

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

State of North Carolina

ANNUAL REPORT

19 40

Period covered December 1, 19 39 to November 30, 19 40
(Month) (Month)

Name of project: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Covering work done by L. I. Case
Sam L. Williams

Percentage of time devoted to project: Full time - L. I. Case
Half time or Six Months - Sam L. Williams

Date submitted: Feb. 17, 19 41. Signed: L. I. Case
Project Leader

Date approved: _____, 19 ____ . Signed: _____
State Director of Extension Work

Date approved: _____, 19 ____ . Signed: _____
Director of Extension Work U.S.
Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public Problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home financing (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....							} 244
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) Specialists.....							
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....							245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....							246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....							247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....							248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....							249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							250
251. Number of other meetings held.....							251
252. Number of news stories published.....							252
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....							253
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....							254
255. Number of office calls received.....							255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							} 256
(1) Boys.....	x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	x x x x				x x x x	x x x x	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							} 257
(1) Boys.....	x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
(2) Girls.....	x x x x				x x x x	x x x x	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....							258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....							259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....							260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....							261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....							262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit.....							262½
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....							263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....							264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year.....							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....							266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....							267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....							268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....							269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							} 270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....							
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....							
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....							
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....							

¹ Include county agricultural planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

Summary of Reports from White Agents, 1940

15

DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Case

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents		1 2.0					
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents		89 1267.7	57 346.3		79 421.3	6 14.0	214
(4) Specialists		64 146.5	16 32.3		9 7.5	2 1.5	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted		819	301		76	30	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		37 618.5	23 104		31 162	6 3	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		57 616.8	23 124.0		31 228.0	3 21.0	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		47 341	27 93		14 94	1 1	218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations		22 64	8 12		4 16		219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held		41 196	14 43		12 35	1 1	220
221. Number of other meetings held		44 144	9 22		18 94	3 6	221
222. Number of news stories published		72 378	24 64		37 119	3 4	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued		32 155	14 50		21 44	2 3	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made		79 6565	53 1191		76 1654	6 34	224
225. Number of office calls received		75 8164	53 1108		76 2776	4 185	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled		54 348	19 52		16 33		226
(1) Boys		8					
(2) Girls		12					
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing		50 257	18 47		14 24		227
(1) Boys		8					
(2) Girls		12					
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing		57 343	18 237		14 29		228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires		13 596	27 113		34 55	1 1	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females		73 908	12 137		35 256	2 4	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted		7 14	2 2		13 17		231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs		9 260	2 28		13 761		232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted		3 3	1 1				233
234. Number of members in these associations		3 78	1 25				234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals		15 68	4 9		5 10		235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing		4 41	5 7				236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making		23 xxxx			xxxx		237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations		321 523	37 539	xxxx	31 275	1 2	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations		37 1886	23 389		19 322		239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations		43 855	31 732		13 88	1 2	240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise		46 5740	21 579		18 258	1 2	241

1 Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

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		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home financing (short and long time)			
		(a)	(b)	(c)			(d)
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
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(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) Specialists.....							
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246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						246	
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249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....						249	
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251. Number of other meetings held.....						251	
252. Number of news stories published.....						252	
253. Number of different circular letters issued.....						253	
254. Number of farm or home visits made.....						254	
255. Number of office calls received.....						255	
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....	x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	} 256
		x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....	x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	} 257
		x x x x			x x x x	x x x x	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....						258	
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....						259	
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....						260	
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....						261	
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263. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit.....						263	
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264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....						264	
265. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year.....						265	
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year.....						265	
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....						266	
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....						267	
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....						268	
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....						269	
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:						} 270	
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery.....							
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....							
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm.....							
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery.....							

¹ Include county agricultural planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

1940

Mr. Case

Summary of White and Negro Agents' Reports

DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

1940

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		1					
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		2.0					
(3) Agricultural agents.....		98	57		81	12	} 214
(4) Specialists.....		2,001.9	346.3		1,777.7	43.0	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		64	16		9	2	
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		146.5	32.3		81	12	
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		98	57		81	12	1.5
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		57	858	301		678	45
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		57	388	104		183	17
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		57	618.8	234.0		31	3
221. Number of other meetings held.....		50	27	24.0		249.0	21.0
222. Number of news stories published.....		22	350	73		104	3
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....		44	64	8		7	16
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....		44	201	19		15	39
225. Number of office calls received.....		41	162	9		19	4
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		73	24	22		54	27
(1) Boys.....		54	382	18		22	64
(2) Girls.....		98	158	50		22	45
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		95	6,076	1,191		77	45
(1) Boys.....		8	8,242	55		1,108	78
(2) Girls.....		8	55	14		16	2,835
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....		51	12	18		14	33
(1) Boys.....		8	262	47		24	1
(2) Girls.....		52	12	18		14	1
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....		83	348	29		34	27
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....		75	508	18		55	55
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....		10	907	2		13	256
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....		10	15	2		13	17
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....		3	267	2		28	761
234. Number of members in these associations.....		3	7	1		1	
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....		15	78	4		25	
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....		18	65	5		9	10
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....		x x x x	54	7			
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....		x x x x	x x x x	x x x x		x x x x	x x x x
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....		24	322	37		533	25
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....		35	287	23		389	19
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....		47	857	732		13	360
		5,016	517			21	89
						9	2
						10	241

1 Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

1940
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION WORK IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
IN
NORTH CAROLINA

By: L. I. Case,
EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

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INTRODUCTION

Not in the history of North Carolina has the farming industry shown such an interest in livestock as in 1940. This applies particularly to beef cattle. The number of registered bulls placed during the year represents an increase of 72 per cent over 1939 and 238 per cent over 1938. This increased interest has been all over the state but figured on a percentage basis was greatest in the Coastal Plains areas.

Prior to Tick Eradication large herds of scrub cattle ranged the open grazing lands in Eastern North Carolina. Compulsory dipping and fence laws resulted in the disposal of a vast majority of these cattle and when the state was declared free of the Texas Fever Tick in 1925 very, very few cattle were left. There was an outbreak of the disease in 1929 but this was soon brought under control and no cases have been reported since.

There are many factors responsible for the present interest in more beef cattle and other livestock. These include the Soil Conservation Program and crop control, increased production of pastures both permanent and annual, increased acreages of hay and small grain crops and the increased desire on the part of the farmer to supplement his income through the production and sale of livestock and livestock products. No doubt the Extension Service "Live At Home" program has also played an important role in the increased production of livestock as an adjunct to the one crop system.

Improvement in the production of better livestock no doubt has largely been brought about by the efforts of The Agricultural Extension Service and allied organizations. Four-H Club work with beef calves, colts and sheep, community, county, regional and state shows where animals have been fed, fitted and shown by both juniors and adults, farm tours, grading demonstrations, meetings on livestock farms and in feed lots, herd and flock management demonstrations, out of state tours to good stock farms and leading shows and fairs have all had a constructive influence in creating interest in, a desire for, and the acquisition of breeding stock that more nearly approaches the ideal as measured by economy of production and market demands.

BEEF CATTLE PROJECTS

A. Herd Management. Adult.

This project was planned with the idea of each county selecting one or more farms where the owner or manager would be worked closely with, and careful guidance given in all phases of breeding, feeding and management. Such farms were to be used as demonstrations and through them better methods taught.

Demonstrations in Herd Management were conducted in 50 counties and 64 meetings were held on the farms of the demonstrators. At these meetings better feeding and management were discussed, pasture fertilization and pasture management demonstrations gone over and results of the use of lime and phosphate, etc. pointed out. Controlled breeding, culling, the use of the right kind of a herd bull and many other items were discussed

and results shown. Two hundred and one method demonstrations, such as dehorning, castration and external parasite control were conducted on these farms. A high percentage of these farms were visited on county, community and special livestock tours.

Number of Herd Management Demonstrations planned 303. Number conducted 350.

A-2. Feeder Calf. Adult or 4-H

The main purpose of this project was to prepare steer calves for Feeder Calf Classes at the Western North Carolina Fair and the North Carolina State Fair. Two objectives are accomplished through such shows: 1. Teach, by comparative judging, the correct type; 2. Furnish from our feeder cattle producing area good steer calves which are already started on feed, for Eastern 4-H Club boys for feeding on for our spring shows and sales.

There were 98 Feeder Calf Projects planned for the year. There were 20 shown at the Western North Carolina Fair at Hendersonville and 10 at the State Fair. Many others were either kept on the farms on which they were raised or sold locally.

Feeder calf work has not been as satisfactory as it was hoped. Our mountain counties are essentially feeder cattle producing areas but the feeder calf phase of 4-H Club work has not been as popular as the fattening phase. One reason for this is due to poor support in our sales especially at our Western shows. This was the first year a Feeder Calf Class was included in our State Fair classification. This was a 4-H Class. It has been suggested that if this were an open class more entries could

be secured and it is probable that this will be changed in 1941.

A-3. Beef Bull Placement. Adult.

In view of the fact that the quality of the bulls in service throughout the state largely determines the quality of the beef cattle being raised, this project was given special emphasis. Widespread interest in beef cattle development and good prices for breeding, feeder and fat cattle greatly helped in obtaining satisfactory results in this work.

Bankers, business men, breeders associations, civic organizations and agricultural agents of railroads and other agencies cooperated in making it possible to import bulls from other states and concentrate them within the state, thus making them more easily accessible for buyers. One hundred sixty-five bulls largely of the Hereford and Polled Hereford breed were distributed during the year by means of direct purchases on order or by banker financing and selling at cost.

The greater part of this work was done through the cooperation of County Agricultural Agents. They made plans at the beginning of the year for the placing of definite numbers of bulls. News articles, circular letter, farm meetings, tours, community and county shows, farm visits, out of state trips visiting good herds and attending shows of cattle, all played important parts in first making cattle men conscious of the need of better bulls and then ways and means of locating what was needed. In a high percentage of cases County Agents or the Extension Specialists aided the farmers in the selection of bulls while in many other cases

farmers made their own selections and purchases.

