

# LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

## "Go to Grass!"

**M**OST farmers in the South are now at war with grass. Almost every one laid out for his crop just as big acreage as he thought he could cultivate in a normal season. June with us has been unusually wet, with two rains within a week, either of which would keep a team out of the field for two or three days. This does not always happen. But it is always likely to happen. Whenever it does, you are sure to be strained, and the crop produced is sure to be a costly one.

You say you like to be strained, that you and your force work better. Perhaps so. But isn't there such thing as over-strained? If you plan for normal conditions, how can you stand abnormal? The fact is if you plan to cultivate all the acres you think you might, you are likely to be strained, and that it is neither pleasant nor profitable.

What a relief it would be to you if you had that two acres behind the lot, or that five around the gin house, or some other piece in some crop that was not begging for cultivation, and where your stock would ask no greater privilege than to be allowed to harvest for themselves. Let your imagination range a little and see if you can think of nothing any more satisfactory than being "in a strain," and ask yourself seriously if you want to be in just such a strain again next year, and forever. If not, quit it. Give some acres to crops that do not require constant cultivation, especially at a time when all your other acres are demanding it. Plant cover crops and let your stock graze on them.

But what if you have no stock? All the better reason. Grow some cheap feed, and you will soon have stock. If you try stock without home-grown feed, cheaply grown at that, you will be in a strain as bad as the one above. If you want to take it easier next time, plan now for cover crops. They save land, they save labor. They make fertilizer, they make for safe farming. They relieve us of the necessity for debt. They make for better living in the farm home.

ZENO MOORE.

Whitakers, N. C.

horses or mules or blooded livestock. They will be able to do this now if they and their neighbors will get together in bands of ten and form farm loan associations. Forty years is given in which to pay back the loan and this is retired by small payments every six months, much on the order of the building and loan plan in our towns. The amount to be paid back each year on say a \$1,000 loan is so small that any borrower will be easily able to raise it.

"If the money borrowed is invested in livestock the profits from the cows will much more than pay back the loan in installments as it comes due. The number of your cattle can be increased each year without additional capital and all the time your land will be getting richer. It looks like the supreme opportunity for livestock development."

## Rape Provides Hog Pasture Through Winter

**L**OOKING for a hog pasture? Rape is what you want—Dwarf Essex rape. It is probably the best hog pasture that can be grown and on good land it will support more hogs to the acre than any other forage. It does not thrive on poor land and of course will not give satisfactory results. But by proper manipulation it will give pasture all winter and then some more can be grown to make spring pasture.

It will give best results when sowed in September or October. About five pounds of seed to the acre will be required when it is sowed in drills 24 to 30 inches apart which are the best distances. Planting in rows will allow cultivation. Two or three workings will be enough and will make it grow faster than if it is sown broadcast or not cultivated.

Most farmers should have two or three patches, according to E. S. Pace, District Agent for the University of Florida Extension Division. In this way the pigs can graze on one while the others are growing. If rape is not grazed too closely it will come out repeatedly after it has been pastured.

A sowing can be made during February to provide late spring pasture.

## SALE DATES CLAIMED

The Progressive Farmer is glad to announce and claim for the breeders the following dates upon which sales of pure-bred livestock will be held:

- ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
Oct. 24—Woodlawn Farms' Annual Sale, Nashville, Tenn.
- HEREFORDS**  
Oct. 21—Mississippi Hereford Breeders' Association, Meridian, Miss.  
Nov. 21—Middle Tennessee Beef Breeders' Association, at Nashville, Tenn. 50 selected Herefords.
- JERSEYS**  
Oct. 24—At State Fair, Dallas, Texas. C. M. Evans, Sales Manager.
- SHORTHORNS**  
Nov. 6—Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas. Shorthorns. Louisiana State Fair Grounds, Shreveport.  
Nov. 23 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
- Feb'y 27, 1917—Lepedezza Farm, at Tri-State Fair Grounds, Memphis, Tenn.**
- SWINE**  
Oct. 20 and 21—Texas Swine Breeders' Association, at State Fair, Dallas, Texas. Several breeds of hogs, Durocs, Berkshires, Poland-Chinas and Hampshires. L. B. Burk, College Station, Manager.

Our readers will confer a favor upon us if they will keep us advised of sales, and we will be very glad to claim further dates for breeders if they will let us know in time.

## MAKING A BAD MATTER WORSE

It is a dangerous thing, when you have let slip an unfortunate remark, to try to cover up the blunder. Mrs. G. was talking with the wife of Judge H. about her son's choice of a profession. "I don't want him to be a lawyer," she said. "Why not?" said the judge's wife. "I think there is nothing much finer than the legal profession for a bright boy." "Well," said Mrs. G., bluntly, "a lawyer has to tell so many lies." Then it dawned on her that she was talking to the wife of a lawyer; so she hastily added, "That is—er—to be a good lawyer!"—Youth's Companion.

