

# A Breeder of High-class Durocs

TURLINGTON HAS SOME OF THE BEST DUROCS IN THE SOUTH

By P. T. HINES

**T**URLINGTON'S Duroc Farm, owned and operated by Mr. H. A. Turlington, Duke, N. C., is one of the leading hog farms of North Carolina. A great many people say he has the best herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs in North Carolina and one of the best in the South.

Mr. Turlington does not have a large number of hogs on his farm, but there is no question about their being well bred and of the right type. The hogs on the farm are of rare uniformity in size and type.

## Some Champions of the Carolinas

**T**HE reader will get some idea of the quality of hogs on Turlington's Duroc Farm by the prizes which some of the individuals have taken at fairs. The best sow owned on the farm is Duchess No. 594542. This sow was grand champion at the South Carolina State Fair in 1919.

There was an excellent showing of hogs at this fair and when one considers that this animal won the grand championship over her own breed and all other breeds, it indicates high quality indeed. Among the breeders competing was Mahan & Neff of Ohio. They had won the grand champion sow premium in seven states before reaching South Carolina, and here they lost to the "Duchess."

Mr. Turlington said he had seen only one other sow better than his South Carolina champion. Another sow on the farm also won the senior championship at the 1919 South Carolina State Fair.

The sire now being used is Aviator King No. 134421. This boar was grand champion of the 1919 North Carolina State Fair, at which time he was only two years old. This hog stands well on his feet, is of the big bone type, has a good coat of hair and is a good thrifty individual.

This will show that while Mr. Turlington is not breeding hogs on a large scale, he is turning out animals of the very best quality which he can stand back of.

## Turlington Is a Good General Farmer

**M**R. TURLINGTON is not only a breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, but is a good general farmer as well. His farm contains 55 acres, 40 of which are in cultivation. Twelve acres are put in cotton each year and 22 to 25 acres in soy beans. Thirty acres of this land was inherited and the rest acquired by purchase.

Nearly all of the land was in timber when Mr. Turlington began farming seven years ago. Since that time, he has not only cleared up practically all the farm now in cultivation but has also built a comfortable home and substantial outbuildings.

The farm home has electric lights, is well planned and a place is given to flowers and shrubs about the farmstead.

Mr. Turlington's father before him was a farm demonstration agent and an extra good farmer. This son therefore obtained excellent agricultural training even though he has never attended an agricultural college.

## The Pasture System Employed

**O**F COURSE, it is impossible to raise hogs economically without good pastures. Mr. Turlington early realized this and has therefore worked out a system of pastures that will provide economical feed the year round. We are giving this system in detail as the experience and study of this farmer will no doubt be of use to many Progressive Farmer readers.

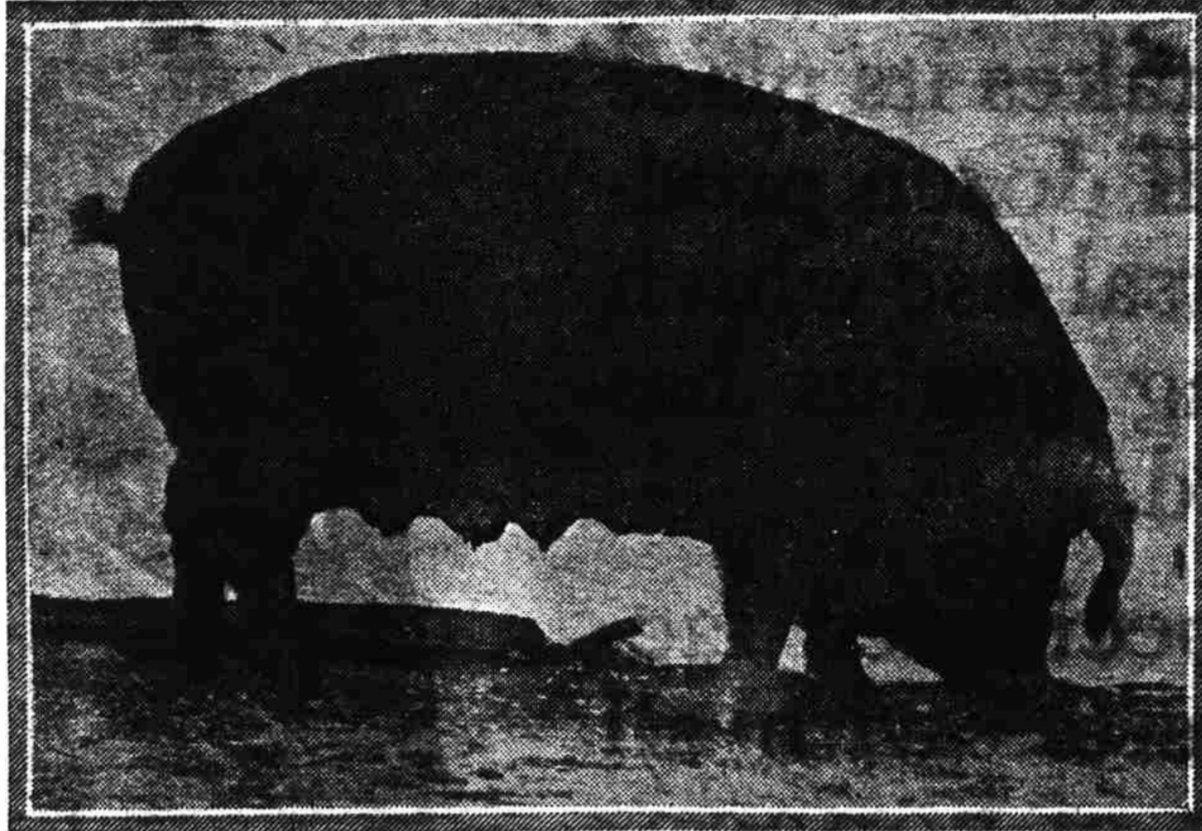
For winter and early spring pasture rye and rape are used, with occa-