Haywood County probably did the most outstanding work in the placing of good type purebred bulls of any county in the state. Records show that 51 registered beef bulls and 110 registered females were placed during the year.

The number of beef bull placements planned for 1940 was 323. The actual number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred bulls during the year was 508.

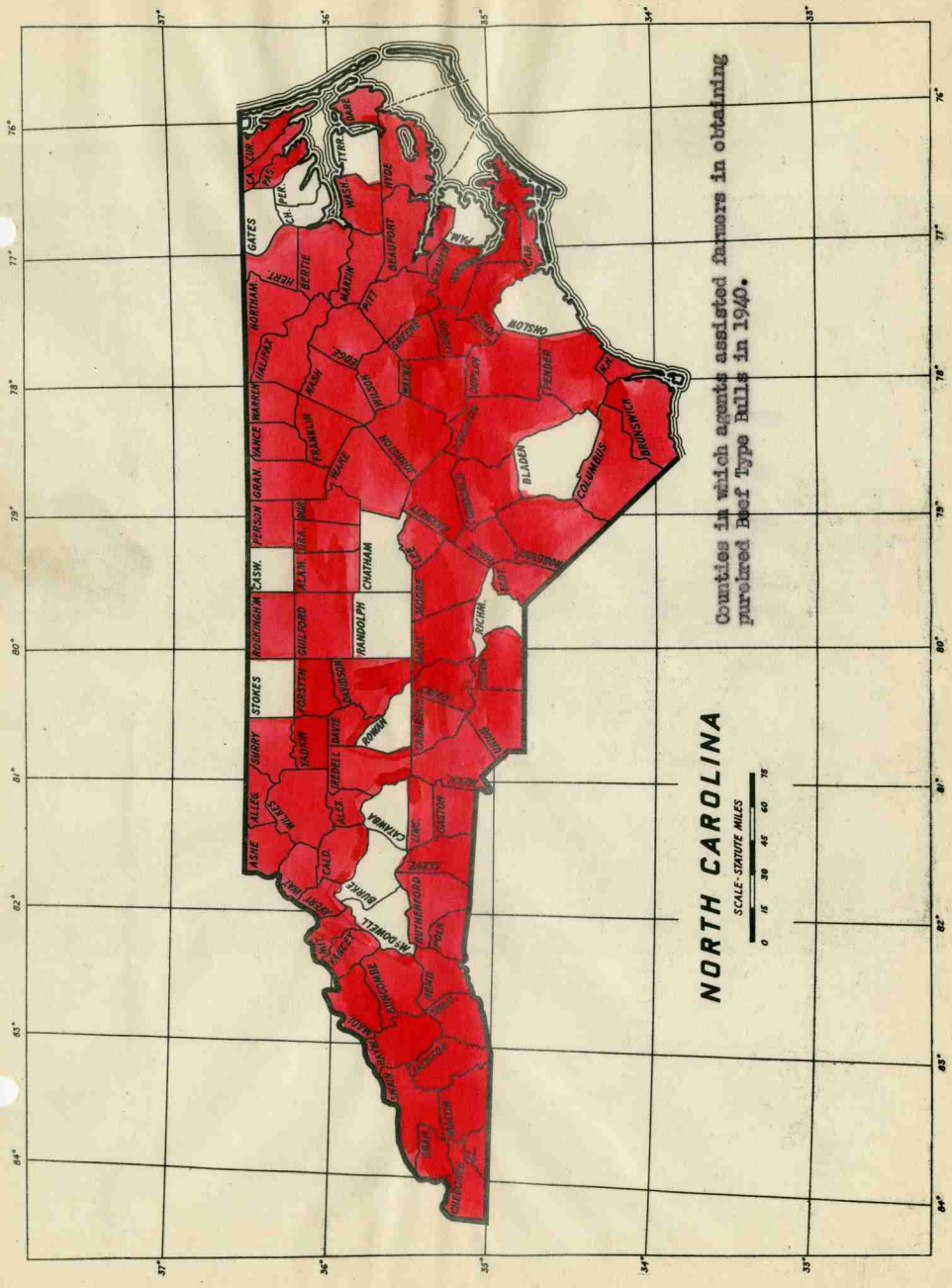
B. Fattening For Market. Adults.

Twenty-four farmers in Piedmont and Eastern North Carolina who fattened 1712 head of cattle were more or less closely worked with in 1940. A tour of these farms was arranged for the last of January and first part of February on which several cattle buyers planned to accompany us. A severe storm the day before the tour was to start interfered, however, and very few of them made the trip. Many of these buyers visited the farms individually when the roads had been cleared. A list of the cattle feeders and a copy of the letter used in connection with the tour accompany this report.

B-3. Fattening Project. 4-H Club.

Baby Beef Club work on an organized basis was started in 1935 and has made a steady growth as to number of members, number of animals fed and the quality and finish of steers exhibited.

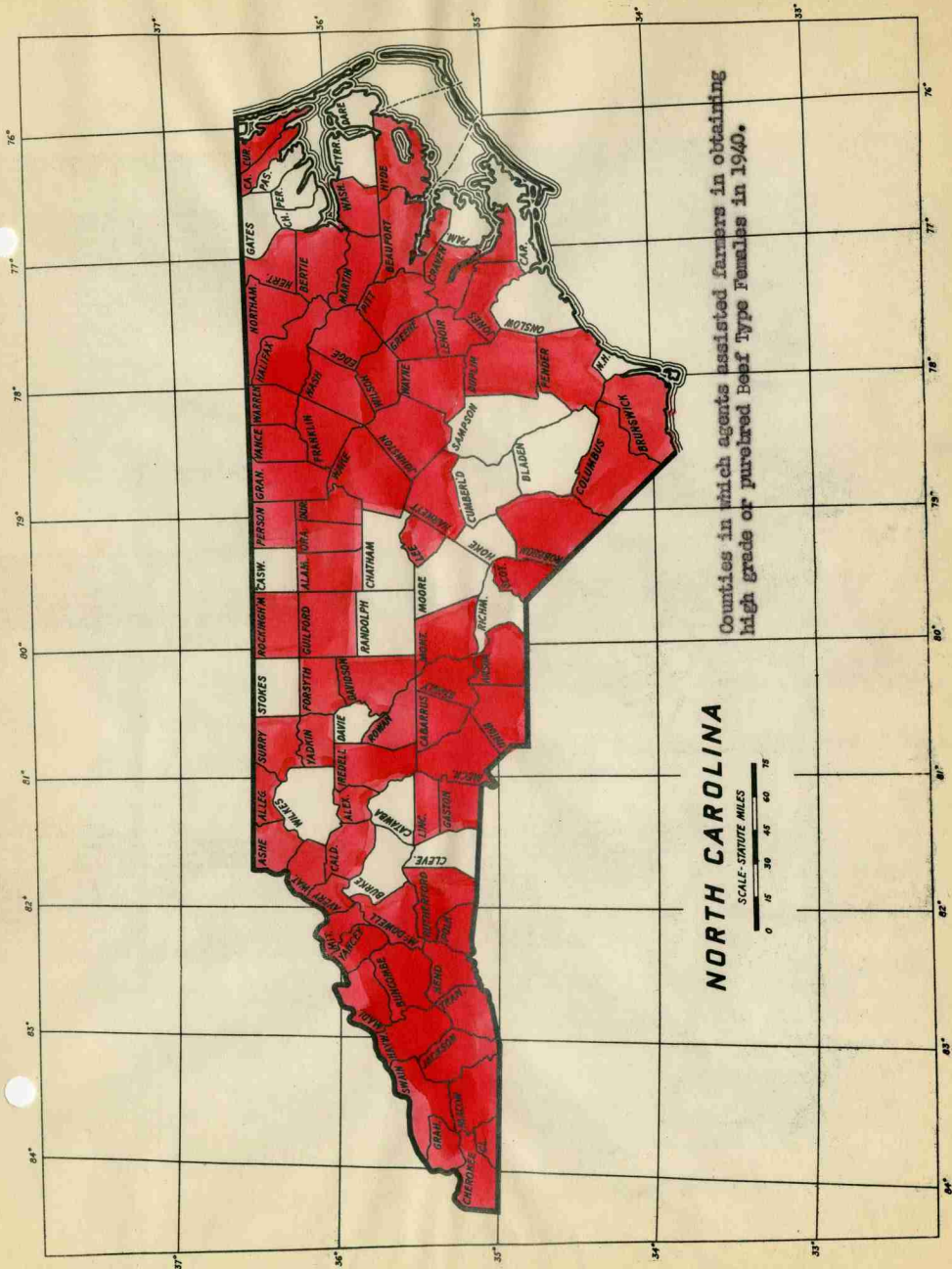
According to county agent's reports 274 boys and girls in 59 counties completed projects in calf club work in 1940.



NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES
 0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties in which agents assisted farmers in obtaining purebred Beef Type Bulls in 1940.



NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES
 0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties in which agents assisted farmers in obtaining high grade or purebred beef type females in 1940.

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

6

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.
January 19, 1940

Dear Mr.

You are cordially invited to attend a tour of farms in Eastern and Piedmont North Carolina on which cattle are being fattened for the market. There are about 2000 on feed and about 500 head, according to the owners, will be ready early in February. We will assemble at the Virginia Dare Hotel in Elizabeth City, N. C. Sunday night January 28th. The order of visits listed below will be followed as closely as possible.

Monday January 29 - W. W. Jarvis, Moyock; H. C. Ferebee, Camden; J. W. Foreman, Elizabeth City; T. G. Savage, Hobgood; W. R. Everett, Palmyra; B. B. Everett, Palmyra. Spend night - Ricks Hotel, Rocky Mount.

