, when the well bred hogs averaged nearly 175 pounds per head; the common ones less than 100 pounds. If they had represented nothing instead of \$15, which we allowed for them, and we had shot them the day they came on the farm, we would have been money in pocket.

Late last fall we got hold of another lot of a little better strain. Two litters of pigs of our own breeding, the result of a cross between the Chester Whites and Poland Chinas, and of the same age, have been fed along with this last acquisition, or at least have been allowed to feed themselves on artichokes most of the winter and up to this writing, April 20th. One would suppose that the lot not far removed from the kind that for many generations back has had to depend for its living mostly on its capacity for rustling, would, under these circumstances, have done the best, but the well bred pigs took the lead from the start, and are so far ahead now that they are beyond comparison.

Why people continue to raise pigs from razor back boars is a puzzle, when, at very small expense for a good boar, and in so short a time, a good strain of hogs can be had, even when very common sows are used to start with. -A. R. Bellwood, in South ern Planter.

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THE POULTRY YARD.

RUNNING INCUBATORS.

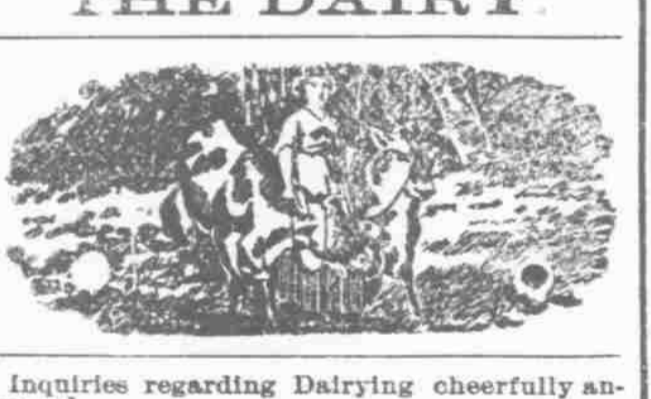
Several years ago incubator manufacturers claimed that a child could run their machines, but to day only few make such assertions. Incubators are steady old horses, but they haven't any brains. The more brains we put into the running of a machine the better it will be.

Every machine is more or less susceptible to variations of temperature, therefore the first consideration is where to place them. A dry cellar is a good place. There the temperature usually varies very little during day or night. Then, again, the room must be dry and well ventilated, and yet the machine must not set where there is a draught, or where the sun will shine on it.

The first consideration in running an incubator is to get up the heat. The lamps should be started three days (a week if you are a new hand at it) before the eggs are put in. Heat it up to 103 F., and then if the regulator is working steadily the eggs can be put in. Do not change the regulator, but let the heat gradually work up, which will take 24 hours or longer.

As a usual thing, it is best not to use any moisture until the 18th day, when a little is added. The warmer the weather the less moisture should be used. The eggs should be carefully tested on the sixth day and the bulb of the thermometer should rest on or between two fertile eggs with the scale raised about 45 F., so it can be seen through the glass doors. The temperature can vary between 100 F. and 104 F., but the more even the temperature the better the hatch.

THE DAIRY.



Inquiries regarding Dairying cheerfully answered. Mr. W. M. Dulin, of Statesville, N. C., writing in the Practical Farmer, says:

"We use a separator run by hand. We handle the milk from 14 cows, and could handle it from 30 or 40, as it would only take a little more time. The advantages of using a separator over any other system of setting milk in either deep or shallow pans is that there is little room for comparison. The great saving of labor, the increased amount of butter made, its superior quality and flavor, and having the skim milk sweet and warm to feed to calves and pigs. Our machine practically takes all the cream out, leaving barely a trace of it when running all right. Another advantage is that it takes impurities out of the milk and cream that can not be taken out in any other way that I know of. This is the greatest advantage of all, from a sanitary point of view. The repairs on our machine have amounted to about \$10 per annum, which is pretty heavy. But I do not think it will be so much in the future, as a great part was due to careless running. We have never

Deafness cannot be cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

used any other make. We take care down every morning, wash and scald the various parts that come in contact with the milk, and let them lie in the air and sunshine during the day. I would not think of running a butter dairy without a separator even from 5 cows, as the saving of butter will pay the cost of the machine. I consider that ours paid for itself the first year in labor and butter saved over the old process."

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

It is noticeable that in every community, says The Practical Dairyman, in which the dairy is well developed, there is a high degree of prosperity and refinement. The influence of the business is uplifting. It requires intelligence and a wide study to make the business a success, and all this is on the line of refinement. It demands gentleness of disposition. No rough, brutal man can achieve success in the dairy. He must be kind, and if not naturally so he must cultivate the spirit of kindness.

Then there must be cleanliness, not only about the premises, but about the person. An Indiana dairyman who has a covered barnyard, was asked at an institute if he was satisfied with that way of keeping manure. "Why," said he, "I do not have a covered barnyard for the purpose of keeping manure. All the manure is hauled out as soon as made, in order to keep the yard clean. I constructed a cover over the yard for the comfort of my cows. There was a whole volume of dairy instruction in those few words. The watchfulness to preserve cleanliness to the cows are the corner stones to successful dairying. Nobody can expect to go into dairying with careless, slovenly methods, and make anything of it. It is difficult, at best, to keep milk entirely pure, for it absorbs the slightest odor that touches it; and to keep it as pure as possible, it should be removed from the stables or yard the very instant that it is drawn.

We can, however, prevent particles of dirt from getting into the milk. We can do this by cleanliness of person and by having the cow clean. Some seem to think that the strainer will remove the effect of dirt in the milk. It may remove the dirt, but it cannot remove the taint which the dirt leaves. The business is a clean one, or it is a losing enterprise. It is elevating, or it is not well managed.

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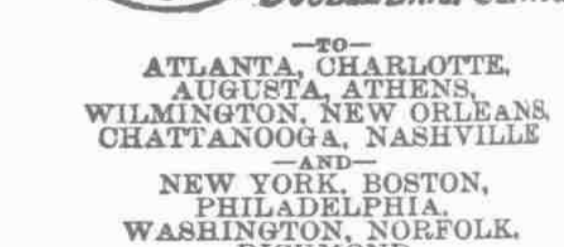
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