sionally a small amount of bur clover. In summer, a pasture of Bermuda and Japan clover is used. For fall grazing oats and rye are employed. For fall and early winter grazing soy beans and corn planted together are hogged down.

It does not pay to hog down corn and soy beans in wet weather, is the opinion of this farmer. He says that many of the beans and much of the corn is scattered by the animals and they will therefore rot in wet weather. When the weather is dry, however,

breeding purposes nor sells them to unsuspecting customers.

Here is a young farmer who has made a marked success in the seven years he has devoted to agriculture and hog raising. He is a member of the Grove Township Road Commission and has been instrumental in building many miles of new sand-clay roads in this township. He is also president of the Harnett County Fair Association, which is known as one of the liveliest county fair organizations in the state.



MR. TURLINGTON'S PRIZE-WINNING SOW—DUCHESS, GRAND CHAMPION SOW SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR, 1919

all of the beans will be soon cleaned up by the hogs and there will be no waste.

As a rule, however, hogging down corn and beans will pay, and Mr. Turlington utilizes all of his soy beans in this way. Not all the corn is pastured, for enough dry corn is harvested for finishing the hogs that are to be sold.

Concentrates other than corn are purchased for feeding the small pigs and show animals.

## Hog Breeders Should Pork the Scrubs

**T**HE main purpose of the farm, therefore, is the breeding of hogs for other breeders. In other words, this breeder is striving to raise the very best type of Durocs so that he may furnish good breeding stock to those starting in the hog business or those wishing to put new blood into their herds.

Of course, on any farm there must be a certain amount of pork production, where hogs are raised. Mr. Turlington makes a practice of porking all animals that are not up to the standard. He neither keeps them for

Mr. Turlington is married and has two fine children—a boy and a girl.

## Does Improved Machinery Pay?—Efficiency Tests in Illinois

**I**N A recent survey and study of 600 Illinois farms by the United States Department of Agriculture, the following notable conclusions as to the efficiency of various lines of farm machinery were reached.

1. Under conditions where the use of a two-row corn cultivator is practicable this machine enables one man on these farms to cover nearly twice as much ground per day as with a one-row cultivator. Three horses are most commonly used on the two-row cultivator, while the addition of a fourth horse apparently increases but little the amount of ground covered per day.

2. These farmers find that the use of a corn binder increases the efficiency of man labor 50 per cent over that achieved when cutting and shocking by hand.

3. The use of a hay-loader reduces by about 25 per cent the time required to put on a load of hay. The amount of labor required for unloading into the mow is only a little more than half as great when a hay-fork is used as when the work is done by hand.

4. The men in this territory who use manure spreaders haul and spread a given amount of manure in less than half the time required by men who haul on wagons and spread by hand.

5. A large majority of the farmers use 16-inch sulky plows, nearly all of them with three horses, in the spring. Three acres is an average day's work for this outfit. Excepting under favorable conditions, a sulky plow seems to be somewhat of an overload for three horses of the size and type used on these farms.

6. A comparison of an average day's work for 16-inch sulky plows and 28-inch gang plows shows that so far as horse labor is concerned the gang plow drawn by four horses is the most efficient unit in both spring and fall. In the spring this outfit covers one and one-fourth acres per day per horse, while both the sulky plow drawn by three horses and the gang plow drawn by five horses cover one acre per day per horse.

## Important Things at Georgia State College of Agriculture

**W**HILE the Georgia State College of Agriculture is open every day in the year, there are so many different short courses and special meetings held that every one on the farm can find at least one that will be of interest and profit.

The regular summer school courses for teachers of vocational agriculture, for specialists in home economics, and for students seeking college credit open on June 22 and close on July 31.

