

**NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION  
SERVICE**

**N. C. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
COOPERATING  
I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR**

**NARRATIVE REPORT**

1936

L. I. CASE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SPECIALIST

1936  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
EXTENSION WORK IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
IN  
NORTH CAROLINA

By L. I. Case,  
SPECIALIST IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

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### INTRODUCTION

The importance of livestock in North Carolina is well illustrated by the following census figures and values as given by our State Statistician:

<u>Class of stock</u>	<u>Number of head</u>	<u>Value</u>
Beef cattle	260,400	\$7,525,000
Sheep	66,000	\$ 343,200
Horses	69,000	\$ 8,694,000
Mules	301,000	<u>\$54,180,000</u>
Total		<u>\$70,742,200</u>

Emphasis was placed upon the following phases of work during 1936.

*use this heading 1934-1936* → BEEF CATTLE PROJECTS.

#### I. BREEDING

The quality of our beef cattle throughout the State has deteriorated during the past twenty years due to several causes. The fact that there was too high a percentage of mediocre bulls in service, and too many low grade steers and heifers led us to place especial emphasis on this project. No doubt it will continue to be one of our major lines of work for some years to come.



1. Beef Bull Placement

The problem was attacked: (1) By having each county agent where possible include this work in his plans for the year. In other words, he set up a definite goal for the placing of a certain number of purebred beef type bulls in his county during the year.

(2) By using every means possible to make farmers better cattle conscious. (a) News articles. County Agents in 41 counties used a total of 160 news stories relative to better bulls in particular or better cattle in general. (b) Circular letters. A total of 45 circular letters were used by 24 county agents in calling attention to beef cattle improvement thru better bulls. (c) Meetings. Seventy-one beef cattle meetings were held in 22 counties. (d) Farm visits. ✓ Extension workers made 2127 farm visits in connection with beef cattle improvement. (e) Judging contests or judging demonstrations. ✓ A total of 47 contests or demonstrations were conducted. (f) Fairs or Exhibitions. Fourteen exhibitions of cattle were made during the year. (g) Grading demonstrations. Eight demonstrations were held in which representatives of the various U. S. Standard Grades of fat and or feeder cattle were pointed out and discussed. In most cases this was done in connection with the purchase or sale of cattle and the relative price difference was shown. (3) Selection and purchase of bulls. Actual placements were made thru auction sales, private treaty purchases and exchanges. The large majority, however, were made by individual selection and purchase, the county agent or specialist assisting.

Goal of Beef Bull Placements -

69 125

Actual Number Placed -

160 178

8 = 600, 182.50  
Seven of these bulls were outstanding individuals purchased outside the State and used to head purebred herds.

## 2. Breeding Herds Established

Realizing that a more readily available source of supply of good breeding stock would greatly aid in improving the state's cattle, considerable time and effort was used in encouraging the owners of herds already established and in the starting of new herds.

One hundred and sixty-one farmers in <sup>211</sup>twenty-seven <sup>35</sup>counties were assisted in obtaining high grade or purebred females. Of this number fifty-two were purebred females that were used as the foundation of eight new herds. These herds are located in seven counties as follows:

Jackson - One bull and ten females of the Hereford breed purchased in Missouri to found the herd of Dr. John R. Brinkley, Tuckaseegee, N. C. Dr. Brinkley plans a herd of sixty cows and has purchased land and now has buildings under construction with this end in mind.

Macon - Paul Ammons, Franklin, R.F. D., one bull and two females, Polled Herefords, purchased from R. C. Hunter, East Laporte, N.C.



Two year old Hereford steers on the farm of Thos. D. Temple, Scotland Neck, Halifax County. Mr. Temple is a "Master Farmer", who raised cotton and peanuts but his main source of income is from beef cattle, sheep and hogs.



Part of the breeding herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by C. A. Brown, Cleveland, Rowen County, N.C. Mr. Brown is recognized as one of the best farmers in the Piedmont. He raises the feed for and fattens two or three car loads of cattle each year. He has more than doubled the productivity of his crop land by raising legumes and spreading manure.

## 40





**COUNTIES IN WHICH FARMERS FOLLOWED DISEASE AND/OR PARASITE CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BEEF CATTLE, 1936**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE-STATUTE MILES  
0 15 30 45 60 75

SCALE-NAUTICAL MILES  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

**NORTH CAROLINA**



Yancey - S. M. Edge, Celc, N.C. one bull and two females.

Anson - J. A. Redfearn, Peachland, N.C. one bull and ten females of the Hereford breed.

Johnston - J. W. Earp, Smithfield, N.C. one bull purchased from James G. K. McClure and eight females secured from Dr. J. M. Lynch and B. B. Miller. Polled Herefords.

Haywood - Two new herds of ten females each were established.

In addition to the purebred herds established in the State, two car loads of high grade females were shipped for the establishment of new commercial herds in the eastern part of the State. One load came from Alabama and was divided between farmers in Halifax County, while the other load was shipped from Madison to Scotland County.

## II. FEEDS AND FEEDING

This phase of work was planned and carried out more or less in the same manner as outlined under the previous project heading.

Cooperating agencies were Agronomy Specialist and Dairy Cattle Specialists.

### 1. Pastures

Pasture is the foundation of economical livestock production. Unless a farmer can have a reasonable acreage of pasture worthy of the name he need not expect to produce any kind of livestock at a profit.

That very creditable work was accomplished in the various phases of pasture production is borne out by the following figures:

**COUNTIES IN WHICH AGENTS ASSISTED FARMERS IN OBTAINING HIGH-GRADE OR PURE-BRED FEMALES FOR BEEF CATTLE, 1936**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE - STATUTE MILES

0 15 30 45 60 75

The map shows the following counties highlighted in pink: Ashe, Allegheny, Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Caswell, Carteret, Chatham, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davidson, DeWitt, Dupont, Gaston, Guilford, Harnett, Henderson, Jones, Johnston, Lenoir, Lincoln, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Person, Rockingham, Sampson, Scotland, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Wayne, Wake, Warren, and Wilkes.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE-STATUTE MILES





	<u>No. Counties Reporting</u>	<u>No. Demon- strations, etc.</u>
Result pasture demonstrations	63-82	1402-1319
Meetings at demonstrations	22-50	53-169
Pasture news stories published	58-72	147-261
Circular letters	34-57	55-134
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	62-77	1970-2274
New pastures established	38-56	1179-1345

## 2. Silos and Silage

We may well learn a lesson from the drought areas of the United States during the past few years. Here farmers have been forced to preserve every bit of feed possible in order to carry their stock thru the winter. They have learned that forage of any kind can be preserved more completely in a silo than any other way.

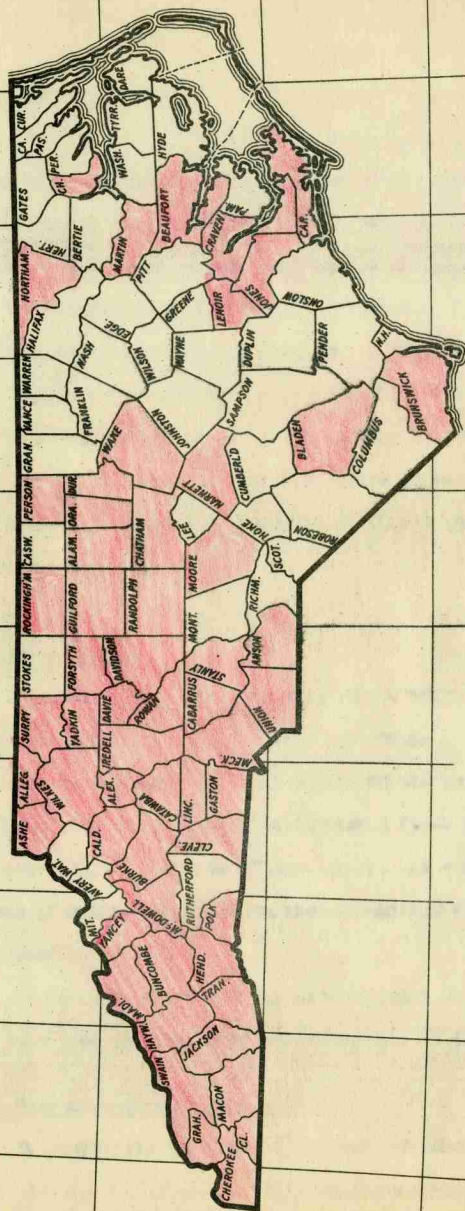
The trench silo is being used more and more in North Carolina as it is in many other sections of the country.

