

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

## AND SOUTHERN FARM GAZETTE

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### More Breeders of Good Livestock Needed in the South.

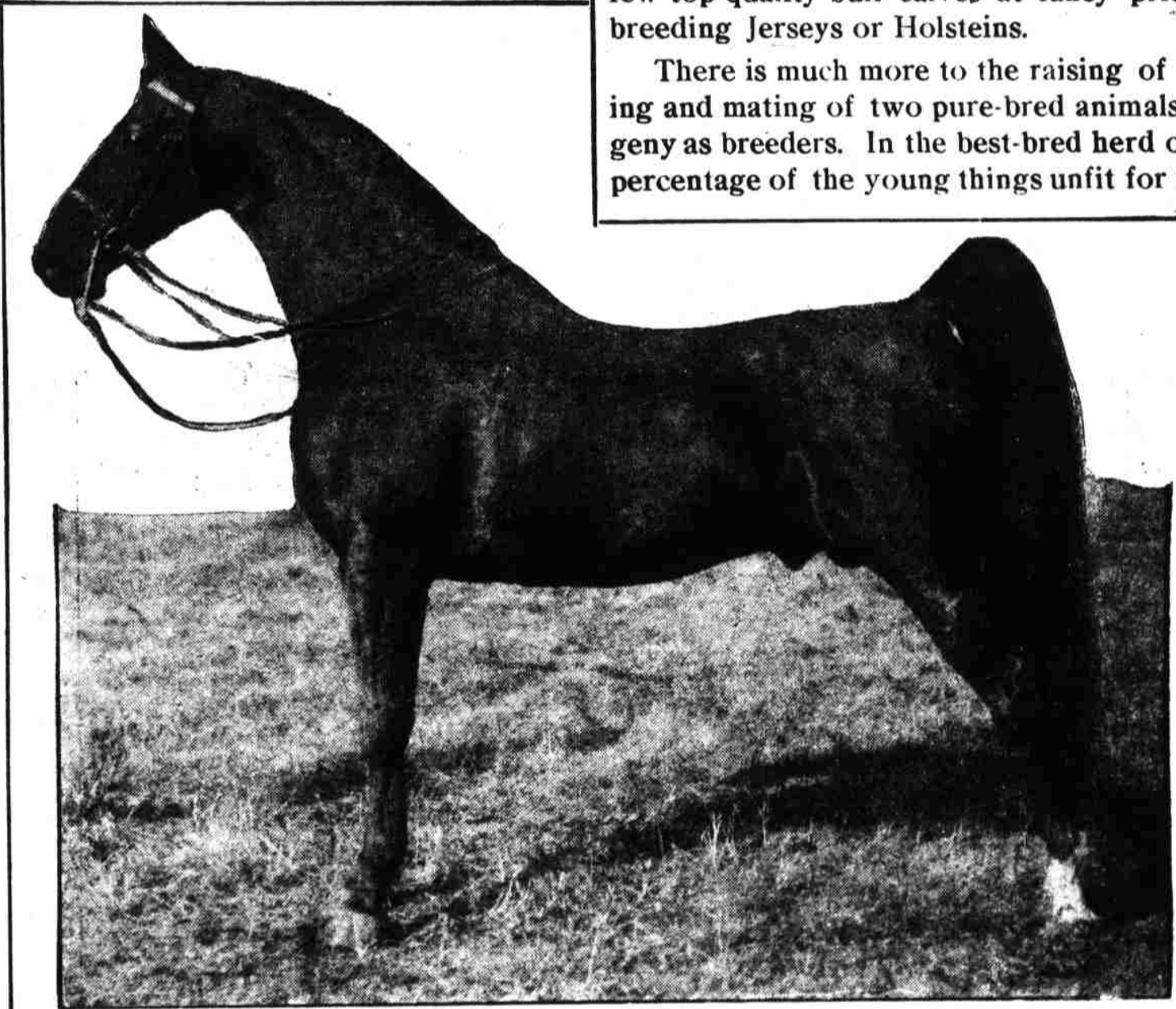
WE SAID something last week about the need the South has for more growers of good farm seeds—more men who will make this work of seed selection and breeding their specialty, and produce really high-grade seeds in sufficient quantity to enable all really progressive farmers to secure good seeds suited to their own local conditions.

Another class of men greatly needed on Southern farms is a class of men who can raise good livestock, both for the general markets and for breeding purposes. We believe the opportunities for such men to build up successful establishments are almost unlimited. This does not mean that we advise any man to rush into the breeding of pure-bred livestock, or any kind of livestock, until he has satisfied himself that he is both capable of managing such a business and has made the proper preparation for it. It would be easy to find, in many sections of the South, men who have lost money raising cattle or hogs for breeding purposes, and some of these men have had good stock, too. The man who sits down and figures out the profit there is in raising pigs or calves or colts to sell for breeding purposes at breeders' prices, is on the wrong track. Until a man has his farm so arranged that he could make the growing of pigs for pork a profitable business, he is not ready to go to raising hogs for breeding purposes. The farmer who would raise cattle of high quality must lay the foundation for his business in the dairy or the feeding lot.

Of course, if one has lots of money to put into the business, he can begin at the top; but the plain farmer who wishes to make money out of the business had better begin on a more moderate scale, and be prepared to meet the seasons of light demand which any breeder is likely to encounter.

The sort of stockman the South needs is the one who, if he goes into the breeding of swine, can make a profit on his inferior animals when he sells them for pork, as well as on the superior individuals which he sells at good prices for breeding stock. He must not only know how to pick out a good hog, but must also know how to raise feeds and to fatten porkers at a reasonable cost.

Such a man will not be sacrificing his herd to go out of business if a season of low prices comes. He will go right ahead, making a little less profit possibly, but still making a profit. Indeed, we doubt if the average stockman, even tho he produces good breeding stock, will not find the pork hogs the makers of his largest and steadiest profits.



A SPLENDID TYPE OF SADDLE HORSE.  
Bohemian King, owned by Allen S. Edelen, Burgin, Ky.

So the man who would supply other farmers with beef-bred bulls, must know how to take the calves that are not good enough for breeders and get a profit out of them when sold for beef.

The man who cannot make his dairy pay aside from the sales of the few top-quality bull calves at fancy prices, is not the man to go to breeding Jerseys or Holsteins.

There is much more to the raising of good livestock than the buying and mating of two pure-bred animals and the selling of their progeny as breeders. In the best-bred herd or flock there will be a goodly percentage of the young things unfit for breeding stock. The ordinary pure-bred herd produces few really good breeding animals.

There are too many would-be breeders who forget this big fact, just as there are too many who forget that the first essentials of success in the raising of any kind of livestock are an abundant supply of cheaply raised feeds, and a knowledge on the part of the stockman of how to feed.

The man who goes into the breeding of high-class livestock after having laid a foundation of knowledge and having planned his farming so as to insure cheap and abundant feed for his animals, will find the work of raising the high-grade breeding animals so certain to be in increasing demand

a profitable and a helpful work. There are thousands of young Southern farmers, and farmers who no longer count themselves young, who would find it to their great and enduring profit to begin training themselves in the elements of stock husbandry and gradually making livestock raising a more and more important factor in their farming.

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