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Plant Plenty of Grazing Crops for the Hogs

THE once humble hog is not so humble, since he has reached a price of 14½ cents a pound on foot, and the world-wide shortage in food and feedstuffs makes it appear likely that high prices will continue to prevail for some time.

rape in the northern half of the Cotton Belt, the problem now being to supply a succession of crops from early summer until next winter.

First of all, no farmer is equipped for hog-raising unless he has a permanent pasture for the hogs, this opening into a number of en-



PIGS GRAZING ON RAPE

Whether Southern farmers will profit or lose by these prices depends upon whether they have meat to sell or to buy. In the former case, they will, through the use of hogs, utilize what otherwise might largely be wasted, converting a potential loss into an actual profit. In the latter case—if they have meat to buy instead of to sell—they will not only have overlooked a chance at a sure profit, but will likewise have incurred a heavy expense for meats that should have been produced right at home.

But in order to produce pork at a profit, ample feed must be provided. And of course the cheaper this feed can be grown and harvested, the greater will be the net profit from our hogs. This calls for crops that are easily grown and that may, largely at least, be harvested by the hogs themselves.

Among these, the winter and early spring crops like rape, rye, oats and crimson and bur clover should have a very prominent place, but it is of course too late now to plant these, excepting possibly

closed plots that are to be planted to crops that will provide a grazing succession. This permanent pasture should always include Bermuda grass, supplemented generally by lespedeza and bur and white clover.

The plots opening out from the permanent pasture should be amply large to provide plenty of grazing, and sufficient in number to allow for at least four or five crops at the same time.

One of these plots should be in alfalfa, the land having previously been made rich, limed and inoculated; another in early cowpeas; another in soy beans, and still others in velvet beans and corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and possibly chufas and sorghum. By a little careful planning, these crops may be ready one after another all summer and fall and even well into winter.

There's money in hogs, if we go about raising them in the right way, and the right way very largely consists in plenty of cheap feed.

Let's get busy now and see that this is provided.

DON'T FAIL TO READ—

	Page
How to Grow Celery	4
Selection of Materials for Home-mixing Fertilizers	6
Varieties of Velvet Beans	7
Natural Factors Determining the Degree of Boll Weevil Damage	10
Making Money With Hogs	11
Coöperative Bull Associations	12
Close Spacing of Cotton Best Under Weevil Conditions	14
Getting a Stand of Cotton	14
Eight Things to Do This Week and Next	14
A Success Talk for Farm Boys	15
The Blossoming of Life in Rural Denmark	15
Eight Questions About Your School	16