During the year <sup>294</sup> 275 silos were built in <sup>all maps</sup> 59 counties. It is impossible to determine accurately how many of these were on beef cattle and sheep farms.

## 3. Velvet Beans

In the light sandy type soils of our State it is found that velvet beans grown with corn makes a goodly quantity of feed for wintering beef cattle with a liberal amount of material left over for turning under. Not only are velvet beans an excellent crop for wintering cattle but where all or part of the corn is left in the field the two crops make a well balanced combination for fattening.

# TOTAL SILOS CONSTRUCTED, 1936



## NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES  
0 10 20 40 60 80

George L. Pate, Rowland, Robeson County, has been fattening cattle on velvet beans for the past four years with very good success. This past year he carried 70 head of 600 pound cattle on corn and velvet beans for 80 days with average daily gains of 2.13 pounds per head per day. In addition, hogs following these cattle in the field made use of the shattered and undigested corn and beans in the droppings. Charging the corn up at market price Mr. Pate figured at profit of \$540.38 from his cattle alone. He kept no weight record on his hogs.

During the year 13 counties reported result demonstrations on 66 farms and 23 counties reported 675 farms growing velvet beans for the first time.

#### 4. Cover Crops

Cover crops for winter grazing are a very decided advantage in the economical wintering of cattle and sheep. This is particularly true on the sandy loam and black soils of the coastal plains section of the State. A normal winter sees many a flock of sheep making nearly their entire living on fields of Abruzzi rye or other small grain. Many herds of mature cattle are wintered entirely on field gleanings and rye grazing.

No definite statement can be made relative to the growth of this practice or the number of demonstrations in this line during 1936.

#### 5. Fattening Cattle for Market

In comparison with about 1100 head of cattle put on feed in the fall of 1935<sup>5</sup> and marketed in 1936, <sup>839</sup> there were about 1600 steers placed in the feed lots during the fall of 1936. <sup>37</sup> This increase was due to two <sup>seasons</sup>

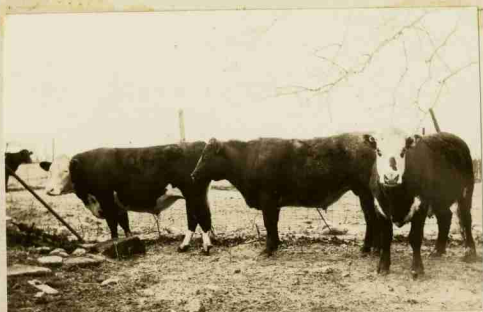
causes, the favorable outlook for the market due to the short corn crop in the western corn belt and to the fact that cattle fattening for the consumption of surplus feeds and the production of manure for soil building is coming to be more and more favorably looked upon as an economic farm practice.

Of the 1600 head of cattle placed on feed during the fall of 1936, three hundred fifty-seven were brought in from the West, either Texas or the Kansas City market. This is a considerable increase over the previous year. The reason for this is that more uniform lots of the better grades can be secured from these sources as compared with Western North Carolina. There is some question, however, as to the comparative profits to be made. While we have no definite evidence, it is thought that our own feeders, if bought at their correct value, will net a greater profit. This assumption is based on the fact that most of our farmers do not full feed their cattle and consequently do not put on the finish that higher quality cattle should carry to bring their full value.

The research project started by the Department of Horticulture in cooperation with this office in the spring of 1935 is still being carried and will be for several years to come. The work is being done in the orchard of our largest cattle feeder in the Sand Hills or orchard section, and the purpose is to determine the effect of varying applications of manure with and without commercial fertilizers on the size, and quality of peaches and the longevity of the trees. This year five orchard men put cattle in their feed lot as compared with two last year and the total number of cattle was about doubled.

Records of cattle feeding operations were secured on a few farms. These are given on the following pages. It will be noted that there is no uniformity to these reports. Regular report blanks have been prepared and will be used as far as possible next year. In addition to the feeding records that follow three car loads of cattle were fattened in Cherokee County. L. L. Mason, Brasstown, fed two loads at a profit of \$470.00 plus manure, and Carl Townsend, Murphy, fed one load with a reported profit of \$264.00, plus manure.





Part of a load of cattle fattened for market on the farm of William L. Wyatt, Raleigh, N.C. Mr. Wyatt has fed cattle each year for 15 years. The production of manure for soil improvement is his object.



First cross steers out of native cows and by a purebred Hereford bull. These steers were fattened for market at a profit of \$26.00 per head above the cost of raising and fattening.

CATTLE FEEDING RECORD

Rowan

County

Name of Feeder C. A. Brown, Jr. Address Cleveland, N.C.  
 No. of Head Fed 33 Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex Steers  
 Total Buying Wt. 32,600 Aver. Wt. 988 Place \_\_\_\_\_ Date Oct. 10, 1936  
 Total Wt. Unloading Pt. \_\_\_\_\_ Av. Wt. \_\_\_\_\_ Shrink \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Wt. When Put on Feed \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Aver. Wt. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 How were cattle handled between time received and time started on feed? \_\_\_\_\_

Total Home Wts. When Sold \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Aver. Wt. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Gain Feed Lot (b) minus (a) 3425 Aver. Gain <sup>x</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Av. Daily Gain \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Wt. at Stock Yards 36225 Aver. Wt. \_\_\_\_\_ Shrink \_\_\_\_\_

Financial Statement

Cost or Value of Feeder Cattle \$ 2282.00  
 Freight and Other Charges to Farm \$ 36.00  
 Total Initial Cost or Value \$ 2318.00 (c)  
 Sale Price: At Home \_\_\_\_\_ At Stock Yards <sup>x</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 3172.06  
 No. Head \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ cts. per lb. Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. Head \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ cts. per lb. Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. Head \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ cts. per lb. Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grand Total \$ 3172.06 (d)  
 Freight and Stock Yard Charges to Market \$ 192.00  
 Commission Charges \$ 32.00  
 Total Marketing Costs \$ 224.00 (e)

x20 on feed 85 days  
 12 on feed 112 days  
 1 died



[illegible]

	Cost	\$
--	------	----

Profit on Hogs (g) minus (h) \$ (i)

Profit Including Manure (l) plus (m)	\$ 387.06
--------------------------------------	-----------

\*Show value on farm at beginning feeding period.

FEEDING DEMONSTRATION (BEEF)

Farmer Participating R. W. Wilson, Rt. 2, Lawndale, N.C.  
 Number of animals fed 13. Date feeding began Oct. 15, 1935.  
 Date completed March 15, 1936. Weight per head at beginning 935  
 Weight per head at completion 1150 lbs.  
 Average gain per head 215 lbs. Total weight of lot at beginning  
 12,155 lbs. Total weight of lot at completion 14,950 lbs.  
 Total net gain 2,795 lbs.

Returns from pounds gained  $2,795 \times .10 = \$279.50$   
 Seventy tons of manure @ \$2.00 ton 140.00  
 Total Income - - - - - \$419.50

## Feed Consumed:

Cottonseed meal, 12,900 lbs. at a cost of \$167.70  
 Eight tons of stover at a cost of ----- 50.00  
 Five tons of straw at a cost of ----- 25.00  
 Twenty bushels of corn @ .80 per bu. ---- 16.00  
 Two tons soybean hay, \$15.00 ton ----- 30.00  
 Total cost ----- \$288.70  
 Total Income ----- \$419.50  
 Total Cost ----- \$288.70  
 Net Profit ----- \$130.80

FEEDING DEMONSTRATION (BEEF)

Farmer participating B. Austell, Earl, N.C.

Number of animals fed 44 Date feeding began October 1, 1935

Date completed March 30, 1936. Weight per head at beginning 750

Weight per head at completion 900 lbs.

Average gain per head 150 Total weight of lot at beginning

33,000. Total weight of lot at completion 39,600

Total net gain 6,600.

