LIVE STOCK



STOCK-RAISING IN THE SOUTH

No Section of Cur Great County is Better Adapted to this Industry - No Busi ness, Intelligently Followed, is Productive of More Cenuine 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. This is a domain imperial in extent, in (xhaustible in material riches, and as fertile in soil as it is general in climate. Under proper conditions this section ought to be what nature intended it should be, the richest and most prosperous section of the United States, and if the move ment now in progress is carefully followed to its logical conclusion, the statement made above will cease to be a "glittering generality" and become a tangible and practical reality. Gen erally speaking the Southern farmer has heretofore devoted himself largely to the raising of cotton and tobacco. and while these staple products generally find a ready market, they do not, unfortunately for the farmer and planter, command such prices as are remunerative to the producer. Both of these crops are more or less exhaustive of the soil, and this is more particularly true when there is no rotation of crops. This has been proven over and over again by the wheat farmers of the West who have found wheat growing a profitless industry and have been compelled to change their system of farming, and it will be found true in every section. The South has tens of millions of acres of land especially adapted to stock raising. The land is well supplied with water-an indispensable adjunct to stock raising; the soil is productive and all kinds of nu tritious grasses grow luxuriantly, while the short, or in many sections the ab sence of anything like, winter, makes an ideal climate and conditions for the well being of all kinds of stock every month in the year, Besides, stockraising does not impoverish the land, but on the contrary enriches the soil, and puts it in such a condition that better crops can be grown, whenever it may seem desirable to crop the soil formerly used as a stock range.

It does not require very much cap ital 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, which had been acquired with a little labor and at a small outlay to himself. To put this proposition in figures it looks as follows:

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
Miseissippi	147 000
Florida	35 000
Kentucky	180,000
m-t-1	040.000
Total	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. The increase of these animals, at a normal rate, would be very rapid and would soon reach tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars per year, and would greatly add to the prosperity of mil lions of homes.

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 profi able as a business venture, but a very active agent of a higher order of civilization. This means better living with all that the word implies, and this is desired by progressive people everywhere.

This subject is already commanding a great deal of attention in the South, and goods 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. All who engage in stock-raising will find it a paying in

vestment. Some months ago we directed a com munication 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 | mention this paper.

formation on this subject of stock rais ing? If so, watch the columns of your papers, read the agricultural and stock raising journals, obtain the pub lications issued by your State boards of agriculture, and we are sure you facturers claimed that a child could will find reward for the time taken in investigating the question. Should few make such assertions. Incubayou not be convinced that there is money in stock-raising in the South and want further light on the subject, write the undersigned. We are interested in seeing this great field of suc cessful enterprise developed, and will do require that little just at the right be glad to render information, or place cur correspondents in the way of securing the experience of authorities on ing and the last thing at night. M. V. RICHARDS. the subject. Industrial Agent Southern Railway.

GOOD BRED STOCK VS. SCRUB STCCK.

The following, quoted from Mr. G. W. Koiner's article, cught 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 dces a good grade Shorthorn or Aberdeen Angus that will bring \$50 to \$60. and the same difference in stockers. A report from West Virginia says, that State is losing \$2,000,000 a year by not improving her beef cattle. It this is true, how much more is Vir ginia losing by using the pennyroyal bull scrub for breeding purposes!"

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. Koiner would have well bred stock. Those who have tried only scrub cat tle, 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 try, and that has led the people to believe, and often very properly, that the less stock they have the better. We have had some good stock and a lot of inferior grades down nearly to the lowest-the latter pressed on us by debtors in lieu of money. I of en think that if they had kept better stock, per haps they would not have needed to dispose of it in this way.

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 zed breeding have done this, and it is qually clearly to be seen in cattle. sneep 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 sug removes from the South American (Glendola, N J) in the Enitomiat, peccary, yet they were somewhat of an improvement on some of the non de cripts that one occasionally meets with in these parts. They were turned with several others-Poland Chipas and Chester Whites of about the same age. 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 C, writing in the Practical Farmer, them the day they came on the farm, we would have been money in pocket When so upprofitable to us, I do not see how others can make such pigs pay, without "turning one's hogs upon one's neighbors eleven months in the year and just before killing, feeding the self made pork a half barrel of nubbins," as Mr. C. E Jones says in the March Planter. But it is pretty

rough on the neighbors. 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 right. Another advantage is that it a quisition, or at least have been takes impurities out of the milk and atlowed to feed themselves on arti chokes 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 genera tions back has had to depend for its living mostly on its capacity for rust ling, would, under these circumstan ces, 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 manu run their machines, but to day only tors 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. They do not usu all require much attention, but they time and regularly-morning, noon and night. The first thing in the morn-

Every machine is more or less susceptible to variations of temberature. 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 carefu'ly tested on the eixth 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. Properly ventilatpredominates in this part of the coun ing the machine is very inportant. The contents must be dried down to two thirds of their original size, and yet not warm enough to dry them up This evaporation should be very grad ual (Practical Poultry Culture illustrates this point) up to the 18th day. Just before the chicks cracks the shell he enlarges or swells out. If the evap oration has not proceeded right, Mr. Chick will find his house too small There will not be room enough for him to turn around in, and when he starts out to break around the shell he will therefore fail to get cut. Too much moisture prevents evaporation. More ventilation will be needed during warm weather than cold. After the chicks commence to pip, close the machine and do not open it again (the inside glass doors) until all are out. Do not remove the chicks from the machine for 24 to 36 hours after hatching. Out door brooders are better than indoor brooders. A small house-say 4.6 feet or larger - is better than no house, gested that they might not be many for the brooders.-R. W. Davidson

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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.
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used any other make. We take cura 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 in telligence 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. The cow must be loved; must be petted; must be fed well and fed properly, and all this leads to the broadening of the mind and the improvement of our natures.

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 barn yard for the purpose of keeping ma nure. All the manure is hauled out as it issoon 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 ex pect to go into dairying with careless, slovenly methods, and make anything It is difficult, at best, to keep milk en tirely 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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