

4H—"TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER"—4H

WHEN A MAN, FROM HIS HEART, SAYS, "I WILL," HE IS A SUCCESS ALREADY

PASTURE FACTS

(By J. R. Sams, Cty. Agt. at Large)
On every North Carolina farm where livestock of any kind is kept there should be pastures.

TEMPORARY PASTURE: A temporary pasture is one made of rye, or other small grains and annual legumes, to supplement the permanent pasture in early spring, dry summers, and late fall.

A good temporary pasture can be made by sowing rye or other small grain with a light seeding of vetch or other winter legume in September and sow 10 to 15 pounds Japan clover seed February following. Begin grazing when grain crop is ready. Don't graze when land is wet, if clay land.

ROTATION PASTURE: A rotation pasture is one made with intention of bringing the land back to cultivated crops in two or more years. For this purpose grasses should be used that are easily eradicated, such as orchard grass, tall oat grass, timothy and red top with the proper legumes.

The rotation pasture has many uses:

It may be used as a meadow for making hay.

It serves as a pasture in a dry summer, and for hay when summer is wet.

It builds a deep sod and when turned under for a cultivated crop, is a great soil builder.

It prevents soil erosion.

For pastures select rich land near or adjoining the barn lot or connected with it by lane fences. Fence well and provide good gates.

Prepare a good seed bed, loose on surface but firm sub-surface. Rich, fresh cleared land needs little and often no preparation. A sharp harrow will do what is necessary.

Good seed is important. Always use the best. Cheap seeds mean trash and weed seeds.

The time to plant is generally early spring so that young pasture plants will get a good start to withstand the heat of summer, or early fall to get started to stand the winter's cold.

A good mixture of grass and legume seed follows: per acre: Orchard grass, 4 pounds; tall oat grass, 4 pounds; timothy, 3 pounds; red top, 3 pounds; English rye grass, 3 pounds; white Dutch clover, 1 pound; Japan clover, 10 to 20 pounds. Sow evenly over the land. If a good stand is not procured don't plow up but sow more seed next season. Don't graze too heavy first season.

WINTER PASTURE: A winter pasture is simply a good pasture allowed to grow all the growing season for winter grazing that year. A profitable winter pasture requires rich land.

PERMANENT PASTURE: A permanent pasture is what the term implies, one that lasts on and on for many years. A good permanent pasture mixture may be made by adding Kentucky Blue grass for the mountains, and Kentucky Blue grass and Bermuda grass for the Piedmont, to the mixture given for rotation pastures.

Neither beef, dairy cattle, sheep nor hogs can be grown or kept profitably without pastures.

As a rule pastures in the mountains and Piedmont sections are grazed too closely for lack of enough pasture.

When starting any kind of pasture, use plenty of good seed.

If there are poor thin spots in the pasture, apply barn yard manure or commercial fertilizers to bring them up.

When the pasture shows signs of failure, find the cause.

If over stocked, remove part or all of the stock for a while.

If plant food is lacking, find what it is and apply it.

Lime, acid phosphate and nitrates wisely used will keep pastures in good condition.

The amount of seed per acre to insure a good stand varies greatly.

Rich moist, fresh land requires less seed. Less seed is used when there is plenty of moisture in soil. Dry southern slopes need more seed generally than northern slopes. In mountain sections and also in Piedmont, when no Bermuda grass is used in permanent pastures, use plenty of Kentucky Blue grass, or Blue Grass and redtop.

Bushes, briars and weeds should be destroyed. Destroy bitter weed in every pasture, especially where dairy cows are kept.

One or two acres per cow should be provided in Piedmont and two or three acres in mountain section. Fine pastures beautify the farm and add more than money values.

The farmer who sows grasses and legumes, makes fine pastures, grows diversified crops, milks highbred dairy cows, feeds the cows from his own farm, feeds the skim milk to hens and pigs, and returns all manure to the farm will never lack for ready cash, and is invariably a leader among **BUSINESS MEN**, as well as among farmers.