Cost of animals at beginning	- - - - -	\$1,946.00
Value of animals at completion	- - - - -	2,700.00
Two hundred and fifty tons manure @ \$2.00	- - - - -	500.00
Present value of animals	- - -	\$2,700.00
Less cost of animals	- - - <u>1,946.00</u> - - - - -	<u>754.00</u>
Total income	- - - - -	\$1,254.00

Feed Consumed:

Cottonseed meal, 84,000 lbs. at a cost of	- - - - -	\$1,050.00
One hundred bushels damaged corn	- - - - -	50.00
Six tons of waste hay	- - - - -	6.00
Fifteen tons meadow hay @ \$12.00	- - - - -	180.00
Six hundred bales straw	- - - - -	90.00
Six tons hulls @ \$12.00	- - - - -	<u>72.00</u>
Total cost	- - - - -	\$1,448.00
Total income	- - - - -	<u>1,254.00</u>
Total loss	- - - - -	\$ 194.00

## COPY OF FINDER CATTLE ACCOUNT OF GEORGE L. PATE,

ROWLAND, N.C.

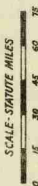
1935

Oct. 1	To 70 steers, 42,550 lbs. @ \$5.60 and \$6.00 and \$5.75,	\$ 2412.35
	To truck expense	15.00
Dec. 15	To labor to date	10.00
	To one-half of 25 acres corn at \$15 per A. (12½ bu. corn estimated left per A. plus velvet beans)	187.50
	To one-third of 25 acres of corn @ \$12.50 per A (7 bu. corn estimated left per A. plus velvet beans)	104.17
	Weight 70 head - 54490 lbs. Gain 11,940 lbs. Divided in 80 days Divided 5600 head days = 2.13 lbs. per day per head - or 54490 lbs. at 6¢ = \$3269.40 - \$2729.02 - Profit \$540.38	
Dec. 15	To total corn ground - 1166 bu. at 60¢ (except 274 bu. at 50¢)	672.20
	To total labor and grinding corn and salt	158.80
	To 6 tons cottonseed hulls at \$6.00 and delivery \$3.00	39.00
	To 17.62 tons cottonseed meal at \$20.00	352.50
	To 22 tons hay at \$10.00 and 1½ at \$8.00	230.00
Jan. 20	To 9 Angus steers, 5570 lbs. at 6¢	334.20
April 5	To 9 Angus steers, home wt. 6875 lbs. @ 8¢ Baltimore	
Jan. 31	By 6 steers, 5940 lbs. @ 8¢	\$ 475.20
Mar. 20	By 22 steers, 20730 lbs. @ 6 3/4¢	1399.27
Apr. 1	By 2 steers killed 1440 lbs. net	104.20
Apr. 10	By 49 steers, Baltimore home wt. 39640 lbs. net	2667.37
	Sold 2 @ 7¢, 22 @ 7 3/4¢ and 25 @ 8¢ = total wts. 37750 lbs.	
	To interest on \$2746.55 @ 6%	82.39
	To barn depreciation, \$350.00 @ 5%	17.50
	To expense sales	20.00
		<hr/>
		\$4645.61 \$4646.54
	Cr. Bal.	\$ 1.03

We have no records of hog weights but have sold \$457.92 in pigs that were raised since October 1st and only received dropping from steers and fish meal.



**NORTH CAROLINA**



### III. MANAGEMENT

One of the weak spots in beef cattle production, especially in Eastern North Carolina, is in poor management. Some of the things that cause loss and consequent discouragement are:

1. Bull running with herd the year around - resulting in calves dropped at all times of the year.
2. Heifers too young for service exposed to the bull, and calving too young, thus stunting growth.
3. Castration of commercial bull calves postponed until they are of serviceable age and damage done.
4. Dehorning not done at proper time.
5. Shelters and feed lots inadequate, causing loss of feed and manure.

In order to correct these conditions Herd Management demonstrations were carried out in <sup>47</sup>44 counties of the State. The demonstrators were visited frequently by the County Agent, and as often as possible by the Specialist and guidance given. There were <sup>45</sup>35 method demonstration meetings (and 86 other meetings) held on these farms during the year.

#### IV. BEEF CALF 4-H CLUB WORK

Beef calf club work started in 1935 with a show at Asheville, N.C. was increased somewhat during the past year. Twenty-one counties reported 102 boys and girls completing projects in this phase of 4-H club work.

A classification and premium list for 4-H club baby beefs was included at the State Fair this year for the first time with \$165.00 offered in prizes. In addition, the beef cattle record association offered additional money and the North Carolina Cottonseed Products Association offered a one year scholarship to North Carolina State College to the 4-H club member growing and exhibiting the best baby beef at the State Fair. Johnston County won the Grand Championship and the scholarship award. Buncombe County showed the reserve champion and the first prize County Group.

#### Asheville Fat Cattle Show and Sale

The Fat Cattle Show at Asheville was very successful in every way. The cattle showed much more quality and carried decidedly more finish than a year ago. In fact, there were very few poor individuals. Last year there were not over ten animals that graded good or choice while this year there was one prime, fourteen choice and twenty-seven good.

Buncombe County won the lion's share with Mitch Snelson winning the Grand Championship award and his brother, Gay Snelson, winning the Reserve Championship. In the County Groups Buncombe was first, and Cherokee second, with Transylvania, Alleghany and Madison also winning premiums in this class.

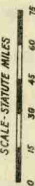


**COUNTIES REPORTING 4-H CLUB COMPLETIONS  
IN BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP AND/OR WORKSTOCK PROJECTS, 1936**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE-STATUTE MILES  
0 15 30 45 60 75

**NORTH CAROLINA**



There was considerable interest shown in the competition for the showmanship award for 4-H club members. The boys generally showed much improvement in their ability to exhibit their animals to good advantage. The judges called nine boys back into the ring for final placing. Six of these were eliminated, leaving Mitch Snelson of Buncombe County, James Potts of Jackson County and Council Henson of Watauga County for the final run off. After some deliberation this award was given to Council Henson.

The sale was very satisfactory and there was much more local interest than last year. Creighton's Restaurant of Asheville bought the Grand Champion at \$25.00 per cwt. The A and P Stores bought the Reserve Champion at \$17.50, and the next high price was \$12.00 paid by Jax-Pax Stores. The White Provision Company of Atlanta was the largest buyer, taking 27 head at an average of \$9.34 per cwt. The A and P Stores bought 10 head at an average of \$9.77, Dixie Stores 7 head at \$8.94, and Jax-Pax Stores 3 head at \$10.98. The remaining cattle were purchased by various individuals in Asheville and other towns in Western North Carolina. The Murphy Meat Markets and Restaurants supported the sale of Cherokee County cattle by buying 3 head. The average of the entire sale was \$9.75 per cwt.

One of the best features of the show was the grading demonstration put on by Mr. L. B. Burk of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Steers representing the prime, choice, good, medium and cull grades of slaughter cattle were exhibited. In addition, wholesale loins of the various grades of beef were displayed, and Mr. Burk explained why each animal and each cut of beef fell in its respective grade. This was most interesting and enlightening to both producers and consumers who witnessed the demonstration. There were at

least 500 people in attendance at the demonstration and double this number witnessed some part of the show.

Next year it is planned to have classes for both feeder and fat steers.

Counties Reporting Profit or Loss on Baby Beef Feeding.

<u>County</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Profit per Head</u>
Cherokee	8	\$24.31
Jackson	2	2.70
Macon	6	22.88
Madison	5	13.60
Transylvania	6	8.00
Watauga	2	18.50

It is thought that other counties which did baby beef club work made equally good or better profits. This is without doubt true for Johnston and Buncombe Counties, which two counties made the best showing at the State Fair and the Asheville Show. No definite reports were secured from other counties, however.

SHEEP PROJECTS

The sheep population in the State has been gradually decreasing for a number of years. The usual excuse among farmers is the dog menace yet we find where there is considerable interest in sheep there is enough sentiment against stray and mongrel dogs to keep them pretty well under control. We also find many flocks in thinly populated sections that have been in existence for years with no damage from dogs.

The explanation is penning at night and reasonable vigilance during the day. Other and more serious handicaps to profitable sheep production is poor grade of rams in use, improper feeding, poor managerial practices, and internal parasites.

#### V. RAM PLACEMENTS

Purebred rams were sold at auction at two points in the State and many changed hands at private treaty.

