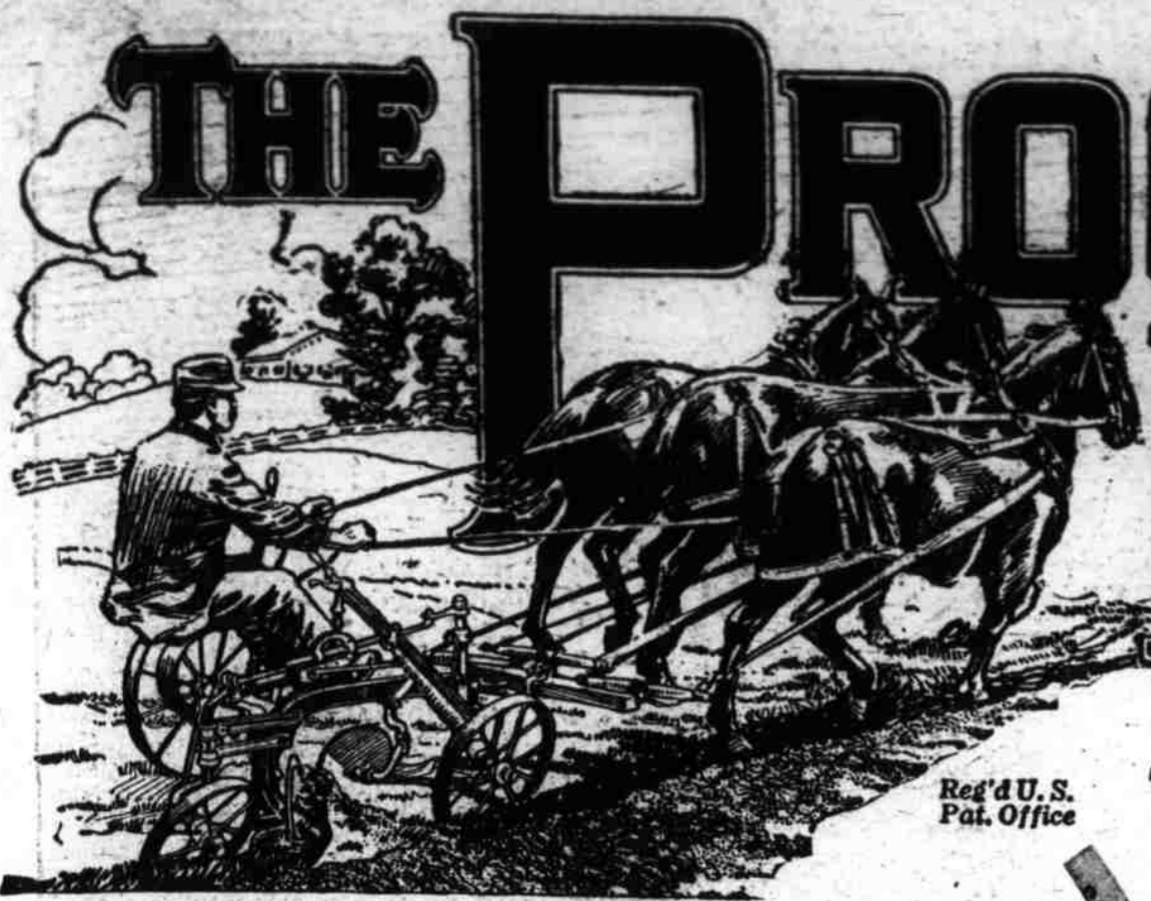


THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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Now's the Time to Start in the Hog-raising Business

TO THE Southern farmer, hog-raising has never before presented so attractive a financial proposition. For over three years the world has been consuming pork products faster than it has produced them, and today we are facing a shortage worldwide in its scope and unprecedented in its acuteness. Nor is this shortage merely temporary. The number of breeding animals has been greatly depleted, and it will be several years, even if peace comes soon, before these can be fully replaced. Moreover, grains of all kinds are short in quantity and high in price, and these will, so long as the shortage exists, be used for human food rather than for feeding hogs.

In a word, then, hog prices are high and likely to remain so for several years; and, out of this situation, there is afforded the Southern farmer the opportunity of a lifetime. Why?

Because the South is largely independent of high-priced grains in raising hogs. Here is the big fact that means millions to us if we will only take advantage of it. While farmers in the North and West are selling their brood sows rather than feed them high-priced corn, Southern farmers should be buying brood sows, because we have to feed relatively very little corn to our hogs. In Bermuda grass, bur, white and crimson clover, lespedeza, Abruzzi



THE SOUTH HAS NEED OF MORE DRAFT ANIMALS LIKE THESE

rye, peanuts, soy beans, cowpeas, velvet beans and chufas, we have an array of crops that makes us independent of high-priced corn except as a part of the finishing ration. More than this, our climate makes it easily possible to have one or more of these crops ready for our hogs to harvest every month, every day, in the year. With a good permanent pasture of Bermuda grass, bur and white clover, plus patches of rye, crimson clover, soy and velvet beans, peanuts and cowpeas to turn in on throughout the year, the Southern farmer is simply in position to beat the North or West, Europe, or nearly anywhere else at the hog-raising game.

Where one sow has been successfully kept, let the farmer keep two; where two have been the rule, four may well be kept; and where four or five have been used, eight or ten may well be considered. By providing these sows with plenty of crops that they can harvest themselves and by having them bring two litters a year, they may be made one of the surest sources of net profits we know of. The world is short of meats and fats and is willing to pay dearly for them. Let us help in the job of supplying this shortage, and reap a handsome profit while doing it.

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