Tuesday January 30 - Thos. J. Pearsall, Rattleboro; Caledonia Prison Farm, Tillery; Thos. D. Temple, Scotland Neck. Spend night - Charles Hotel, Fayetteville.

Wednesday January 31 - McFarland Bros., Manchester; W. H. Marsh, Fayetteville; H. B. Ashbey Jr., Red Springs; Geo. L. Pate, Rowland. Spend night - Shelby.

Thursday February 1 - Zeb Cline, Shelby; Marvin Putnam, Waco; J. E. Cansler, Lincolnton; D. A. Cline, Lincolnton; B. B. Miller, Mt. Ulla; J. C. Sherrill, Mt. Ulla. Spend night - Yacking Hotel, Salisbury.

Friday February 2 - C. A. Brown, Cleveland; E. C. Tatum, Cooleemee; D. J. Lybrook, Advance.

I hope you can make this trip with us. Please let me know if you are coming and how you will be traveling. If you are coming by car will you have space for extra passengers? If not we will make arrangements for a seat in the car with someone else.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the owners of the farms to be visited and to the Agricultural Agents in those counties we make stops. It is not possible to state the time of arriving at each farm. We will plan to start early each morning and look at cattle until dark.

Appreciating a reply at your earliest convenience, I am

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case, Extension Animal Husbandman

CATTLE ON FEED IN NORTH CAROLINA 1939 - 1940

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No Cattle On Feed</u>	<u>Est. Wts. at Market Time</u>	<u>Time Ready For Market</u>
W. W. Jarvis,	Moyock	11	900 to 1100	April 1
H. C. Ferebee,	Camden	20		April 1
J. W. Foreman,	Elizabeth City	(100 (115 (115	1000 950 850	March May May
T. G. Savage,	Hobgood	18	1100	May
W. R. Everett,	Palmyra	15	1000 to 1400	April
B. B. Everett,	Palmyra	30	1000 to 1400	April
Thos. J. Pearsall,	Battleboro	18	1000	March
Caledonia Prison Farm, Oscar T. Pitts, Supt.,	Tillery Raleigh	((450	1200	150 - Feb. 1 rest later
Thos. D. Temple,	Scotland Neck	25	1200	March 1
McFarland Bros.,	Manchester	100	700 to 1000	March
W. H. Marsh,	Fayetteville	24	1000	March
H. B. Ashbey, Jr.,	Red Springs	20	900	Feb. or March
Geo. L. Pate,	Rowland	1 load 2 loads	1150	Feb. 1 March 15
Zeb Cline,	Shelby	75	1000 to 1200	Mar. or April
Marvin Putnam,	Waco	25	1000 to 1200	Mar. or April
J. E. Cansler,	Lincolnton	17	1000	Feb. 1 to 15
D. A. Cline,	Lincolnton	20	1200	Feb. 1 to 15
J. C. Sherrill,	Mt. Ulla	2 cars	Small cattle	
B. B. Miller,	Mt. Ulla	40	1000	
C. A. Brown,	Cleveland	3 cars 1 car	1200 800	Early Feb. Early March
E. C. Tatum,	Cooleemee	20		February
D. J. Lybrook,	Advance, R.1	150		Jan. 15, on
E. A. Wood,	Andrews	55	1100	February

Report of Sales of 4-H Club Steers: Rocky Mount, N. C. - March 14-15.

Twenty steers weighing 15,177 pounds sold for \$1836.12. Average weight 759 pounds. Weighted average price \$12.43 per hundred. Average price excluding champions \$10.60 per hundred. The Grand Champion was shown by Q. S. Leonard Jr., Franklin County, and sold to The A. & P. Tea Company for 28 cents per pound. His weight was 1035 pounds.

The Reserve Champion was shown by Raymond Woodard of Nash County, weighed 851 pounds and sold to The Pender Grocery Company at 22 cents per pound.

Western North Carolina Fair, Hendersonville, N. C. - September 17-20.

Thirty-nine fat steers were shown and 27 head weighing 22,270 pounds were sold for \$3701.00. Average weight 824 pounds. Weighted average price \$16.62 per hundred. Excluding the champions the weighted average price was \$15.48.

The Grand Champion was shown by James Duggar of Watanga County, weighed 820 pounds and was bought by The A. & P. Tea Company for 35 cents per pound.

The Reserve Champion weighed 965 pounds, was shown by Calvin Francis of Haywood County and sold to The Pender Grocery Company at 25 cents per pound.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, N. C. - October 8-12.

Seventy-five steers weighing 64,360 pounds sold for \$9523.54. Average weight 858 pounds. Weighted average price \$14.60 per hundred. Excluding

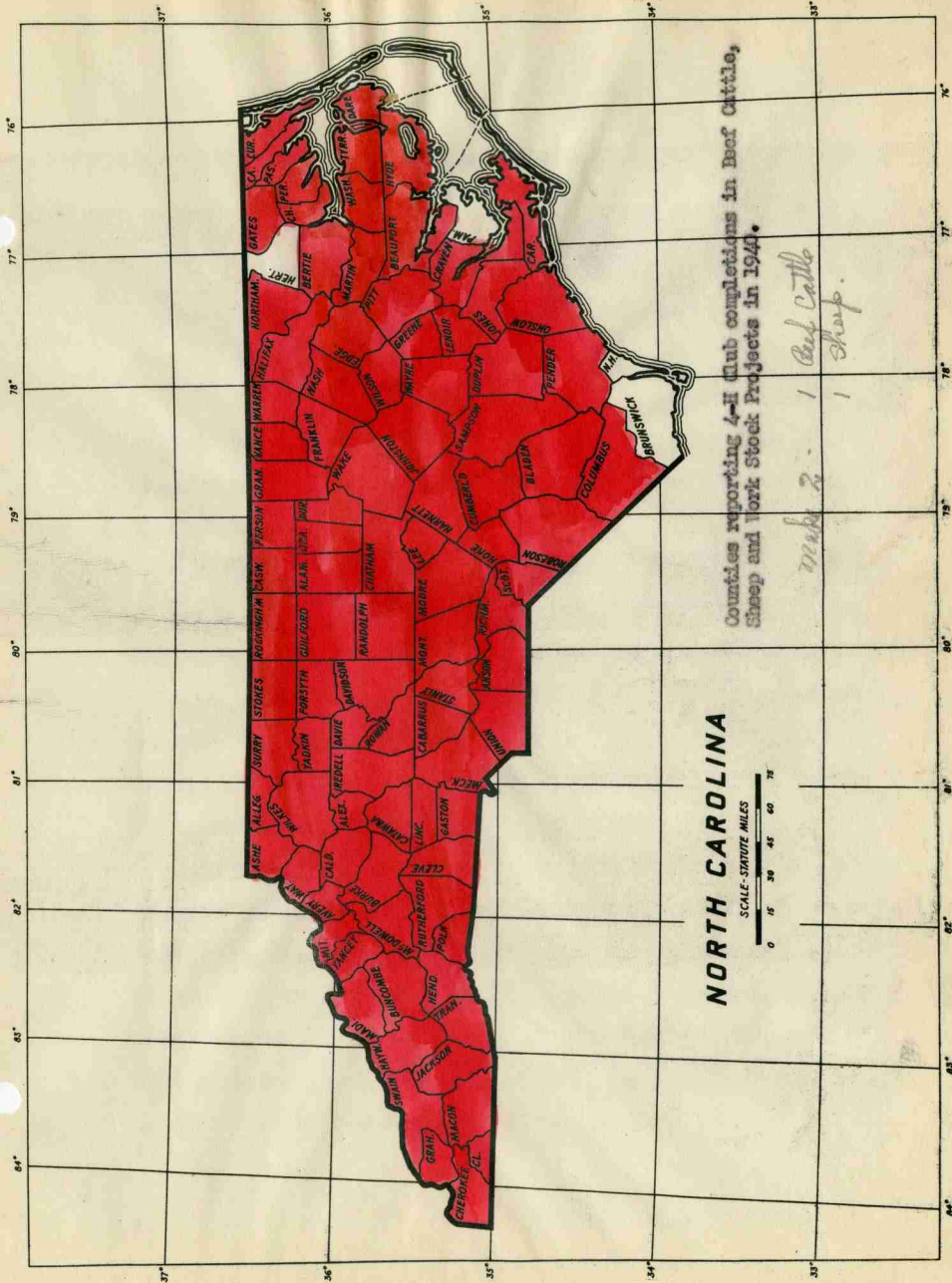
the champions the weighted average selling price was \$14.22.

The Grand Champion was shown by Lynn Templeton of Iredell County, weighed 920 pounds and sold for \$40.00 per hundred to The A. & P. Tea Company. The Reserve Champion was shown by J. C. Townson Jr. of Cherokee County. He weighed 845 pounds and sold for \$28.50 per hundred to White Packing Company, Salisbury, N. C.

Totaling the three sales, 122 steers weighing 101,807 pounds or 50.9 tons sold for \$15,110.66 or an average of \$14.84 per hundred. Excluding the champions at all sales, 96,371 pounds of beef on the hoof sold for \$13,496.56, an average of \$14.00 per hundred.

Financial Record of Baby Beef Club Members:

Complete financial records on 79 head of 4-H Club steers were secured from the county agents in Alleghany, Watauga, Haywood, Buncombe, Anson, Jackson, Cumberland, Union, Iredell, Harnett, Davie, Nash and Edgecombe counties. These records show that 71 made a total profit of \$3142.01 while 8 lost a total of \$86.53. These figures are exclusive of premiums won and the average profit per steer fed was \$38.67. When the prize money is included 75 steers cleared \$4496.71 with only 4 showing a total loss of \$10.04. Figured on this basis the average profit per steer on the 79 head was \$56.94. Financial records were not received from Cherokee, Franklin, Wilkes, Ashe, Rowan, Macon, Madison, Johnston, Durham, Northampton and Greene Counties, but it is believed that had these been included the average profit would not be substantially different as some of them had unusually good records of winnings and sales and included one Grand Champion and one Reserve Champion steer.



NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES
 0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties reporting A-H Club completions in Beef Cattle, Sheep and Pork Stock Projects in 1944.

*week 2 - 1 Beef Cattle
 1 Sheep.*

SHEEP PROJECTS

C. Flock Management. Adult.

This is similar to the herd management project in cattle. County agents set up plans to work with certain flock owners and guide them in all phases of market lamb and wool production and marketing. In many cases both the lambs and wool from these demonstration flocks are sold cooperatively. Twenty-three counties conducted 73 result demonstrations with sheep which was far short of goal of 178 set for the year.

Farm Flock Records secured show an average gross income per ewe of \$9.56. Similar records for previous years are as follows: 1939 - \$9.27; 1938 - \$7.18; 1937 - \$9.36. The estimates of the cost of keeping a ewe a year as given on these records vary from \$1.25 for one good sheep man in Tyrrell County in the extreme eastern part of the state to \$6.00 for a grower in Alleghany County in the mountains. The average of the estimates was \$4.20 per ewe.

Alleghany County did the best work in furnishing records. The five from this county showed an average gross income of \$13.66 per ewe. The record of C. G. Fender, Stratford, N. C., while in no way representative, is unusual, and shows the possibilities with a small flock well cared for. Mr. Fender kept 5 ewes, raised 12 lambs which sold for \$103.53, and 33 pounds of wool for \$12.87. The total income per ewe was \$23.28. A sample Farm Flock Record follows.

Was a purebred ram used? Yes

If so what breed? Hampshire

At what time did most lambs come? February

When were most of lambs sold? June

Were lambs creep fed? No

Were lambs docked? Yes Castrated? Yes

How many times was flock treated for stomach worms? 5

What treatment was used? Blue stone

Number of times flock dipped None

Was flushing practiced? Yes

Tell briefly how flock was wintered _____

Ensilage, winter pasture and some grain.

How was wool sold? Pool

How were lambs sold? Local market

REMARKS: _____

C-2. Sheep Club (Market Lambs) 4-H Club.

Very little has been done with this project. It is planned to build some good club work with sheep in areas where grading and cooperative selling of market lambs is well established. It is hoped to have a club show of market lambs and then ship them on to market with a regular shipment.

The Southeastern District has started some sheep club work in Johnston and Cumberland Counties with more being contemplated. It is planned to have a class for market lambs in the 1942 Fat Stock Show at Kinston, N. C. where 4-H Club members can exhibit and sell their lambs.

Number of 4-H Club members planned for sheep club projects in 1940 was 52. Number of completions as reported was 47.

C-3. Ram Placement. Adult

Every reasonable effort has been put forth to halt the decline in the sheep industry during the past several years. One handicap has been the shortage of good type rams for use in commercial flocks. Owners of purebred flocks have been encouraged in every way possible to increase and improve their flocks. Some few new flocks have been started during the year and preliminary arrangements have been made for the holding of at least one ram sale.

Plans of work showed 135 rams to be placed during the year. Only 113 were reported placed. This is, however, an increase over 1939. Eighteen counties reported 137 farmers assisted in obtaining purebred or

high grade ewes.

✓ E-3. Grading and Marketing Lambs. Adult

Lamb grading was carried on during 1940 in Edgecombe, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga Counties. Grading was also done on the Asheville Livestock Auction Market, although this was not any too satisfactory in view of the fact that when nobody from the Extension Service or the State Department of Agriculture was on hand the grading was done by an employee of the company. It is hoped to correct this condition or drop the use of official grade marks there.

L. B. Burke of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., put on a Lamb Grading School in Watauga County in early June. The three official graders from Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga Counties, two county agents, the Livestock Marketing Specialist from the State Department of Agriculture and the Extension Animal Husbandman attended the school.

A smaller number of lambs were sold by grade from the state than in 1939. This was largely due to the improved grading service on several auction markets in Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee which are not far distant from our three main sheep counties. ✓

SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE LAMB SALES IN 1940

<u>County</u>	<u>Choice</u>	<u>Choice</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>4 s</u>	<u>44 s</u>	<u>Ewes &</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pucks</u>		<u>Pucks</u>		<u>Pucks</u>			<u>Wethers</u>	
Alleghany	163	10	411	118	82	42	22	5	13	866
Ashe	185	26	293	144	109	80	19	2	3	861
Edgecombe	20		26		26		37	9	5	123
(Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington)	19	1	51	5	98	12	108	77	23	394
Watauga	338	19	738	75	259	43	24	1	12	1509
Totals	725	56	1519	342	574	177	210	94	56	3753
Per Cent of Total	19.32	1.49	40.47	9.11	15.29	4.72	5.59	2.50	1.49	

E-7. Wool Pool. AdultRecord of Wool Sold Cooperatively in 1940

<u>County</u>	<u>Lbs. of Wool</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>No. Farmers Cooperating</u>
Alleghany	13,999	39½ cents	214
Ashe	3,084	39½ "	47
Avery	5,050	40 "	50
Watauga	26,425	40½ "	300
Yancey	1,282	35 "	38
Totals	49,840		649

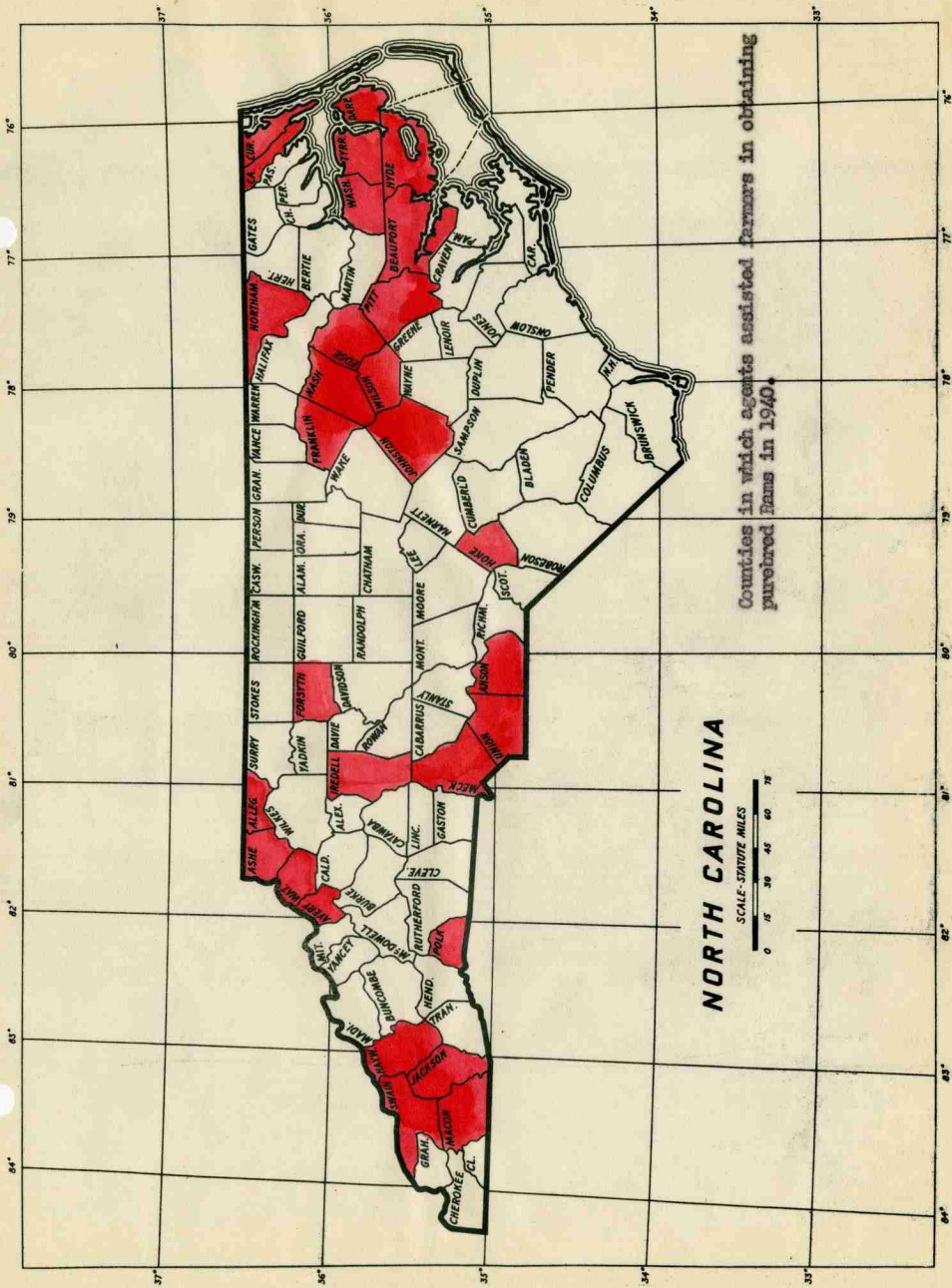
This represents the bulk of the wool that was sold cooperatively, although there were several small wool pools of which no record is available. In many other cases advice was given as to the proper place to sell. Some