Goal of Ram Placements -

71 119

Actual Number Rams Placed -

71 121

In addition, there were twenty-nine farmers in sixteen counties assisted in obtaining purebred ewes for the establishment of new flocks or additions to old. In Washington County alone eight new flocks were established with ewes purchased from breeders in southwestern Virginia.

#### VI. PARASITE AND DISEASE CONTROL

Effort was made to obtain control of parasites and diseases of sheep throughout the State. This was especially true in sections where grading and cooperative selling of lambs was done and the work applied particularly to the control of stomach worms through sanitation and treatment.

Fifty-two counties reported 407 farmers following control recommendations.



**COUNTIES IN WHICH AGENTS ASSISTED FARMERS  
IN OBTAINING PURE-BRED SIRES FOR SHEEP, 1936**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE: STATUTE MILES  
0 15 30 45 60 75

SCALE-STATUTE MILES

[illegible]

SCALE - STATUTE MILES

[illegible]

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



## VII. DOCKING AND CASTRATING LAMBS

Better sheep men throughout the State have, as a rule, learned that it pays to trim their lambs, and the large majority are doing it. Nevertheless, thru procrastination mainly, some are not doing it and it is still necessary to call attention to the value of this practice.

Eleven counties reported twenty-four demonstrations in trimming market lambs.

## VIII. MARKETING

### 1. Lamb Grading and Cooperative Shipping

Lamb grading and cooperative shipping was started in 1934 when about 800 were shipped from Allegheny County.

In 1936 twenty-five hundred and six were shipped from three counties. Most of these were from the mountain counties of Allegheny and Watauga. One light deck was shipped from Edgecombe County which is in the eastern part of the State.

The two western counties shipped 2410 lambs in 1936 compared with 2324 in 1935.

The comparative percentage of the various grades for the two years follow:

Year	Choice	Good	Good Bucks	Medium	Medium Bucks	Common and Cull
1935	2.4	62.9	1.7	24.5	2.7	5.9
1936	10.5	62.9	3.9	18.9	2.1	1.7
1937	23.17	54.7	6.3	9.7	2.3	3.9



Grade Hereford steers raised in Lenoir County and fattened in Wake. Too much lot space makes cattle restless, checks gains, is difficult to keep well bedded and consequently much fertility is dissipated.



Market lambs in loading pens, Tarboro, Edgecombe County, May 21, 1936. These lambs were graded and shipped to Jersey City where the good and choice lambs sold for \$13.75 and \$14.25 per cwt. It is planned to grade and ship lambs from several points in Eastern North Carolina in 1937.

The country dealers paid very good prices in 1936. In some cases they were known to lose money. This accounts for the very small increase in shipments from these two counties in 1936 compared with 1935. It also accounts for the fact that further expansion in territory was not made during the past year. Very definite plans were made for making shipments in other counties, but high local prices prevented their materialization. In one county some lambs were already graded when a local buyer offered more than the lambs were worth and we let him have them. They went to a local packer.

It is planned to ship lambs from several more western counties and at least three points in eastern North Carolina this year. The eastern shipments will be made in May. Of course if local buyers want to lose money we will be glad to help them. //

## 2. Buying and Selling Feeder Cattle by Grade

A start was made last fall toward introducing the use of U. S. Standard grades in the transfer of ownership of feeder cattle in our mountain counties. The nomenclature that has been in vogue for many, many years is "Top Cattle" and "Good plain cattle". Top cattle, as near as one can figure it out, includes choice, good, and medium grades and occasionally a common steer is slipped in under this grade if he happens to be of good color and the buyer is not watching too closely. "Good plain cattle" takes in about all the rest unless it may be Jerseys and other strictly dairy bred animals.

This past fall help was given in the purchase of over 600 head of cattle. They were not actually bought at a different price for each grade, but the U. S. Standard grade on most of the steers was named and where possible, grading demonstrations were put on in order that the producer, the dealer, and the buyer, all be made familiar with the grades. Buyers who were assisted say that they secured a better and more uniform lot of cattle this year than usual and it is hoped that another year will see the actual handling of feeder cattle by U. S. Standard Grade with the proper price differentiation made. This will, we feel, result in more attention to better breeding, feeding, and other improved production methods in cattle as it has in sheep.

### 3. Wool Pools

Wool was pooled and sold cooperatively in Alleghany, Watauga and on a small scale in a few other counties. About 30,000 pounds were handled in this way with a top price of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound paid by the Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N.C. for Alleghany County wool. Wool sold cooperatively brought on an average of at least 5 cents more per pound than wool sold in the usual way, thus representing a saving of \$1500.00 to the farmers. Not only that, but wool that was not pooled sold for more money in sections where pooling was done.



## IX. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

### 1. Iredell County Colt Show and Sale

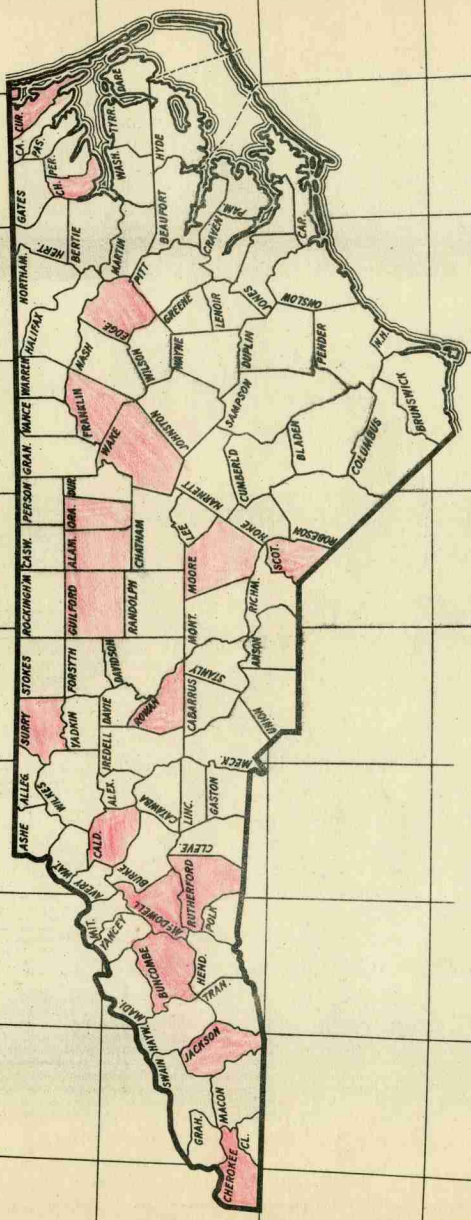
On Friday, November 20th, the first annual colt show and sale was held at the Iredell Experiment Station, Statesville. This was in charge of Ray Morrow, County Agent, and two hundred or more farmers and buyers attended. There were several prospective buyers from South Carolina and Georgia in attendance in addition to people from a dozen or more Piedmont counties.

Professor R. H. Ruffner and I judged the classes which consisted of 1936 mule colts, 1936 horse and filly colts, yearling mule colts, yearling horse colts and two year olds. The sale was conducted according to the regular mule auction system which gave the seller the privilege of accepting or rejecting the final bid. There were only a few animals sold but it is believed that this event will be the start of other similar functions of the kind in other parts of the State and that it will create an increased interest in the raising of more and better work stock.

