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CUT-OVER LANDS

TRADE MARK

DEVOTED TO THE CONVERSION OF CUT-OVER TIMBER LANDS TO AND THEIR MOST PRODUCTIVE USE FOR FARMING, STOCK RAISING, FRUIT GROWING AND KINDRED PURPOSES

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PASTURAGE ON CUT-OVER PINE LANDS

By STANLEY F. MORSE, Consulting Agricultural Expert

(Written exclusively for Cut-Over Lands.)

In most of the enterprises for utilizing the cut-over pine lands with cattle and sheep there has usually been left out of consideration the very essential factor of adequate pasturage. Not only is it difficult to raise cattle or sheep profitably if it is necessary to grow too much feed for winter, but, on the other hand, if insufficient feed is produced, there will be losses of many of the animals from starvation. Generally speaking, the pastures on most of the cut-over lands are fair during the spring and summer months, and very poor in the winter. The statement has frequently been made that a certain number of acres in cut-over land pasture were sufficient to carry a cow or a sheep, but these statements do not take into consideration the lack of pasturage during the winter.

The fact is that under conditions up to the present time, the average cattle owner has been allowing his cattle to range over thousands of acres of land which do not belong to him, with the result that with a great many acres (say 20 to 30 acres) per cow, the majority of the animals were able to pick up enough feed to get them through the winter in a half-starved condition. In addition to pickings of dry grass, weeds, leaves, etc., and in some locations cane brakes, it is said that holly and sweet gum trees have been chopped down so that the cattle could browse on the leaves and the Spanish moss. In fact, I have myself seen the trees cut down for this purpose. However, with the fencing up of privately owned cut-over lands, and the restriction of stock to limited areas, the

animals no longer can wander for miles in search of feed. Either crops must be raised to provide winter feed for the animals or good winter pastures must be established. I again repeat that the cost of winter feed is apt to absorb all the profits if great care is not taken.

It will be seen that the main problem is that of securing ample winter pasturage. However, the summer pasturage is by no means entirely satisfactory, as some pastures will not carry as large a

In other words, the areas of cut-over lands in different localities will have to be handled according to their own requirements. To illustrate this point, in Florida, where the cut-over lands are all located under sub-tropical climatic conditions, Natal grass (and even Para grass) will usually thrive; but in north Alabama or Georgia, which is not sub-tropical, this grass will not succeed. I have examined soils in certain cut-over regions which had a good state of fertility as compared

with other soils in other sections which were very low in fertility. On the poor soils such crops as bur clover and white clover would not succeed so well as on the richer land. On clay soils grasses will do better than on sandy soils. In general, the growth of winter pasture crops will be less vigorous and luxuriant the further one goes north; while the reverse is true in the sub-tropical sections, although the favorable climate is sometimes offset by the poorness of



THE ORIGINAL KIDS; SHOWING HOW THEY ARE CARED FOR.

number of stock as they eventually can be made to do. Another thing is that in order to have the soil continually improving in fertility, the pasture crops should be composed of more legumes than at present. This again calls for the introduction and establishment of adapted pasture crops.

Plans for Cut-Over Pine Land Pasturage

The question then arises as to the kinds of plants which may be best adapted to pasturage on the cut-over pine lands. However, no definite answer can be made to this question because the local climatic and soil conditions will largely determine the sort of plants which will thrive there.

the soil.

Among the winter-growing pasture plants which have already been demonstrated to be successful are white clover, bur clover and native vetch. In addition, sour clover (*melilotus indica*) is a promising hardy winter grower for the sub-tropical regions. Black medic is also worthy of trial in the cooler sections. Also velvet beans may be planted in the summer on open areas which should be fenced off from the stock and not opened for pasturing until early winter after the frost has killed the vines. This use of velvet beans may be employed to winter over cattle until permanent winter pas-

"The Only Paper of Its Kind."

paid the farmer \$3.50 per cord, totalling \$56.00 per acre.

"In order to save the best part of the stump for distillation purposes, the cost of clearing the acre is enhanced by the

the retorts would be approximately \$40.00 to \$45.00, leaving them a profit, and at the same time clearing their land, and paying them their day's wages for clearing it. Where the stumps are less

men physically fit for work in lumber yards and saw mills is getting more serious all the time, and will have a decidedly retardative influence on the output of lumber in the South.

"The enormous requirements of the Government for certain kinds of lumber have upset all ideas of value, and will disturb all basic conditions for some time to come. On the other hand, the necessary substituting of certain woods for those that formerly held the stage for certain kinds of work will help to bring on a more general use of all kinds of wood, and test out their best qualities. Furthermore, the immediate need of dry lumber has caused the Government to forward in every way the building of scientific dry kilns, which will be a big gain in exploiting properly the products of the forest.

"We have never seen conditions in the lumber business like they are now, and it may be said that all former landmarks are upset, and in some respects the only words that will describe the situation are that business is being done on plans that change from week to week."