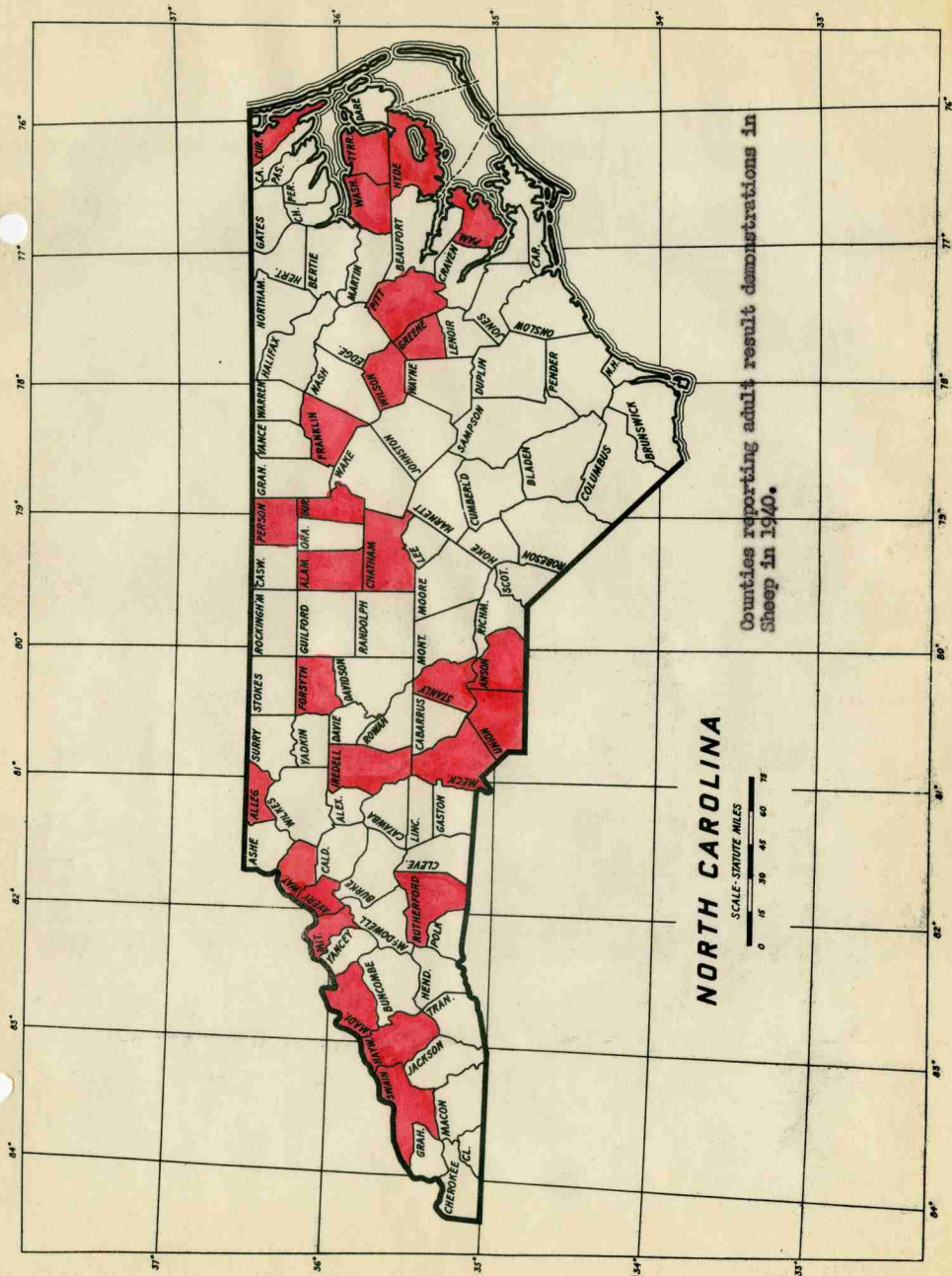
small lots of wool were taken to the Chatham Manufacturing Company at Elkin, North Carolina, others were shipped to The United Wool Growers Association, Harrisonburg, Virginia, and some to The Producers Exchange, Richmond, Virginia. Many small growers exchanged their wool for blankets at The Chatham Manufacturing Company.

The prices listed in most cases represents those paid for clear one quarter and three eights blood wool. The variation in prices indicates differences in the general quality of the wool sold. It is believed that pooled wool brought at least five cents per pound more on an average than wool that was not pooled. Assuming that this estimate is correct the 49,840 pounds of wool brought the farmers \$2,492.00 more than it would have had it been sold in individual lots. Then too, buyers always pay more for wool bought from individual farmers in sections where a pool is in operation which means that growers who did not cooperate received indirect benefits and no doubt all the wool in these five counties brought at least \$5000.00 more than it would have otherwise. //

Shearing Schools

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago, Illinois, cooperated again this year. A total of five schools were held in Allegheny, Ashe, Watauga, Yancey and Haywood Counties. One hundred and twenty-five attended these schools and demonstrations. More interest than usual was shown in the proper methods of shearing and proper methods of handling and tying the wool.

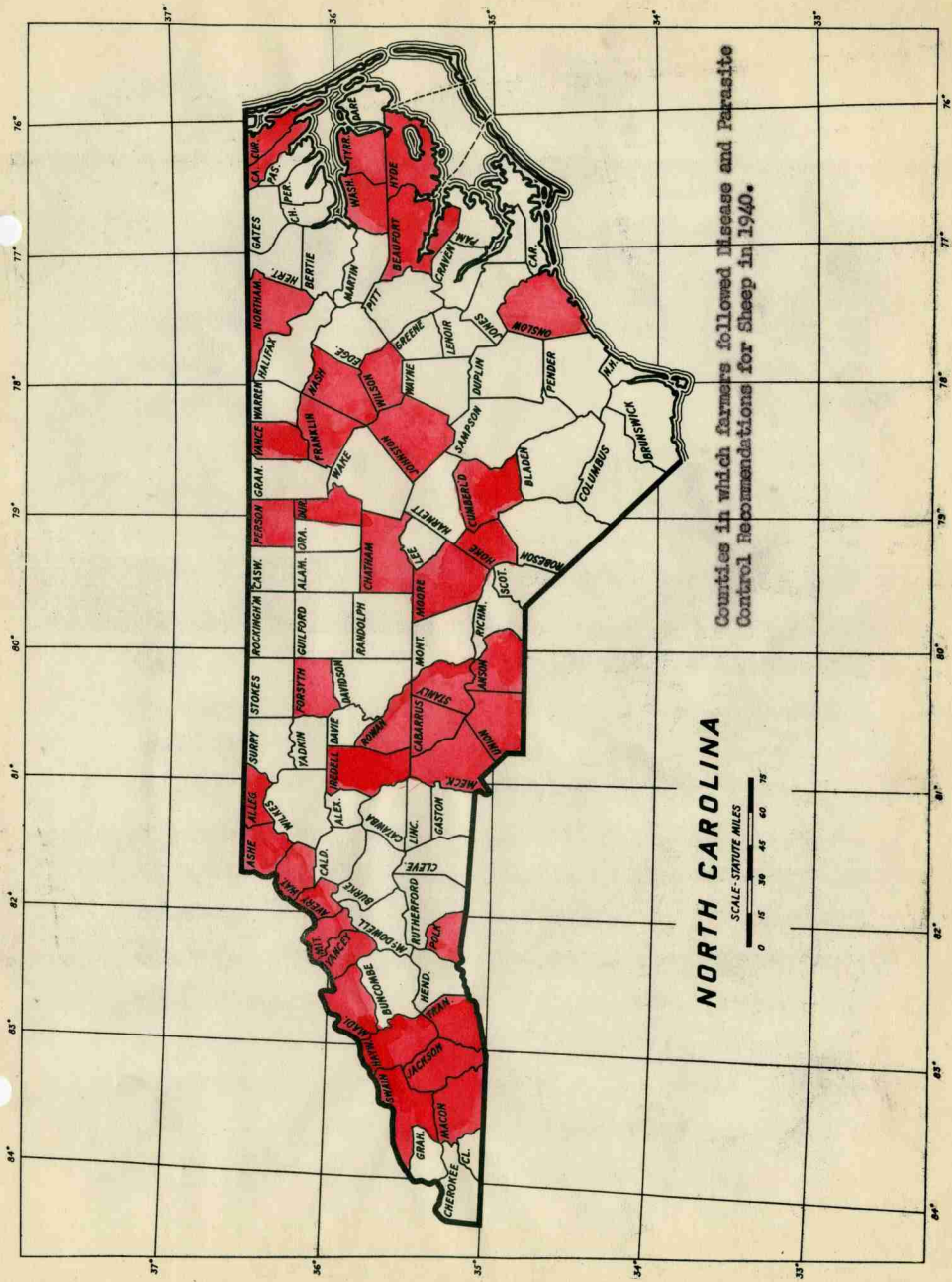




NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES
 0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties reporting adult result demonstrations in Sheep in 1940.



NORTH CAROLINA



Counties in which farmers followed disease and Parasite Control recommendations for Sheep in 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

1. Ashe County Sheep and Wool Growers Association

Ashe County has probably done more to revive the sheep business during the year than any other county. This county which borders on Virginia on the north and Tennessee on the west has always had the largest sheep population of any county in the state. According to tax records there were 24,000 sheep in this county in 1931. In 1939 this number had been reduced to 8,000. In February the agricultural agents called a meeting of farmers and business men to see what could be done to revive the sheep industry. Leading producers from all sections of the county attended the meeting and it was the concensus of opinion that losses from sheep killing dogs was the main reason for the decrease in sheep population. After discussing the various phases of the sheep industry the Ashe County Sheep and Wool Growers Association was formed. The purpose of this organization was to take any possible steps to increase numbers and improve the quality of the sheep in the county. During the year the association incorporated a protective association for the purpose of insuring sheep against dog losses. During the year 27 farmers insured 558 head of sheep. A portable dipping vat was purchased and 38 owners dipped 2597 head of sheep for external parasites. Another way in which the county pioneered was to bring in some Western ewes more or less as a trial. Forty-seven head were placed in already established flocks for the purpose of comparing them with native ewes. If they prove satisfactory more will be shipped in next year.