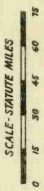
### 2. Hereford Breeder's Meet

The meeting of State Hereford breeders held at the Patterson School, Patterson, N. C., was a very interesting one. About 40 were in attendance. The group visited the Patterson School herd and the herd belonging to Mr. Tom Ferguson at Ferguson, N.C. Following a delicious luncheon served by the school, a round table discussion was held. It was brought out that an increased interest in Herefords is in evidence and that six herd sires and about fifteen females have been imported from other states during the past few months. Plans for

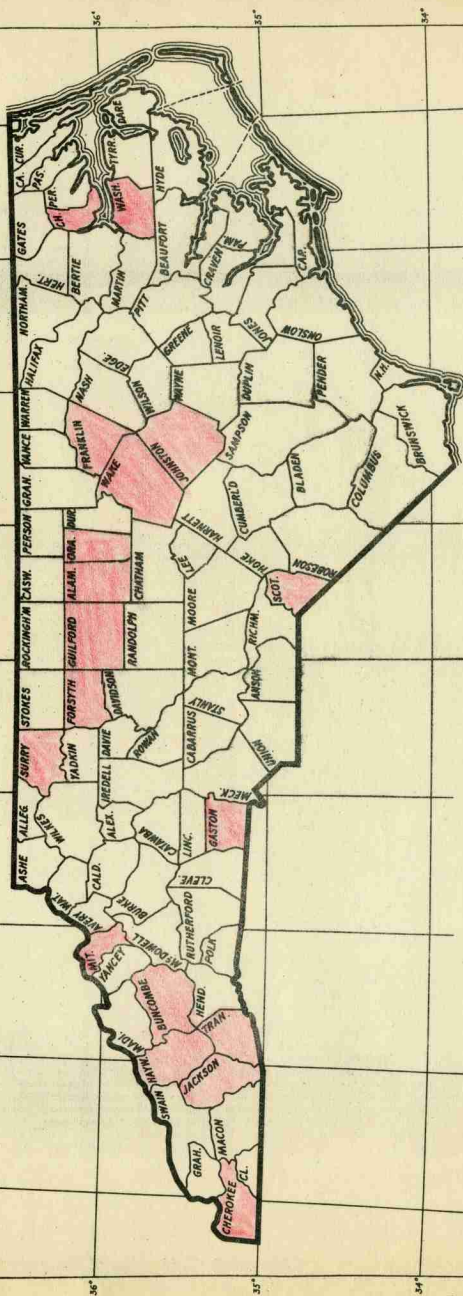
# COUNTIES IN WHICH AGENTS ASSISTED FARMERS IN OBTAINING PURE-BRED Sires FOR WORKSTOCK, 1936



## NORTH CAROLINA



COUNTIES IN WHICH AGENTS ASSISTED FARMERS IN  
OBTAINING HIGH-GRADE OR PURE-BRED FEMALES FOR WORKSTOCK, 1936



NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-STATUTE MILES  
0 15 30 45 60 75

[illegible]

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE-STATUTE MILES

	15	30	45	60	75
0					



the production of better cattle generally and Herefords in particular were made. Mr. Robert Shipley of Vilas, Watauga County, invited the breeders to meet at his farm next year.

### 3. Livestock Field Day at Blackland Experiment Station

Bad weather and road seriously handicapped a livestock meeting on the 8th of April at the Blackland Experiment Station. In spite of this six county agents, about 50 farmers and 24 agricultural high school boys attended. Much interest was shown in the cattle, sheep, hogs and horses on the Station. There was a car of hogs and a car of steers ready for shipment. Results of the feeding of this stock was gone over by J. E. Foster and myself. Visitors were very much interested in the good quality of the steers out of native cows and sired by a Hereford bull. Production costs are very low in view of the fact that cattle are carried on reed pasture for nine months of the year.

### 4. Judging

In response to requests from Animal Husbandry Specialists in other states, judging of fat steers was done at Jacksonville, Fla. in March and Atlanta, Ga. in April.

### 5. Out of State Trips

(a) Jackson, Miss. Attended the annual meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers in Jackson, Miss. early in February.

(b) Blacksburg, Va. In July attendance was made at the Lamb Grader's School conducted by L. B. Burk of the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics. Official graders from Virginia, together with representatives from the Division of Markets and Animal Husbandry Departments of V.P.I. and the State Department of Agriculture of Virginia, attended this school for the purpose of perfecting as near as possible uniformity in the grading of lambs shipped to the Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association at Jersey City and Baltimore.

c. Jackson's Mill, West Virginia

The trip into Virginia and West Virginia with twelve County Agents and District Agent F. S. Sloan, was a most interesting and educational one. We all met at Marion, Va. where we spent Sunday night, September 20th. Monday morning we visited the farms of J. T. Frazier, Jr., and H. L. Bonham Estate near Chilhowie. At both of these farms we saw some very good registered Hereford cattle and at Mr. Frazier's we also looked over his excellent flock of Hampshire sheep. From Chilhowie we drove to Wytheville for lunch and then over the mountains to Burke's Garden, Va. Here Mr. George Litton, County Agent of Tazewell County, met us and piloted us to several farms where we saw some excellent fat steers that they planned to exhibit at the Virginia State Fair and at Baltimore. We also visited the farm of R. S. Moss and Son where we saw one of the best flocks of Hampshire sheep in the East. The flock consists of 185 registered breeding ewes in addition to their stud rams and the lambs which they are keeping over. Also on this farm we saw an excellent lot of heavy grass fat steers which will go to market this fall. Our next stop was at Bluefield, Va. for supper and then to Ronceverte, West Va. for the night.

Tuesday morning we drove to Mr. Ross Tuckwiller's farm. This farm has been used as a Federal and State Beef Cattle Experiment Station for the past 22 years and the work done there has been more or less applicable to the entire Appalachian area. Mr. Tuckwiller, who is in charge, reviewed the work done at that station from the beginning and we all got a great deal of valuable information in regard to wintering rations for cows, calves, yearlings, and two year olds. It was interesting to learn that rations containing corn silage had proved the most practical and economical for wintering all classes of cattle. At the present time the farm is carrying a grade herd of Hereford cows consisting of 60 head. This herd was established five years ago and is one of the best commercial herds that I have ever seen.

We went into Lewisburg for lunch and then drove to Jackson's Mill where we arrived in time for supper. We all got a big surprise at "The Mill" as they speak of it in West Virginia. We had planned to attend a feeder calf show and sale there and none of us had any idea that anything else was going on. However, we found that they were having their Country Life Jubilee and Regional 4-H Fair. We were assigned a cottage to ourselves where cots were made up for us. Jackson's Mill is the headquarters for all Extension and College gatherings and in addition many other organizations have their annual gatherings there. For the next two days it was like a five ring circus with many and varied demonstrations, exhibits, recreational events and musical programs going on at the same time on various parts of the grounds. To tell the whole story of what we saw and heard would require more time and space than is available. We all devoted most of our time to the livestock exhibits which consisted of 4-H classes for market lambs, purebred Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdowns.

There were also weight classes for fat steers, and a large number of classes for feeder calves. The latter were divided up into groups according to breed, weight, quality and conformation in which way they were shown and sold.

Immediately after the sale was over on Thursday afternoon we drove to Morgantown, West Virginia for the night. The next morning Professor Livesay, Head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of West Virginia, showed us over the Animal Husbandry Farm where we saw some excellent Percheron horses, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, Southdown and Hampshire sheep. We carefully inspected several fat steers which are being fed and fitted for the International Stock Show at Chicago.

At 11 o'clock we left Morgantown for Winchester, Va. and from there we drove to Harrisonburg via the Sky Line Drive. This was a most beautiful drive and is the only section of the Park to Park Highway that is ready for traffic. After spending the night at Harrisonburg we left Saturday morning for home, everybody, I believe, feeling that they had had an excellent trip and as a result were better fitted for work in their respective counties.

d. International Stock Show, Chicago, Ill.

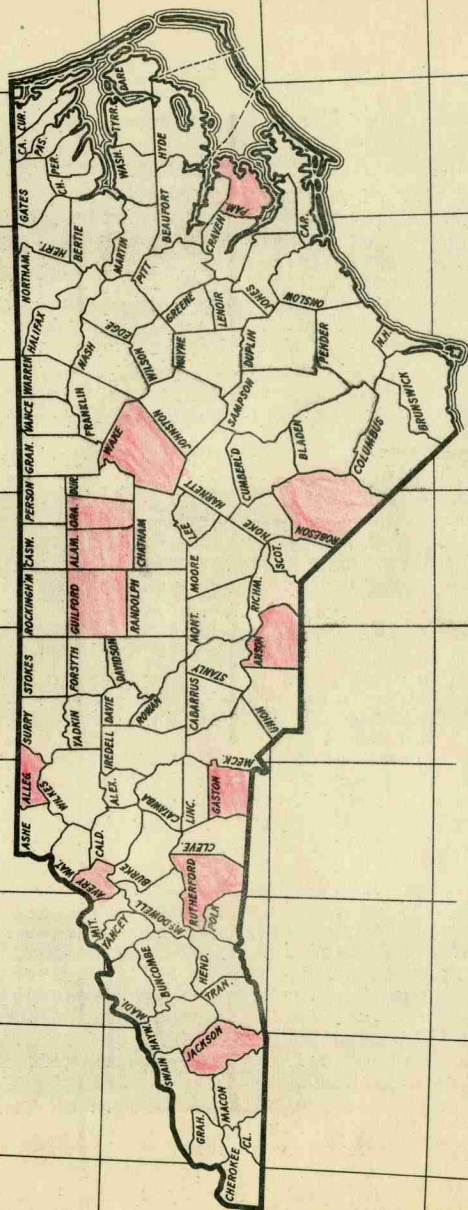
A party consisting of two county agents, three farmers and the superintendent of our Blackland Experiment Station, Wenona, N.C. and myself attended the International Stock Show in early December. This trip was declared most interesting and inspirational by those who made it.