Yours very truly,
LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 24, 1928:
TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS:

Perhaps there is no subject connected with agriculture development that is more fundamental than that of soil conservation. If we had the facts I am quite sure that we would find that we lose more fertility from our lands as a result of erosion than is lost by the removal of crops. At any rate, the matter of prevention of soil erosion, the proper drainage of our lowlands, the removal of stones and stumps, and the elimination of many surface ditches is a fundamental problem that we should keep ever in mind.

I hope that each of you will give this matter serious thought, and as far as possible include soil conservation in your program of extension work for the coming year.

Very truly yours,
I. O. SCHAUB, Director.

Dear Mr. Harris:

My pig hasn't had much of a chance didn't feed it as you said to, but it is very nice. I am going to sell it before a great while.

Hope to have a good record next year.
GENETA TALLENT.

TALES OF CLUBS
Up in Armstrong county, Tex., across a canyon is an isolated girls'

club. Etta Mulican, the home demonstration agent, declares one must travel 90 miles to reach the community.

"These girls," she says, "can't run into the office or even just telephone the agent whenever they feel like it. They hunger for contact with the other clubs, so I arranged with the clubs on this side of the canyon to go there for a picnic. Two clubs went, making a meeting of 19 girls who enjoyed all the pleasure and inspiration that attaches to such events."

The 17 girls of the Iowa Center, Mont., club worked out a successful community exhibit and program for their entire community. They sent out clever announcements of the exhibits and program and proceeded to hold a successful 4-H evening.

Strawberry club work gained laurels in Westmoreland county, Pa., this season. The club of New Kensington reports 14 of its 15 members completing their work. They produced on an average 320.6 quarts of strawberries at an average net profit of \$43.88. The first prize winner, Alonzo Frederick grew 902 quarts at a net profit of \$79.87. The size of the strawberry patches was about one-twentieth of an acre.

For their poultry-club achievement day, Nobles county, Minn., club folks chose "Twelve Months in the Poultry Yard" for the subject of exhibits and demonstrations. Each group of club members portrayed one of the months in its exhibit and during the morning program was given 5 minutes in which to explain the exhibit and answer questions. Of the 209 enrolled members, 159 participated in the achievement-day events.

Though handicapped by the great distance they must travel to attend the meetings, the 4-H foods club members of Riverton Valley, Mont., recently entertained their mothers at a luncheon after which they sang original songs dedicated to their mothers and gave a demonstration of making baking-powder biscuits.

The celery-growing 4-H club of

Schuylkill county, Pa., is distributing plants among its 39 members, to be grown in competition.

WORK BOX AND TOOL CHEST

"Boys' and Girls' Club Work," by H. E. Killing and Pauline M. Reynolds, has been issued by the agricultural extension division, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak. (Circ. 84). Its 28 pages tell what club work is, how it is conducted, what club members do, steps in the organization of a club, recreation and special club activities and their place in the club program, responsibility of the field agent, county extension agent, and the local leader in the club program, how to measure the effectiveness of club work, and general information on pledge, motto, etc., with comments by club members included for good measure. Illustrated by photographs.

From the agricultural extension service, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., come the following mimeographed publications:

"Club Organization, Directions for Organizing 4-H Clubs. The 4-H Hand Book, Part II."

"Instructions for Leaders of 4-H Clubs (Agriculture). The 4-H Hand Book, Part IV."

"Reference Helps for 4-H Club Work."

"The 4-H Club Program in Agriculture."

Scroll, N. C., Oct. 8, 1928.

Mr. Lyles Harris,
Franklin, N. C.

Dear Mr. Harris:

I am getting along fine with my club work. All of our club members went on a chincapin hunt. Then we came back and had our club meeting. When are you coming back to help us?

I have two sheep. They are both ewes. When will I have to breed them.

I don't guess I will come to the fair.

Your club member,
VERLON MASHBURN.

BY THEIR RECORDS YE SHALL KNOW THEM

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

POULTRY SALE NOVEMBER 12, 1928

Cull, cull, cull those useless hens and save feed.

TURKEY SALE NOVEMBER 12, 1928

None taken under 7 pounds.

Prices given out later.

County Agent has some fresh Tankage on hand for hogs that will be sold at cost—First come first served.

LYLES HARRIS, County Agent.

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