\$1.50 pays for your own renewal one year and The Progressive Farmer one year for a new subscriber.

## Meet the Market Demands

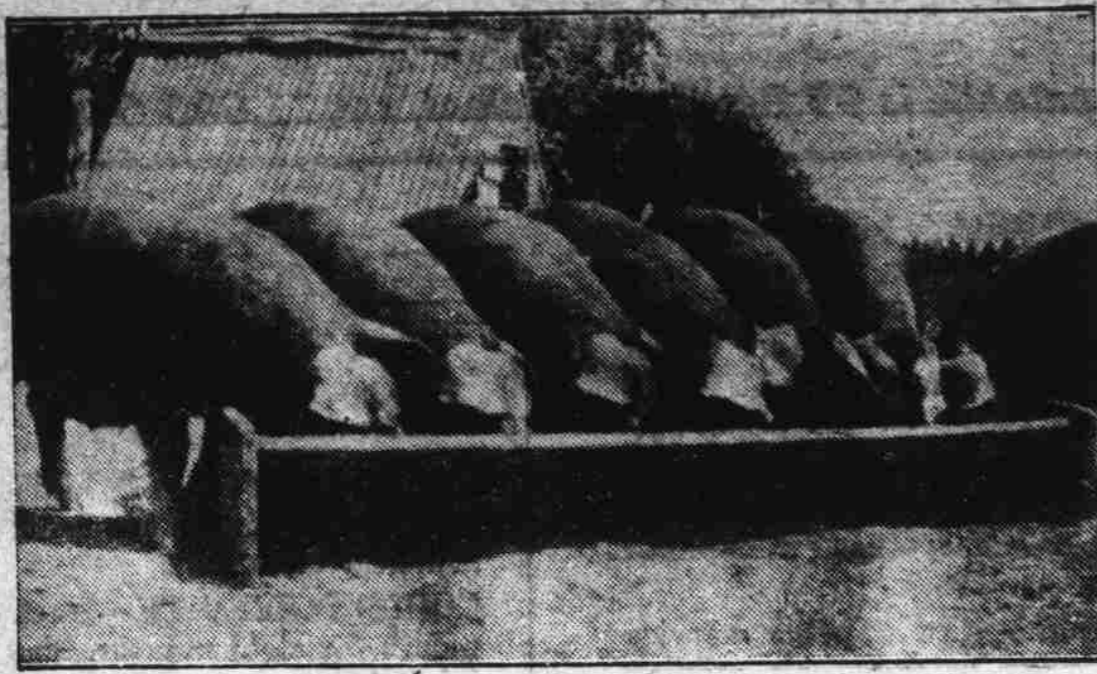
**W**E MUST study the market demands carefully and select good sires of the types that will enable us to meet them. If we find that the butcher or packer likes an animal of extreme beef type because that animal yields a high percentage of the high-priced cuts, the sires must be selected accordingly. If we find that the horse buyer takes the big, drafty, sound horse in preference to the chunk, when his order calls for horses for heavy work, we must secure sires that will get colts of that type. If we ship or sell to a market which demands bacon hogs, then the boar should be the best obtainable individual of a bacon breed which is in good demand in that market.

In any case, we must strive to produce only the best animals and to be sure that they are uniformly good and that there are among them no misfits or inferior specimens which do not meet the consumers' needs.—S. T. Simpson, Missouri College of Agriculture.

## The Rural Credits Bill and Livestock Development

**M**R. H. B. Varner believes that the new rural credits bill is going to give a great impetus to livestock raising in the South. On this point he says:

"There are those who own good farms yet do not feel that they have ever been quite able to take the chance of going in debt for the purchase of better farm machinery,



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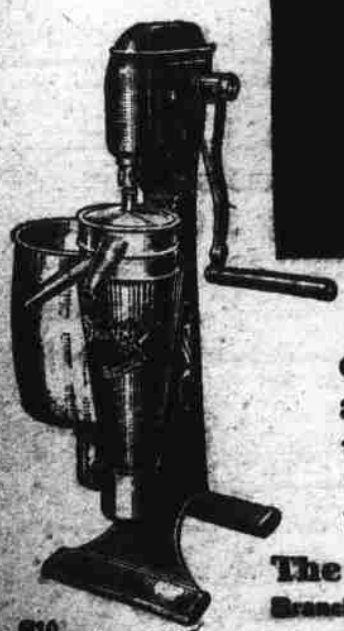
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