6. Meats

During the year Mr. R. E. Nance, Assistant Professor in Animal Husbandry, was loaned to Extension for a total of about thirty days. During that time he conducted thirty-eight hog slaughtering, cutting and curing demonstrations in fourteen counties with a total attendance of 968.

One lamb slaughtering and cutting demonstration was also put on by Mr. Nance and he assisted Mr. L. B. Burk with the grading demonstration in connection with the Asheville Fat Stock Show.



**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE - STATUTE MILES

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(As taken from Annual Reports of County Agents)

	<u>Beef Cattle</u>		<u>Sheep</u>		<u>Work</u>	<u>Stock</u>
	<u>Co's</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Co's</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Co's</u>	<u>Units</u>
1. No. days devoted to line of work by County Agents and assistants	88	881	57	247	69	366
2. No. days devoted to work by Spec.	41	92	15	29	4	8
3. No. adult result dems. conducted	44	691	25	85	20	152
4. No. meetings at result dems.	8	15	3	4	4	12
5. No. method dem. meetings held	14	35	11	24	4	5
6. No. other meetings held	22	71	13	15	8	17
7. No. news stories published	36	130	18	43	27	57
8. No. diff. circular letters issued	24	45	17	38	9	16
9. No. farm visits made	80	2127	53	476	65	881
10. No. office calls received	86	4569	65	1369	75	5024
11. No. 4-H Club members completing	21	102	6	9	4	11
12. No. farmers assisted in obtaining sires	41	160	25	71	18	30
13. No. farmers assisted in obtaining high grade or purebred females	27	161	16	29	18	167
14. No. families assisted in home Butchering, meat cutting & curing	10	67	2	259		
15. No. farmers following parasite & disease control recommendations	36	1237	52	407	26	347
16. No. farmers following marketing recommendations	16	414	17	217	6	33

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(From Specialist Reports)

No. days in the field	200
No. days in the office	91
No. days on leave	6
No. automobile miles traveled	21921
No. railroad miles traveled	3578
No. visits to county agents	223
No. visits to demonstrators	206
No. other visits	138
No. meetings addressed	38
Total attendance above meeting	1301
No. office consultations	67
No. letters written	1518
No. articles prepared	19
No. radio talks prepared and given	3



OUTLOOK

The prospects for definite accomplishments in Animal Husbandry work is believed quite promising for the coming year. This opinion is based upon the fact that more definite plans have been made for work than during preceding years. The work is handicapped, however, by inadequate personnel and it is thought that beef cattle, sheep and horse work is far too much to expect one man to do justice to in a state as large as North Carolina and with so great a diversity of soil and climatic conditions.

Phases of work to be especially emphasized are:

1. Fattening cattle for market, having in mind soil building thru the production and application of manure.
2. Grading and cooperative selling of lambs.
3. 4-H Club Work with all classes of stock.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

State College Station,  
Raleigh, N. C.

To Sheep Men in Eastern N.C.

At this time of year sheep growers should be harvesting their lamb crop and every care should be taken to save as many as possible.

From the breeding season to lambing time ewes should gain from 15 to 20 pounds. After summer pasture is gone the ewe flock should have access to some good quality legume hay such as soybean, pea vine or lespedeza. Let them have what they will eat of this in addition to what other feed they may gather in the fields.

About one month before lambing grain feeding should start. Ewes can well be given one-half pound or more per head per day - the exact amount depending upon their condition. If they are getting some green feed and good legume hay, corn alone will be all right.

Winter pasture of abruzzi rye, wheat or other small grain is excellent for sheep but it should not be depended upon as the sole feed for it often fails due to severe cold or other reason and the sudden change from a green succulent feed to dry feed is doubtless the cause of many winter losses of pregnant ewes.

The ewe flock should be housed at night at this time of year and those that are heavy with lamb should be separated from the others where possible. A lambing pen 4 by 4 feet square very often is a means of preventing disowning of lambs and other troubles.

Watch the young lambs. See that they get their milk. See that everything is right with them for every one saved will mean dollars in your pocket later on.

Feeding The Lambs

Of first importance in feeding the lambs is milk and plenty of it. See that the ewes are fed for milk production. The same feeds as recommended for the pregnant ewes may be fed, only in larger amounts after the lambs are a few days old. Unless the hay is of extra good quality it is recommended that a protein supplement such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal or peanut meal be added to the grain mixture.

As a rule it pays to creep feed the lambs. Partition off a bright corner of the barn or shed and leave a small opening or two that will admit the lambs yet exclude the ewes. In this creep keep a small raised feed trough supplied with feed. Corn should make up the majority of this ration and often it is the only grain feed. It should be ground until the lambs are six weeks old after which it may be fed shelled.

If the ewes are not giving much milk it may pay to feed a more complete ration to the lambs. Four parts corn, two parts oats, two parts bran by measure, and a small amount of soybean meal, peanut meal or cottonseed meal, makes an excellent lamb feed. In addition to grain keep a small rack full of the choicest hay inside the creep where the lambs can nibble it as they like.

#### Trim The Lambs

All lambs should be docked and all ram lambs intended for market should be castrated. These two operations are usually done at the same time. The best age for this work is when the lamb is from one to two weeks old. Do not neglect it for the packers always pay more for trimmed lambs than for ram lambs.

#### Marketing The Lambs

Plans are under way for grading and shipping lambs cooperatively at several points in Eastern North Carolina this spring. Each lamb will be graded and given a distinctive mark. Each shipper will be given a scale ticket for his individual lambs. The lambs will be sold by grade and the better the lambs, the better the price will be. To illustrate, a shipment made from Edgecombe County last year in May sold as follows: choice lambs \$14.25 per cwt; good \$13.75; medium \$13.00 and common \$8.50. Thus it may be seen that it pays to make them as good as possible.

These cooperative shipments will be made sometime in May but the exact time will be announced later.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry.

Dear Sir:

I am sure that you will find some worth while suggestions in the accompanying letter. It will pay you to follow them. Let me know if I can help you with any of your sheep problems.

Many of the sheep men in this county want to try a cooperative lamb shipment this spring. If you are interested please let me know about how many lambs you will have weighing 70 pounds or over by May 15th.

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County Agent.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE

July 27, 1936

TO COUNTY AGENTS:

What - Auction Sale 25 Hampshire Rams

When - 1:00 P. M. Saturday, August 8th.

Where - At Henry Hardin's Barn 1 mile east of  
Boone, N. C., on U.S. Highway No. 221.

There is a serious shortage of good rams in North Carolina and we are very fortunate to arrange for this sale. The rams are to be consigned from some of the leading flocks of Southwest Virginia and are to be especially selected by one of the Extension Animal Husbandmen from V.P.I. They should be a good lot.

Please make every effort to let sheep men know about this sale.

Come yourself and bring some prospective buyers with you.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE

August 17, 1936

TO BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE:

Many of the Hereford breeders of North Carolina have expressed a desire for some means of better acquaintance with brother breeders of the State and an opportunity for an exchange of ideas relative to common problems. In order to start something along this line, Dr. J. M. Lynch, Asheville, North Carolina, invited the breeders to his farm for an informal get-together and luncheon last November. The attendance was not large, but I believe everybody enjoyed the day and many expressed a hope of an annual affair of the kind.

My purpose in writing this letter is to give all breeders an opportunity to entertain this year. One need not have anything outstanding in the cattle line to show. On the other hand, the main idea is to encourage acquaintanceship and an exchange of ideas with the hope of promoting better cattle generally and Herefords in particular.