Georgia now has applications for 40 bonded cotton warehouses and 125 will be built during the season. To supply the great demand for trained graders the college opened its Cotton Grading School on June 28, using the United States official cotton standards as a basis for the course. This work was instituted in 1910 and has been growing every year to meet the increasing demands for graders.

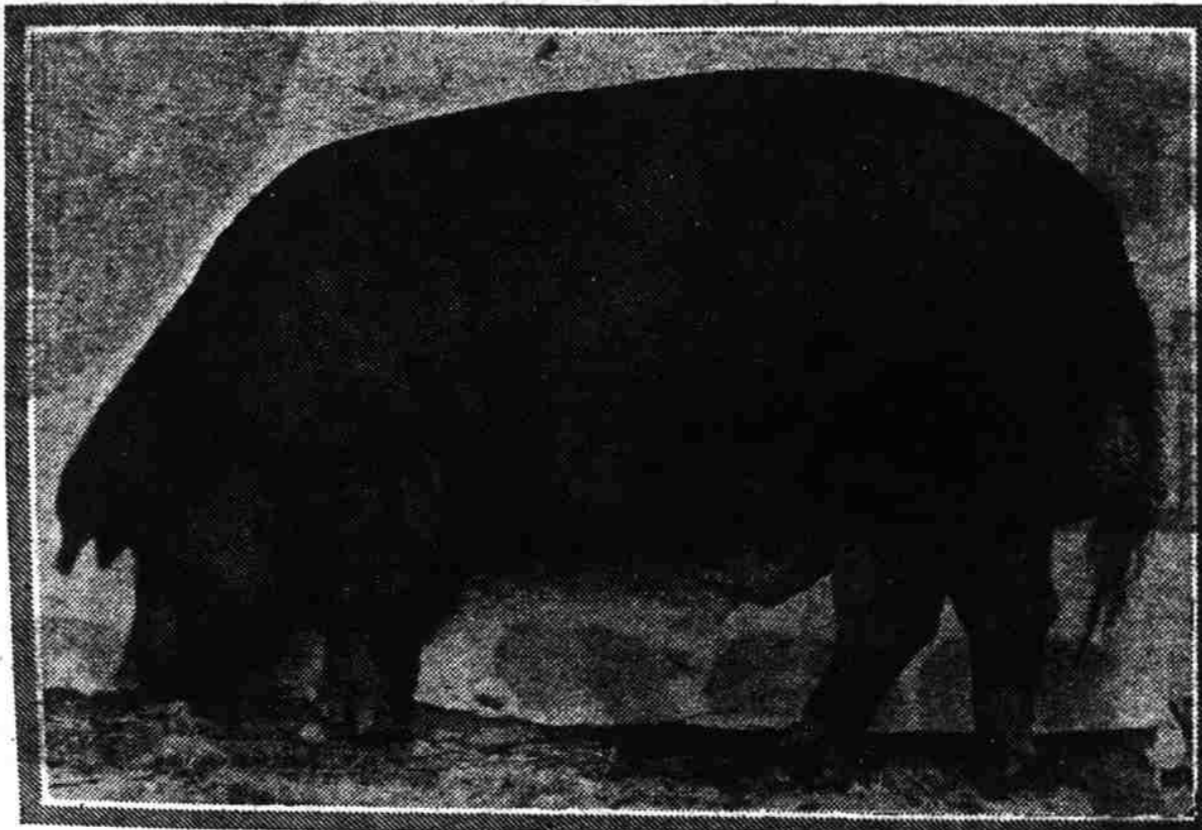
The Boys' and Girls' Club Short Course begins August 2 and 250 prize winners have already received scholarships and expenses for the course. There are 18,910 Georgia boys and girls eligible for the work.

A five-day course in soils and fertilizers will open on August 9 for 300 fertilizer salesmen of the state. Applications have been received from other states but these cannot be taken care of on account of the large number from Georgia.

The Boll Weevil School which was attended last winter by 250 of Georgia's most progressive farmers will be repeated this fall, the date to be announced later. The course consisted of practical demonstrations in which the farmer took part and was his own teacher. Farmers should begin looking forward to this school and make plans for attendance as soon as the dates are announced.

A three months course in home economics for farm women and teachers will begin on November 1. The work was divided into two parts of six weeks each and it proved to be a very popular course last winter when 53 were in attendance. This was the first time such a course had been given and so extensive preparations are being made to enlarge the work of the course in the fall session.

H. T. MADDUX.



AVIATOR WONDER KING, GRAND CHAMPION BOAR AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR, 1919. PROPERTY OF H. A. TURLINGTON

The hen's greatest egg-producing periods are the first, second and third years, depending upon the breed. The heavier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, may be profitably kept for two years; the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, three years.