

DON'T BREED TO A SCRUB SIRE.

DO YOU WISH, Mr. Farmer, to improve the quality of your stock this year, or are you satisfied with the kind you raised last year?

In the latter case, we are not writing to you at all; but if you do wish to raise better animals this year, we have a very important message for you.

And here it is:

DON'T BREED TO SCRUB OR GRADE SIRE THIS SPRING?

Just so long as you do you may expect the same old kind of colts and calves and pigs. Whenever you begin breeding for a definite purpose you may expect better animals of all kinds—and not until then.

We know that in many instances it will mean a little more expense and some extra trouble to mate the mare, the cow, or the sow with a pure bred animal of quality; but it will pay. In 19 cases out of 20 it will make a difference that any man will be forced to recognize.

We presume you want profits from your work; then remember that the man who moves along the lines of least resistance does not make the profit. The easiest way is seldom the paying way. The extra profit that will put you ahead comes only from extra effort. And nowhere will extra effort pay you better than in the improvement of your live stock.

This is the year to make the change. Don't have a colt, a calf, a lamb, a pig come to your farm this year with the mark of an unfit sire upon it.

You can't improve your live stock while you breed to scrub sires.

of his cows. It is the greatest aid to intelligent and successful breeding.

Care in Feeding Young Cows.

No man can start breeding dairy cattle right unless he understands the feeding of dairy cattle. The excellence of our dairy breeds is probably as much due to feeding as breeding.

The good dairy cow must be a large consumer of feeds, but if through careless or ignorant feeding, she is taught while young to convert feed into fat she forms a habit which will be a permanent injury to her dairy qualities. Dairy cattle should be grown on milk, grass, silage and legume hays. Of these they should have an abundance. With these the grain required to grow dairy stock is a small item. While receiving skimmed milk a little corn and wheat bran may be fed, but afterward a little of that cheapest of all Southern feeds, cottonseed meal, is all the concentrates needed.

The first step in the breeding of dairy cattle is to kill the scrub and grade bulls.

The second is to dispose of all cows that will not produce 300 pounds of butter in a year.

And the third is to feed the young stock to the limit of their powers to consume grass, ensilage and legume hays.

Peanuts and Soy Beans Make Cheap Pork.

In Bulletin No. 87, just published, the Georgia Experiment Station gives the results of some pig-feeding experiments. Four lots of pigs weighing 75 to 80 pounds were fed for 79 days, the first lot on corn and shorts for 31 days and corn only for 48 days, the second lot on corn and skim milk, the third on corn and soy beans, the fourth on corn and peanuts.

The corn was valued at 94 cents per bushel, the shorts at \$1.87 per 100 pounds, and the skim milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds. The cost of an acre of soy beans was estimated at \$2.38, and that of an acre of peanuts at \$3.38. In arriving at the

cost of these crops it was estimated that each would be worth \$12 to the succeeding crop.

To make a pound of gain on the first lot cost 8.3c.; on the second lot, 6.8c.; on the third lot, 5.6c., and on the fourth, 4.6c.

The average daily gain per pig was .71 pound for the corn and shorts pigs; .96 pound for the corn and skim milk lot; .7 pound for the corn and soy bean lot, and .9 pound for the corn and peanut lot.

It is stated that the soy beans scarcely had a fair showing, as there was not a full crop, and none of the beans fed were well developed. In any case, the necessity of forage crops for making cheap pork is once more demonstrated.

"THE FARMER'S BEST FRIEND."

How to Keep It on the Farm and Constantly Add to the Returns From Farm Work.

Messrs. Editors: I bought a Galloway spreader last February. It was shipped on thirty days trial, and having tried it, I found I could not manage my manure without it. It does the work splendidly. Wet, dry, or hard lumps, are put out all O. K. It does just what Galloway says it will do.

Since I bought my spreader I carry my manure from the stables to the field, put my machine in gear, and around I go. Then back to the stables for more manure and come again.

After seeing the contrast in the growing crops the farmer who owns a machine wants to come and go as many times as he possibly can.

I just begin to realize the loss I have sustained in the old method of handling manure, such as composting, re-composting, and piling stable manure up under shelter, all fire-fanged and almost worthless.

I do hope the time will come when we farmers will consider the very best methods in handling our manures. If we consider and are convinced, let us put it in practice for the sake of worn-out farms. For several years I have been decreasing my guano bills and increasing

my home-raised manures. Some one may think I am cranky after reading my plans. For my corn, hay, peavines, cottonseed, etc., I am not hunting for a buyer to sell direct; but when I make an indirect deal in



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