Please let me hear from you relative to the thoughts expressed in this letter, and if you favor a get-together about what date do you think is most suitable? Should you like to entertain this year, tell me so, and I'll be glad to help in any possible way with the invitations, a program, etc.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE

November 3, 1936

Dear Sir:

On November 18th. at the Stock Yards, Asheville, N. C., there will be held a Fat Stock Show and Sale. This is the second show of the kind to be held at that place. We anticipate that there will be somewhere from 60 to 75 yearling cattle in the show and all of them will be sold at auction following the show. The majority of the cattle are high grade or purebred steers or heifers that have been on a grain ration for several months. I estimate that most of them will weigh from 700 to 1000 pounds with a few going over and a few under these weight limits. The majority will be fat and in good slaughter condition while a few will be desirable for putting in the feed lot for a few weeks intensive feeding.

I am writing this letter for the purpose of asking you to attend this show to buy as many as you can handle. Most of the animals are the property of 4-H Club members and we are anxious that their calves bring a good price and thus encourage these young folks who are our future farmers and cattle breeders.

The judging will start at 9:00 and the sale will start at 1:00 o'clock, November 18th. 1936.

In addition to the animals entered in the Fat Stock Show, there will be several desirable registered bulls at the show that will be offered for sale.

Hoping that nothing will keep you from attending this show and sale, I am

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

July 28, 1936

TO BREEDERS OF PUREBRED LIVESTOCK:

This is to call your attention to the classification for Beef Cattle and Sheep at the 1936 North Carolina State Fair. Premium offerings have been increased by about 15 percent over last year. We wish they were still larger but feel that State breeders can afford to exhibit some of their better animals under the present premium list, especially if they will give due credit to advertising possibilities.

There is a very definite increasing interest in beef cattle and sheep in the State. This is particularly true in Eastern North Carolina and it is felt that exhibitions of State owned stock will help to promote that interest and also put them in touch with prospective buyers.

It will pay to include some good sale bulls and females in your exhibit should you plan to show.

This is the third year that exhibits have been confined to State owned herds and flocks. The past two years have brought out only small numbers. Unless there is a rather definite increase in numbers and quality this year a return to competition open to the world is a possibility.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry.

## Lambing Time Is Critical Period

Lambing time is a critical period with sheep on the farm. Much of the year's work may be lost at this time if the ewes and lambs are not given careful attention.

L. I. Case, animal husbandman at State College, has given the following suggestions for keeping the ewes and lambs healthy and thrifty:

Bred ewes should gain in weight from the breeding season until lambing time. Permanent pasture, winter rye, rye grass, wheat and oats, together with a good quality of legume hay will usually furnish sufficient feed until one month before lambing time.

Then give the ewe half pound of grain per day, more if she is thin. Also give her two to two and a half pounds of good legume hay and succulent feed such as winter pasture, sweet silage, or roots.

Good legume hay is very important, but if it is not available

a wheat bran and protein concentrate will come nearest to furnishing the food elements needed.

Watch the ewes carefully when they are about to lamb. Pen them by themselves at night. Reduce the grain feed until the lambs are three or four days old, then increase, it gradually to a pound or more a day for each ewe.

Sometimes weak lambs need assistance in getting milk until they are strong enough to get it for themselves.

Feed the ewes for milk production, as the lambs should have all the milk they can get. After the lambs are three or four weeks old, place legume hay and grain before them so they will begin to eat it.

Lambs intended for market should be docked and castrated when 10 days to two weeks old.

## See Good Market For Eastern N. C. Lambs

Lamb production in eastern North Carolina should be profitable this year, believes L. I. Case, animal husbandman at State college.

Growers in this state have an advantage over their competitors, he pointed out, and early lambs of good quality and finish are now worth \$12 to \$13 per hundred-weight.

North Carolina lambs ready for market in April and early May will come in ahead of those in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, he pointed out, and will have no competition except from California.

Since this state is nearer than California to the eastern markets, he continued, growers here have a \$2 advantage in shipping costs and their animals will lose less weight in transit.

Paul Fletcher, manager of the Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing association, in New Jersey, has informed Case that New York City alone can use from 100,000 to 200,000 early lambs this year without danger of an excess supply.

In the eastern counties of North Carolina, Case pointed out, natural conditions for lamb production are almost ideal. Moreover, the soil-improvement program is encouraging the production of feed crops, particularly legumes, which will be a big help to lamb producers.

Winter legumes and other cover crops make good grazing for young lambs, he added.

In view of the profits in prospect, Case is urging the farmers to finish off their market lambs in good condition and also to prepare for increasing their production in the future.



## Says Screw Worm Is Fatal To Livestock

Farmers along the southern border of North Carolina are being warned to look out for screw worm infestations of livestock when the weather gets warmer.

Screw fly maggots, a source of much trouble in States farther south, appeared in a number of Southern North Carolina counties last summer, said L. I. Case, animal husbandman at State College.

The maggots are hatched from eggs laid in wounds or scratches in the skin of farm animals by the screw fly. If the wounds are not treated, and the maggot killed, the animals often die in a short time.

Unlike blow fly maggots, which feed on dead tissue, screw fly maggots burrow into the living tissue. Wounds infested with screw worms give off a bloody discharge. Blow fly maggots do not cause bleeding.

In infested localities, farmers should not ear-mark, castrate, or dehorn cattle in warm weather except when absolutely necessary, Case warned. If it is necessary, be sure to apply pine tar oil to the wounds at once, and every day until they are healed.

Examine the animals frequently for scratches or other wounds, which should be treated with pine tar oil. Remove from barns, lots and pastures all nails, wire, broken boards, or other objects that may cause flesh or skin wounds.

Any animal found infested with screw worms should be treated immediately. Instructions for the treatment may be obtained by writing L. I. Case, animal husbandry department, N. C. State College.

## LIVESTOCK AIDS IN SOIL CONSERVATION

### Case Claims They Help In Prevention of Soil Erosion and in Conservation

College Station, Raleigh, July 14.—Livestock help conserve soil and prevent erosion, says L. I. Case, livestock specialist of the State College Extension service.

Cattle tend to enrich and conserve the soil by returning manure to the land, and by stimulating the use of more land for hay and pasture crops rather than row crops.

This is especially important, said Case, in controlling erosion in the Piedmont and mountain counties.

A test made by the soil conservation service on the Brown Creek watershed near Wadesboro to determine the amount of soil loss on areas in in close-growing vegetation such as pastures, as compared to row-cropped land, showed that on a red Cecil clay loam with a 10 per-cent slope the yearly loss per acre, when planted to cotton and corn ranged from 10 to 60 tons, while areas in sod lost less than 40 pounds of soil to the acre.

As soil loss from erosion is correspondingly low when it is growing small grain, legumes or grass, Case said, farms in the more hilly sections, such as Anson and counties west and north, would profit greatly by raising more cattle and other stock.

## German Farmers Realize Value Of Quality Stock

Offer Fine Lesson in Balancing Program With Livestock Production

RALEIGH, Oct. 25.— "Whatever you may think about present conditions in Germany, you have to admit that German farmers realize the value of high quality livestock on the farm.

"In some respects, many American farmers would do well to take a tip from the Germans when it comes to balancing their farming programs with livestock production," said L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman at State college.

In correspondence with Carl Hammer, Rowan county farmer who has returned from a recent trip to Germany, Case was told that Hammer saw "plenty of cattle over there."

There are mostly Holsteins in the northern and western parts of the country, Hammer said, and a red and white breed called Frizganer in the south.

The Frizganer is somewhat a dual purpose breed, more like Aberdeen-Angus than Shorthorns, except in color. All the cattle are "beefier than our specialized dairy breeds," and are used for both beef and dairy purposes, Hammer pointed out.

Some of the poorer farmers also use cows, not steers, as draft animals, Hammer continued. This is not considered a good practice by better farmers, however.

In the Harz mountains, where Hammer's father was born, he saw mostly dark red cattle of a dual purpose type.

"I saw no purely beef cattle," he added, "but everywhere I went they had good beef to eat."

## Expect Cattle Prices To Go Up Next Winter

The shortage of feed crops in north central and mid-western states is expected to result in higher prices for meat animals next winter and spring.

In the drouth area, said L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman at State College, growers are selling much of their stock because they do not have enough feed to carry it through the fall and winter.

Case expects a drop in prices at first, with the lowest point being reached in November. After that, prices will start up again, and will probably exceed their present levels, he stated.

North Carolina growers who have cattle suitable only for stocker or feeder purposes, and who plan to sell this stock any time soon, should try to market it before the price falls, Case pointed out.