C. E. Beers, of the Land & Timber Department of Eastman, Gardiner & Company, Laurel, Miss., recently informed CUT-OVER LANDS that his people were making no effort to dispose of stump land; in fact, the greater proportion of it was not on the market at all. The company has a few thousand acres in Jones County which it is selling to farmers as they occasionally come in and want forty or eighty acres. On this land there is a blanket price of \$7.50 per acre. The terms provide for a cash deposit of 25 per cent, the balance to be paid in equal amounts in one, two and three years, without interest. It is Mr. Beers' view that there is a future for these lands, particularly as a grazing proposition.



A FIELD OF PEANUTS AT LORANGER.
A Fine Feed for Hogs.

fact that farmers must use dynamite and split the wood in small pieces, than otherwise would be necessary, were they to just burn the stumps in the field. Thus their cost of delivering these stumps to

numerous to the acre, it costs the farmer relatively less for dynamite and labor, consequently his profits are comparatively the same as on a well-stumped field."

UPPER WISCONSIN CUT-OVER LANDS.

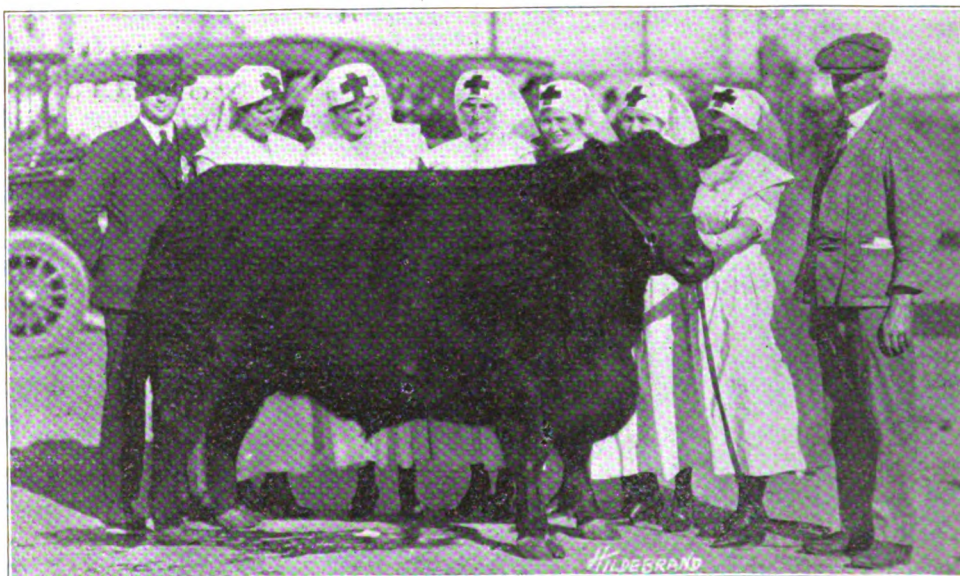
Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Vilas County Lumber Company, of Winegar, Wis. The cut-over lands which they are offering for sale are in the heart of the Wisconsin lake region, where are the wonderful game waters of Manitowish and Presque Isle and the outlets to the Mississippi River and Lake Superior. The soil is a very heavy hardwood loam capable of producing a maximum crop under proper cultivation. State statistics show that Vilas County is one of the greatest potato producers in Wisconsin, and beans are also raised with considerable success. Hay and grain are raised very successfully, and fruits such as raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and currants grow remarkably well under intensive cultivation. The lands being adjacent to the lake are moderately rolling and contain sufficient moisture to assure the development of the crop. There is always a handy market for produce, as Winegar is located just south of the Bessemer iron range and crops can be easily disposed of to consumers or produce handlers in such cities as Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Wis., and Ironwood, Mich. Winegar has an altitude of about 1600 feet above sea level. The winter season has a snow-covered period of 100 to 120 days, with a crop growing period of from 140 to 160 days. The summers are very delightful, with an average temperature of 75 degrees, and the autumn weather is unsurpassable. The lake regions have a tendency to withhold early frost and permit full growth of the crops.

The Vilas County Lumber Co. operate a large saw mill and lumber yard in Winegar, Wis., also two or three lum-

bering camps which would afford employment for the farmer during the winter period. The location is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is accessible by the Cloverland Route of the famous Michigan highways.

THE DOMINANT INFLUENCE IN THE LUMBER TRADE.

The most important subject at the present time in the lumber business, according to R. F. Krebs, vice president of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Co., St. Louis, is that of labor. The scarcity of



MUSKOGEE BOY

Donated to Red Cross. Pure-bred steer sold at World's Record Price of \$3.16 a pound at Red Cross Sale in Oklahoma City, March 5, 1918. Sold to Vinson Aldridge Commission Co., Oklahoma City, for \$5,890.00. Hide will make President Wilson an overcoat; steaks to General Pershing. Bred, fed and shown by L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.