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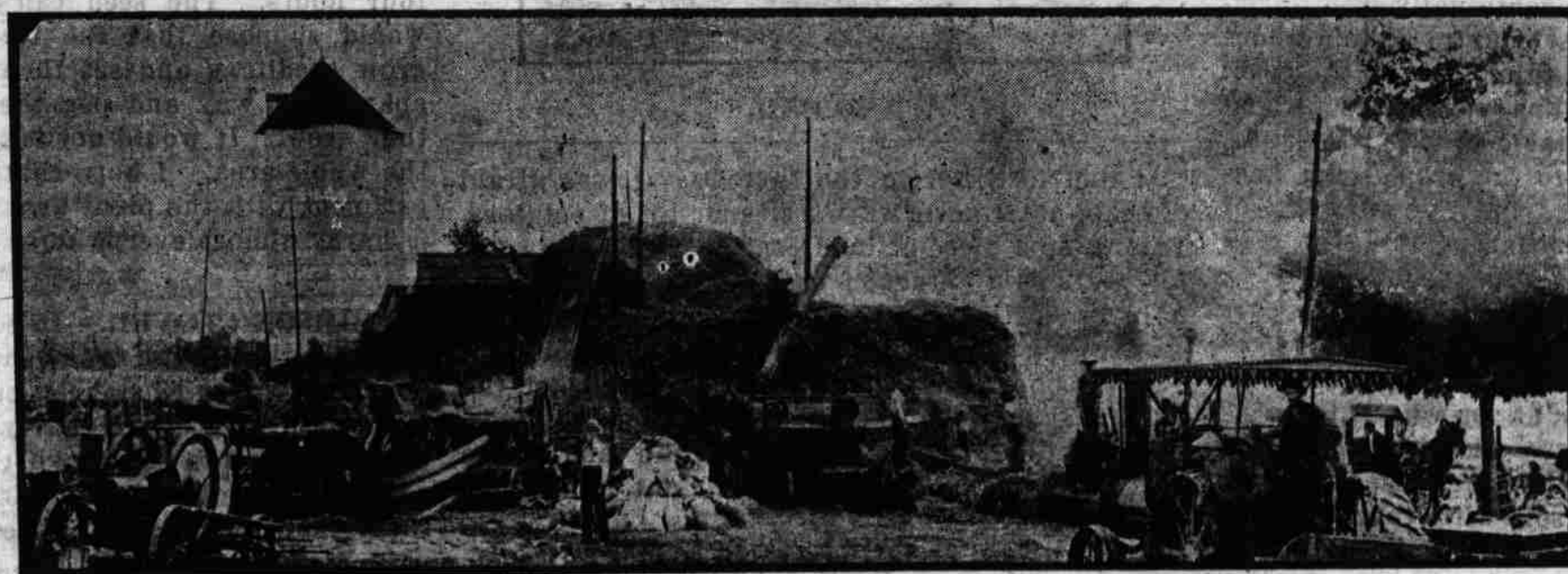
Why We Must Have a Twelve-Months' Stock Law.

"BEFORE the stock law was passed on the people of Bladen we could buy beef for 4 and 5 cents, and now it is from 10 to 15 cents per pound, and can hardly get it for that. We could get pork for 4 to 6 cents and now it is 10 to 18 cents. We could also get corn for \$1.25 per bag and now it is \$2.15. I have tried all breeds of hogs. I have the Berkshire, Poland China, and Vanderbilt.(?) All kinds are failures with the stock law. I also have two Jersey cows shut up in stalls and not getting a drop of milk. Will have to get rid of them if I do not get the range back."

The above paragraph was taken from a recent letter in a county paper that came to our desk. It was evidently written by a man who had no idea as to how he could adjust himself to the new conditions and restrictions. It seems never to have occurred to

but the really thoughtful and capable farmer will see at once that the change will enable him to raise better stock, to take better care of it and to make more out of it.

Again, two of the leading articles in this issue treat of winter cover crops and the eradication of the cattle tick; and until we get rid of the tick and save the millions of dollars we are losing by tick fever and the quarantine, and also learn to keep our lands protected during the winter from washing and leaching, we shall have poor soils and poor cattle. Yet those who have had experience in the work of tick eradication know that it is practically impossible to get rid of the ticks where the cattle run at large—right now in North Carolina the men in the work say that they can make little headway where the cattle are allowed to roam at will; and how is a man to keep cover



THRESHING WHEAT ON THE FARM OF MR. P. H. HARRIS, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

him that he could make and fence in a pasture for his cows, and get more milk and more money from them than he ever got when they ran at large.

Of course, he waited and is waiting in vain, because when a community once tries this law it sticks to it—the first proof of its superiority. As Dr. Butler says on page 11, "Year by year the area coming under this law, which prevents the live stock of one man depredating on the lands of another, is being increased, until now there are few sections at all thickly settled, or making a pretense to good farming that have not adopted it."

It is, of course, sheer folly to say that live stock can not be raised without free range, because the best stock of all kinds in America today is raised in sections where the farmers never dream of turning their animals out to forage over the country for a living; and if cutting out the free range increases the price of pork and beef, it seems to us that a shrewd farmer could make some mighty good money producing this same pork and beef. The difference between the man who succeeds and the man who fails may consist solely in the difference in the ability of each to adapt himself to changed conditions. Some men may sit down in despair when their cattle and hogs are no longer permitted to get a living from their neighbors' land;

crops on any considerable area of his farm if his neighbors' stock are turned loose to run over the country during the winter?

This question as to whether a man shall care for his own stock or turn it loose on the community is not a small affair; it lies at the very foundation of successful stock raising and good farming. The all-the-year-round stock law is not only right in principle, but has been found to be absolutely necessary to the highest agricultural development.

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