But those who have better grade animals and enough feed to last into the winter or spring will probably find it more profitable to delay their sales until prices reach a higher point, he added.

Just to indicate how current prices are running, Case stated that on the Kansas City market, good to choice stocker and feeder cattle bring from \$5 to \$7 per hundredweight, common and medium steers bring \$3.50 to \$5, good to choice heifers bring \$4.25 to \$5.25, and common and medium heifers range from \$3.25 to \$4.25.

In September and early October, he continued, many western North Carolina cattle, both steers and heifers of various weights and grades, will be moving to feeding yards in this State and Virginia.

To persons interested in purchasing cattle in the western counties, but are unfamiliar with the procedure, Case suggested that they get in touch with the county farm agents or the animal husbandry department at State College, Raleigh.

## Co-op Grading Boosts Lamb Quality, Prices

Cooperative marketing is leading to the production of better lambs in North Carolina.

It is also bringing the growers higher returns for their stock, said L. I. Case, State college extension specialist in animal husbandry.

Under the cooperative marketing and grading system now being adopted in this state, each grower's lambs are carefully weighed and graded before being shipped.

At the market, they are sold according to grade, with the better animals bringing a higher price per pound.

The proceeds of each shipment are then divided among the farmers on a pro rata basis, with the man who shipped high quality lambs getting a high rate of payment.

This is an inducement for the production of better lambs, Case pointed out, as the grower gets paid for what he produces. Under the old system, all lambs were sold at a common price.

Since growers get paid according to the grade of lambs they sell, they are paying more attention to the fine points of good breeding and management.

The system not only works to distribute the money on a more equitable basis, Case continued, but it also tends to secure for the farmers a higher price for even their less desirable stock.

"Almost any way you look at it," Case went on, "cooperative marketing and grading appears good, and none of the communities which have adopted it would willingly go back to the old way."

## Beef Cattle Expert Visits Transylvania

*J. A. Glazener, County Agent*

Mr. L. I. Case, extension beef cattle specialist for North Carolina, spent last Tuesday in the county. He and the county agent visited several farmers in various parts of the county in the interest of the fat cattle show which is to be held again this year in Asheville. The show will be about the 20th of November and will be held at the Asheville stock yards.

It will be recalled by those from the county who attended the cattle show last year that Transylvania county was not represented with entries in the show. Very good excuses might be given for such a thing happening last year, but instead of excuses this coming fall we want to deliver the goods by having several head of good fat animals to exhibit at the show and help to make it a success. Some few have already caught the show spirit and have selected their animals and started to feeding them a special ration that will grow and finish the calves as they should be by fall.

This county seems as a whole a little more interested in beef cattle than dairy cattle, if such is the case, let us prove it by feeding out as many head of good young stock as are suited and can be found in the county. If enough young cattle cannot be had in the county that will qualify as good feeders for the show, here is hoping and trusting that a few of our beef cattle admirers and boosters will come to the rescue by bringing into the county a few head of much needed quality stock.

Any one having a good fat animal will be eligible to enter the show and exhibit in the individual classes, but when it comes to the county entry as a representative exhibit it has been ruled that only 4-H Club members are eligible.

I shall deeply appreciate the assistance of the farmers and business men in helping with the 4-H Club activities in order that our county may make a creditable showing at the fat cattle show this fall.



# Fine Cattle Exhibited At Annual Stock Show

## Aberdeen-Angus Owned By Mitch Snelson Wins Top Prize

Asheville's second annual fat livestock show, held yesterday at the livestock yards, was attended by approximately 500 persons and officials declared that entries were far superior to those of last year.

R. E. Davis, beef cattle specialist of Georgia State College, and L. B. Burke, of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., attended the show and said that the animals entered in the many classifications were much better than those entered in similar classes for the first show.

\$500 in Cash Awarded  
Winners yesterday took away approximately \$500 in cash and a number of citation ribbons. These went to Western North Carolina farmers and 4-H club boys and girls. There were nine classes in the show and 60 entries were judged from 10 Western North Carolina counties.

Gay and Mitch Snelson, 4-H boys of the Leicester section, took high honors in the Aberdeen-Angus calves. These calves won prizes at the North Carolina state fair. Mitch Snelson's calf was named grand champion of the show here yesterday and Gay Snelson's calf was declared reserve champion. Both calves ranked high in a number of the nine classes.

Council Henson, of Watauga county, won the showmanship prize after parading with his calf. This prize was offered by Dr. L. I. Case, cattle expert of North Carolina State college, Raleigh. Young Henson competed with a number of 4-H entries.

### Grand Champion Sold

Following the judging yesterday morning, Mr. Burke demonstrated the cutting of meats. Many of the cattle entered in the show were sold at auction yesterday afternoon. Charles Creighton, proprietor of Creighton's restaurant on Haywood street, bought the grand champion animal, paying 25 cents per pound. In the course of his demonstration, Mr. Burke pointed out that he classified 55 of the 60 entries as follows: Choice, 16; good, 26; medium, 14; and common, one.

Mr. Davis said that he had seen less medium and inferior grades of livestock in the Asheville show than eighth; Guy Tweed, Madison, ninth; W. A. Hesh, Alleghany, tenth.

Class No. 4: (County groups) Buncombe, first place; Cherokee, second; Alleghany, third; Madison, fourth; Transylvania, fifth; Haywood, sixth.

Class No. 5: Mitch Snelson, four-H club champion; Gay Snelson, four-H reserve champion.

Class No. 6: Robert Whitmire, Transylvania, first; Shelton Dugger, Watauga, second; Richard Boone, Buncombe third; Jim Taylor, Macon

county, fourth; John Able, Haywood, fifth; Grover Able, Haywood, sixth; Way Able, Haywood, seventh; Davis brothers, Macon, eighth; Will Berry, Macon, ninth; Tom Pressley, Transylvania, tenth.

Class No. 7: Gay Snelson, Buncombe, first; Guy Bryan, Madison, second; Siler Slagle, Macon, third; C. H. Townsend, Cherokee, fourth; Vance Whittemore, Buncombe, fifth; John Reno, Haywood, sixth; Paul Patton, Macon, seventh; L. L. Smithers, Haywood, eighth; John Reno, Haywood, ninth.

Class No. 8: Mitch Snelson, Buncombe, first; J. C. Townsend, Jr., Cherokee, second; C. H. Townsend, Cherokee, third; Hope Tweed, Madison, fourth; Elsie McClure, Buncombe, fifth; J. C. Von Cannon, Avery, sixth; Paul Patton, Macon, seventh; M. H. Penley, Buncombe, eighth.

Class No. 9: Grand champion, Mitch Snelson; reserve champion, Gay Snelson.

The premium list of the show follows:

### 4-H Beef Cattle

Class 1: Light weight steers or heifers, first prize \$15, second prize \$12, third prize \$10, and five other cash prizes.

Class 2: Medium weight steers or heifers, first prize \$15, second prize \$12, third prize \$10 and nine other cash prizes.

Class 3: Heavyweight steers or heifers, first prize \$15, second prize \$12, third prize \$10 and nine other cash prizes.

### County Groups of Five

Class 4: Steers or heifers (made up of animals from classes 1, 2 and 3), first prize \$25, second prize \$20, third prize \$15 and two other cash prizes.

Class 5: 4-H club champions (first and second prize winners in classes 1, 2 and 3 compete) grand champion 4-H club steer or heifer, ribbon; reserve champion 4-H club steer or heifer, ribbon.

### Open Class Premium List

Class 6: Light weight steers or heifers (first five animals in class 1 may be shown), first prize \$15, second prize \$12, third prize \$10 and two other cash prizes.

Class 7: Medium weight steers or heifers (first five animals in class 2 may be shown), first prize \$15, second prize \$12, third prize \$10 and two other cash prizes.

Class 8: Heavy weight steers or heifers (first five animals in class 3 may be shown), first prize \$15, second prize \$12, third prize \$10 and two other cash prizes.

The amount of money stolen by the bandits has been estimated at \$5,000. The loss is covered insurance.

Officers are continuing their investigation, but no arrest has been made.

TOLEDO (UP)—Several small poplar trees have sprung up on the roof of a downtown building, where wind-blown seeds apparently have germinated in the layer of dirt covering the roof.