2. Sheep Dipping Demonstrations.

Five sheep dipping demonstrations were held in the western counties using a portable dipping vat furnished by Wm. Cooper and Nephews of Chicago, Illinois. One hundred fifteen attended these demonstrations and about 500 sheep and lambs were dipped. These demonstrations resulted in two portable vats being put into use. One was purchased outright in Ashe County while one was built by the agricultural class of Cove Creek High School in Watauga County.

3. North Carolina Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

The North Carolina Hereford Cattle Breeder' Association formed in 1939 with Adam Lockhart, Wadesboro, N. C., President; W. E. Webb, Statesville, N. C., Vice President; Dr. J. M. Lynch, Asheville, N.C., Sec-Treas., and Cameron Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.; W. E. Shipley, Vilas, N. C.; Geo. L. Pate, Rowland, N. C.; and H. G. Shelton, Speed, N. C. as Directors, had an active year. It supplemented the premium money on Hereford breeding cattle at the State Fair by adding 25 per cent to all prizes won and also paid four prizes of \$50.00, \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 to the best county groups of three Hereford fat steers exhibited by 4-H Club members at the State Fair. It also issued occasional lists of cattle for sale by members of the association which were mailed to county agricultural agents and prospective buyers. In addition an association sale was held on October 16th at Statesville, N. C. In this sale 23 bulls sold for \$3520.00, an average of \$153.04 per head; 16 females sold for \$2765.00, an average of \$172.81 and the 39 head averaged \$161.15.

The new officers and directors to serve during 1941 are: W. E. Webb, Statesville, N. C., President; Dr. J. M. Lynch, Asheville, N. C., Vice

President; Dr. R. E. Harp, Selma, N. C., Sec-Treas., and Adam Lockhart, Wadesboro, N. C.; J. E. Canaler, Lincolnton, N. C.; Dr. H. B. Perry, Boone, N. C.; and H. J. White, Hadenboro, N. C.

4. New Herds Established and Females Placed.

Many new herds of both grade and purebred cattle were established in 1940. It is very difficult to make any definite statement as to total numbers. County agents' monthly reports show that they assisted in the placing of 2063 high grade and purebred females. This no doubt represents only a small part of the number actually placed. One cattle dealer alone claims to have sold 2500 grade heifers in Eastern North Carolina during the year.

5. Pasture Demonstrations.

In cooperation with The Plant Food Institute and the Agronomy Department here at the college 52 pasture demonstrations were conducted on livestock farms in the Coastal Plains and Piedmont Sections of the state. These consisted mainly in the application of lime and phosphate to old or new pastures leaving a 30 foot check plot. Two clippings were made from each plot and taken from fenced areas where the stock had not been allowed to graze. More demonstrations of similar nature are planned for 1941 except that 500 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate per acre is to be applied rather than 400 pounds as was done in 1940. Circulars outlining plans of these demonstrations and agreement forms follow.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PASTURE DEMONSTRATOR AND THE PLANT FOOD INSTITUTE WITH THE
EXTENSION SERVICE, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, RALEIGH, N. C. COOPERATING

I hereby agree to conduct a pasture demonstration on my farm in accordance with the plan set forth in Circular entitled "Plan of Pasture Demonstrations in Piedmont and Eastern North Carolina."

Date _____

Signature of Demonstrator _____

Address _____

Facts Regarding Demonstration

1. Location (Give details) _____

2. Number of acres in demonstration _____

3. Indicate if demonstration is on new seeding or old sod _____

4. Soil Type _____

5. Soil Test pH _____

6. Pounds of lime needed per acre _____

7. Total pounds phosphate needed _____

8. I would like for following member of Institute to make delivery _____

9. Local Representative of above Company _____

(This form is to be filled out in triplicate, one to be retained by the demonstrator, one to be kept on file in the county agent's office and one to be mailed to E. P. Gullledge, Director, Plant Food Institute, Box 1967, Raleigh, N. C.)

I M P O R T A N T

THE COUNTY AGENT MUST NOT PLACE THE ORDER. MAIL THIS INFORMATION TO E. P. GULLEDGE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS AND YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED WHERE TO SECURE THE SUPERPHOSPHATE AND THE LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY YOU DESIGNATE WILL BE NOTIFIED BY THE HOME OFFICE TO MAKE DELIVERY.

PLAN OF PASTURE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PIEDMONT AND EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

1. Location: Pasture demonstrations are to be on established sods or new seedlings located on soils of at least average fertility.
2. Size of Demonstrations: Demonstrations will be limited to not over five acres.
3. Addition of Limestone: Soil samples will be collected from areas that are to be used for demonstration. These samples will be tested for acidity and sufficient limestone added to bring the pH up to 6.0. The limestone is to be supplied by the demonstrator either by direct purchase or by grant of aid from the A.A.A. The county agent is to see that the lime is already purchased, or the order placed before request for superphosphate is approved.
4. Addition of Phosphate: Five hundred pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent will be applied per acre the first year and three hundred the third year. The superphosphate will be furnished by the Plant Food Institute through a local representative of any of the following companies:

Baugh and Sons Company, Norfolk, Virginia.
 Blackstone Guano Company, Blackstone, Virginia.
 Blount Fertilizer Company, Greenville, N. C.
 Charles W. Friddy and Company, Norfolk, Virginia.
 F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Virginia.
 Nitrate Agencies Company, Wilmington, N. C.
 Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Richmond Guano Company, Richmond, Virginia.
 Robertson Chemical Corporation, Norfolk, Virginia.
 Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Virginia.
 Southern Cotton Oil Company, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Standard Fertilizer Company, Williamston, N. C.
 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Virginia.
 Weil Fertilizer Company, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Zenith Chemical Company, Salisbury, N. C.

The county agent will furnish E. P. Gullodge, Director, Plant Food Institute, 810 Odd Fellows Building, Raleigh, N. C., with a copy of the agreement signed by each demonstrator.

5. Untreated area: A strip at least 30 feet wide and extending across the entire demonstration will be left untreated with either lime or phosphate as a check plot. This check plot is to be marked with stakes.
6. Seeding: In seeding new pastures or reseeding of old pastures the demonstrator will furnish the seed and be guided by the following suggested seed mixtures for different sections of the State:

A. PIEDMONT:

- (1) For fertile, well drained soils: (2) For fertile, moist soils:

Kentucky bluegrass	4 lbs.	Kentucky bluegrass	4 lbs.
Redtop	5 "	Redtop	5 "
Orchard grass	8 "	Orchard grass	8 "
Tall oat grass	4 "	Dallis grass	4 "
Dallis grass	4 "	White clover	5 "
White clover	5 "	Lespedeza	10 "
Alsike clover	2 "	Total	36 "
Lespedeza	8 "		

Total 40 "

B. COASTAL PLAIN:

- (1) For fertile black or loamy soils:
- (2) For fertile sandy soils:

Dallis grass	10 Lbs.	Dallis grass	10 Lbs.
Redtop	10 "	Redtop	10 "
Kentucky bluegrass	6 "	White clover	2 "
White clover	4 "	Lespedeza	15 "
Lespedeza	10 "	Total	37 "
Total	40 "		

Or

Bermuda grass cuttings	—
Dallis grass	10 Lbs.
White clover	2 "
Lespedeza	15 "

- Pasture Management: The demonstrator will follow good pasture management practices such as, to defer grazing in the spring until growth is well started, avoid over grazing, at all seasons, especially in the fall, mow pastures for the control of weeds, etc.
- Harvesting: The county agent will make the clippings according to the directions sent him from the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Herbage Counts: The research fellow will make annual herbage counts to determine the effect of soil treatment on the amount and kind of vegetation.
- Yields: Dry weight yields will be determined from the clippings sent in to the Experiment Station.
- Analyses of Vegetation: The research fellow will make analyses of composite samples of vegetation from the various demonstrations to determine the effect of soil treatment on the composition of the herbage.

6. Livestock Freight Rate Adjustments.

This office cooperated with the Marketing Specialist in this state, the Animal Husbandry Specialists in other Southern States and the Public Service Commissions in all Southern States in an attempt to put the Southern territory on a parity with the West regarding freight rates and other privileges enjoyed by shippers of livestock. Several meetings of livestock men were attended where the details of the case were presented and the Animal Husbandry Specialist served as a witness at a hearing held at Johnson City, Tennessee. What was thought to be the concluding hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission was held at Atlanta, Georgia, last week. However representatives of the Kansas and Missouri Public Service Commissions, the Kansas Livestock Commission and Missouri Livestock Association in collaboration with railway attorneys assumed a decidedly hostile attitude and were able to arrange another hearing to be held in Kansas City. It may be deemed advisable for the Extension Animal Husbandman and a representative of the North Carolina Public Service Commission to attend this hearing.

7. Out of State Trips.

December. To East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia to aid 4-H Club boys, farmers and county agents in buying steer calves and registered breeding cattle for Haywood County.

February. To Roanoke, Virginia, to attend Market Lamb Conference, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina cooperating.

March. To Kansas to purchase car load of Hereford cattle for Eastern North Carolina Bankers for distribution from Rocky Mount, N. C. Also to assist county agents in Haywood County in selecting a car load of Herefords.

March. To East Tennessee to select Aberdeen Angus steer calves for Cherokee County. One of these calves was Reserve Champion at the State Fair.

April. To Atlanta, Georgia, to judge Fat Cattle Show of 438 head of steers.

July. To Johnson City, Tennessee, to appear as witness before Interstate Commerce Commission in freight rate case.

September. To Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Virginia to judge 4-H Club steers and lambs.

October. To Kentucky to help farmers in the selection of breeding cattle.

November. To Kansas where three car loads of registered cattle for Ashe, Alleghany and Eastern counties were bought.

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Eastern North Carolina Bankers in purchase of breeding cattle for distribution from Rocky Mount.

Southeastern Chain Store Council in purchase of 4-H Club steers at all shows.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company Livestock Development Agents in all lines of livestock work in the eastern part of the state.

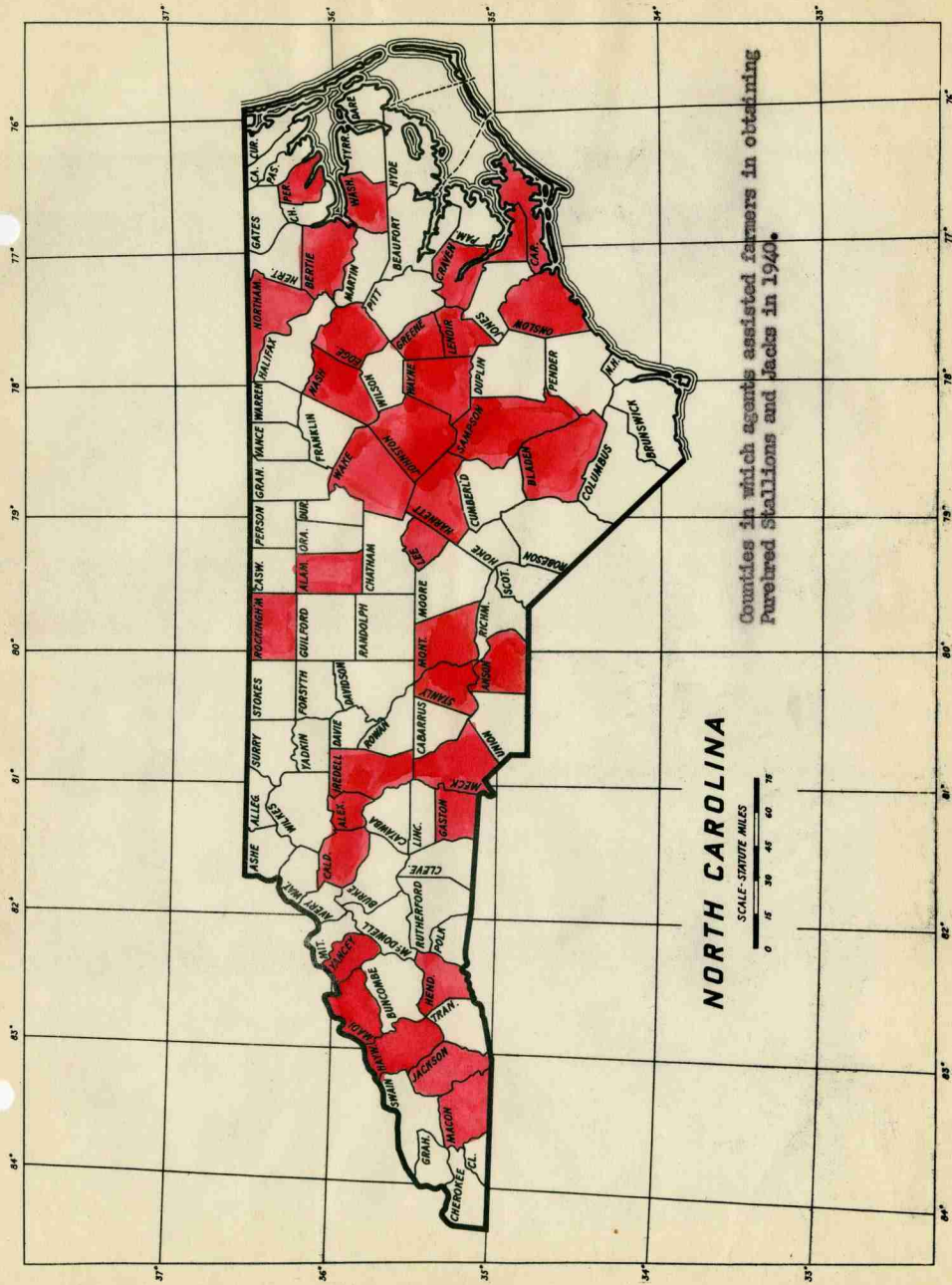
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in all lines of livestock work.

Civic Clubs and Bankers all sections of the state in livestock work of all kinds.

Farm Security Administration in the cooperative purchase of stallions, jacks and bulls.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture in lamb and cattle grading work.

State Veterinarians in disease control and health certificates for cattle to be put in shows and sales.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(As taken from Annual Reports of County Agents)

	<u>Beef Cattle</u>		<u>Sheep</u>		<u>Work 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	98	2001	57	346	81	479
2. No. days devoted to work by specialist	64	146	16	32	9	7
3. No. adult result demonstrations conducted	50	350	27	73	16	104
4. No. meetings at result dems.	22	64	8	12	4	16
5. No. method demonstration meetings held	44	201	19	43	15	39
6. No. other meetings held	41	162	9	22	19	97
7. No. news stories published	73	383	24	64	39	122
8. No. different circular letters issued	54	158	18	50	22	45
9. No. farm visits made	98	6696	55	1191	79	1767
10. No. office calls received	95	8243	55	1108	78	2835
11. No. 4-H Club members completing projects	59	274	18	47	14	24
12. No. farmers assisted in obtaining sires	83	508	29	113	34	55
13. No. farmers assisted in obtaining high grade or purebred females	75	909	18	137	35	256
14. No. families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting and curing	10	54	5	7		
15. No. farmers following parasite & disease control recommend's.	59	2309	60	922	44	674
16. No. farmers following marketing recommendations	44	857	34	732	13	88

1940 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(From Specialist Reports)*

Number days in the field	267
Number days in the office	179
Number days on annual leave	6
Number days on sick leave.....	6
Number miles traveled by automobile	31061
Number miles traveled by railroad.....	1164
Number visits to county agents.....	322
Number visits to demonstrations.....	346
Number other visits.....	296
Number meetings attended.....	65
Total attendance at above meetings.....	3624
Number office consultations.....	336
Number letters written.....	2217
Number different circular letters.....	33
Number articles prepared.....	35
Number radio talks prepared and given.....	3

*This report includes work done by Sam L. Williams, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman, for a period of six months.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for results in the Animal Husbandry field for 1941 is brighter than it has been for many years. Increased interest in beef cattle raising seems to be on a more stable basis than ever before. There is a growing realization of the necessity of providing ample feed for stock raising. Pastures especially are receiving more attention and 1941 will see much pasture improvement work done on livestock farms. Sheep work will receive more attention in 1941 with more emphasis on better quality as well as increased numbers. Following the importation of some Western ewes in 1940 it is probable that there will be a considerable number brought in during the summer of 1941. Most of these will no doubt be placed in the mountain counties but bankers are interested in the financing of a shipment to the Eastern part of the state. More counties and more 4-H Club members doing mainly baby beef work and some sheep work can be looked for in 1941. Work stock clinics will be held in several counties as a new line of work planned for the coming year.

Circular Letters and News Articles

On the following pages will be found sample circular letters used during 1940 followed by clippings from news articles published.

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

State College Station,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 19, 1939

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS:

This no doubt will be classed as a poor circular letter because it covers three subjects. I trust, however, you will read each paragraph and reply to those that call for same.

1. The North Carolina Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, Dr. J. M. Lynch, Secy-treas., will offer special premiums on 4-H Club steers at the 1940 North Carolina State Fair as follows: County Groups of Three Hereford Steers 1st. Prize \$50.00; 2nd. Prize \$25.00; 3rd. Prize \$15.00 and 4th. Prize \$10.00.
2. Cattle Crooks are again operating in Southeastern Iowa. It is understood that some cattle have recently been purchased from that section. I have no particulars but it is a hundred to one shot that the buyer was swindled. Advise your farmers to stay away from that area. Postal authorities are investigating and have asked for copies of advertisements, postal cards, letters, telegrams, etc. from that section. Please send anything of this kind to me and I will send it to the proper person.
3. I am planning a tour of farms where cattle are being fattened for the market. Will get as many buyers as possible to make tour. Please furnish me with the names and addresses of men who have cattle on feed mentioning number of head, number of car loads or truck loads on feed and approximate time they will be ready for market.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.
March 7, 1940

TO COUNTY AGENTS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA:

Gentlemen:

Twenty-three Hereford bulls, two of them Polled were purchased from good herds in Kansas last week and shipped to Rocky Mount. About half of these are just about a year old and the others are either 10 or 11 months old. All are well grown for their ages and with good feeding and care should make good useful herd bulls.

They will be ready for sale and distribution Monday A.M. March 11th, at the Easley Warehouse Annex on North Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C. Prices will range from \$100.00 to \$150.00 on the greater number of these bulls with possibly a few selling for slightly less and a few a little more than these price limits. All will be price tagged for Monday delivery and each purchaser will select the one which suits him best considering price and quality.

Please get immediate word to your prospective buyers and make plans to be on hand Monday morning.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.
April 17, 1940

Dear County Agent:

This letter is to call your attention to the week of May 6th for Shearing Schools with Mr. E. S. Bartlett in charge, and the week of May 22nd with Mr. Meyer of William Cooper & Nephews; putting on demonstrations with a portable dipping vat. Am giving below tentative schedules so that you may make your plans accordingly. More details will be sent you the last of this month.

Shearing Schools: 25 to 30 Sheep Needed

- May 6 - Farm near Laurel Springs for Alleghany and part of Ashe.
- May 7 - Farm near Todd for S.W. Ashe and N.E. Watauga.
- May 8 - Farm near Valle Crucis or Banner Elk for S.W. Watauga and Avery.
- May 9 - Farm in Yancey for Mitchell and part of Madison.
- May 10 - Farm in Haywood for other side of Madison, Buncombe, Jackson and Macon.

Dipping Demonstrations: 50 to 60 Mature Sheep

- May 21 - Madison County 2:30 P.M. not too far from Tennessee line.
- May 24 - Avery County 10:00 A.M. Watauga County 2:30 P.M.
- May 25 - Ashe County 10:00 A.M. Alleghany County 2:30 P.M.

For the Shearing Schools we are especially anxious to work with custom shearers. Please start making arrangements to get yours lined up to attend.

Will see some of you within the next ten days. Please be thinking about suitable places for these schools and demonstrations.

Yours for more sheep and less dogs,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

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.

May 13, 1940

TO CERTAIN COUNTY AGENTS IN MOUNTAIN COUNTIES:

This is to again call your attention to sheep dipping demonstrations scheduled for the week of May 20th. The schedule is as follows:

Tuesday May 21st, 2:30 P.M. Madison County at Mr. John Gardner's farm, Luck, N. C. This farm is on highway 209 right near the Haywood County line.

Friday May 24th, 10:00 A.M. Avery County, at Wm. Shomaker's farm Balm, N. C. This is on highway 194 between Banners Elk and Valle Crucis.

Friday May 24th, 2:30 P.M. Watauga County at the Shipley Farm near Vilas, N. C.

Saturday May 25th, 10:00 A.M. Ashe County at B. C. Pennington's Farm located in Helton Township, one mile west of Sturgills Post Office.

Saturday May 25th, 2:30 P.M. Alleghany County at the farm of Dan J. Jones, Stratford, N. C. This farm is on U.S. Highway 221 about ten miles from Sparta.

Please give these demonstrations wide publicity by way of news articles, circular letters and personal contact. External parasites of sheep are doing much damage and it is thought the portable dipping vat will solve this difficulty in many sections.

The recent series of shearing schools called attention very forcibly to the need of external parasite control. Every flock which we sheared were badly infested with sheep ticks which had lowered the vitality of the sheep and reduced the quantity and quality of the wool clip.

Mr. John Fox of our publicity department will attend part of these demonstrations and I am extremely anxious to have large crowds of sheep men,

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

June 3, 1940

WOOL BULLETIN

To All County Agents and Assistants:

The unsettled conditions in Europe has had a depressing effect on the wool market in this country. Many people think this is a temporary condition and advise holding wool for later sale.

I quote from the "Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market" for week ending Friday May 31, 1940.

"FleeceWools - Graded combing bright 1/4 blood fleece wools received a little demand at 37 - 38 cents in the grease. Other grades were quiet and nominal quotations were unchanged. A further decline was noted in asking prices on country-packed 3/8 and 1/4 blood mixed lots of bright fleeces offered for shipment from the country. Moderate quantities of these offerings were available at 34 - 36 cents in the grease, delivered to users, but there were few outlets. Limited quantities of similar wools were sold upon arrival at Boston for 36 cents in the grease. Bids on country-packed 3/8 and 1/4 blood semi-bright fleeces were around 28 - 29 cents in the grease, but owners were insisting upon 31 - 32 cents in the grease, delivered to users".

A letter from A. L. Butler of The Chatham Manufacturing Company of Elkin, N. C. states that they are not in the market for our kind of wool at this time but will buy at a fair market price. Their present price is from 30 to 32 cents for clear, white, unwashed wool from the eastern part of the state. "This", Mr. Butler states "is equivalent to 35 to 36 cents for wool

grown in the mountain counties where the shrink is considerably less". Mr. Butler further says "We will state to you frankly that we see a distinct likelihood of higher prices for wool later in the season. If any of your growers prefer to hold their wool we cannot see a probability of their losing by doing so".

The Producers Cooperative Exchange, Inc., 1114 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia, in a letter dated May 29, 1940 states as follows: "Due to the war situation, we have been compelled to lower our price on clear wool to 30 cents per pound, delivered Richmond. Should there be any further change in the market we will advise you".

This company will pay cash on outright sales or they will, on consigned wool, pay an advance of 60 per cent of the estimated value of the wool on the day it is received. When a car load is accumulated, a further advance to equal 75 per cent of the market value of the wool will be mailed to the growers. It is my understanding that this company is affiliated with the United Wool Growers Association which organization is a unit of the National Wool Growers Association.

If you want to keep informed on the developments in the wool market write the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, 704 Appraiser's Stores, Boston, Mass., and ask for "Weekly Review of the Wool Market".

I will appreciate it if you will keep me informed in regard to local sales of wool, mentioning prices received, the purchaser, and any other interesting facts.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

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.

October 1, 1940

To County Agents Doing Baby Beef Club Work:

Some last minute suggestions regarding the handling of 4-H Club steers just prior to and at the State Fair.

Give your boys final instructions in leading and showing. A good walk each day now and at the fair will be good for the calves. If the heads and tails are not yet clipped have it done at once. Use a small amount of olive oil and alcohol, half and half on a woolen cloth or in a spray gun for softening coat of hair.

Avoid too much washing at show. Two or three good washings prior to shipping and one after arriving at Fair should be sufficient in most cases. Then keep stalls well bedded and clean.

The following will help to prevent calves scouring and going off feed.

1. Cut down amount of salt prior to and at Fair.
2. Gradually cut out succulent feeds and legume hays and substitute well cured grass hay instead.
3. Do not feed a full grain ration just prior to shipment or upon arrival at Fair. Otherwise feed regularly as to kind and amount of feed.
4. Get calves used to eating and drinking out of same boxes or buckets that will be used at Fair.

Be sure to have necessary equipment for boys and cattle. This included tubs or feed boxes, one for each animal, buckets for watering, good halters for tying and showing, forks for handling straw and litter, brushes, combs, soap, etc. and bedding for the boys who will sleep at barns.

One county agent or a reliable man who will follow instructions should be with each county exhibit night and day.

Review rules of show and see that all are carefully observed.

Try to interest local buyers in some of your steers.

It is not necessary that steers be tested for tuberculosis or Bangs disease.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.
October 28, 1940

TO ALL EASTERN COUNTY AGENTS:

As Mr. J. S. Sugg wrote some of you a few days ago, the Eastern North Carolina Bankers Association is ready to sponsor another shipment of registered cattle as was done last March.

Either Sam Williams or myself and Mr. Sugg will go to Kansas within the next week or ten days to select cattle which will be shipped to Rocky Mount or other central point for distribution.

Except in cases of Special Orders where the money is put up in advance we will buy what we think can be placed readily, put a minimum price on each animal and then sell them at auction rebating on a percentage basis any money that the cattle bring over and above what is needed to break even.

What we want from each of you is a conservative approximation of the cattle needs for your county. Please disregard any statements that you have already made verbally or by letter to any of us and write me no later than November 4th, stating Number, Breed, Age, Sex, and approximate Price limits of cattle wanted in your county.

Prices generally will run slightly higher than last spring.

I think special emphasis should be placed on GOOD BULLS for use on native or grade females. Only after a farmer has demonstrated that he can properly feed and manage commercial cattle should he invest in registered females.

Am enclosing an extract from the October issue of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' publication called "The Livestock Situation" which you and your farmers should read.

Awaiting word from you, I am

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman

Encl.

EXTRACT FROM OCTOBER ISSUE OF THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION

"Present indications are that the increase in cattle numbers during 1940 will amount to about 2 million head. This will raise the total number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches on January 1, 1941 to around 70.8 million head, compared with the peak of 74.3 million head for 1934 and the 1938 low point of 66.1 million head. Barring severe drought, the upward trend in cattle numbers probably will continue during the next 2 or 3 years. And, it is likely that the 1934 peak will be exceeded before a cyclical downswing in numbers gets under way.

"The continued increase in cattle numbers eventually will result in a material increase in marketings and slaughter of cattle. Should cattle numbers be maintained at about the figure expected for 1941 the number of cattle and calves slaughtered each year could exceed 26 million head, 10 percent greater than it has been in the last 2 years. And, once the downward trend in cattle numbers gets under way, total slaughter may exceed 28 million head. This would be much the largest commercial slaughter on record.

"Thus, over a period of the next 5 years a material increase in the production of beef and veal is probable. If hog slaughter continues near the level of the past 2 years, this will mean a substantial increase in total meat production. Under these conditions, considerable improvement in consumer demand for meats in this country will be necessary if a sharp downward trend in cattle prices is to be avoided."

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

State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.
November 20, 1940

TO COUNTY AGENTS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA:

In Regard - Kansas Cattle

The registered cattle from Kansas are on their way. There are 15 bulls and 15 heifers in addition to special orders. All are Herefords. I do not have detailed information on them but assume that they are mostly long aged calves and short yearlings that will sell at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150.

Plan For Distribution.

The Time - Wednesday November 27, 1940
The Hour - 11:00 o'clock
The Place - P. R. Worsley's Livestock Market. One mile South of Rocky Mount City limits on U.S. Highway 301.

A minimum price limit will be placed on each animal. They will then be auctioned to the highest bidder. Any money received for the cattle over and above what is needed to break even will be rebated on a percentage basis.

Eastern members of the North Carolina Banker's Association are financing this shipment.

Please get immediate word to your prospective buyers so they can make plans to be on hand next Wednesday. Have them bring trucks so that cattle can be taken away the same day.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case,
Extension Animal Husbandman



PASTURES MAKE CATTLE—One of the reasons Dr. R. E. Earp has such fine Hereford beef cattle on his Brookhill Farms near Selma in Johnston County is that he has developed fine

pastures. Here is shown a part of his splendid herd feeding on lespedeza and soybeans as temporary grazing crops. L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman at State College, recommends this type of feed for all kinds of livestock.

—The superb success of the first sale of the *North Carolina Hereford Cattle Breeders Association* held on Oct. 16 at Statesville also calls forth heartiest congratulations to this organization—the most aggressive and successful organization of beef cattlemen the state has yet had . . . with

W. E. Webb of Statesville, president; Dr. J. M. Lynch, Asheville, vice president, and Dr. R. E. Earp, Selma, as secretary. Dr. Lynch managed the Statesville sale.

—Nor would it be either fair or just ever to mention beef cattle progress in North Carolina without paying tribute to its foremost champion, *L. I. Case*, who used to do great work in this field in Virginia for V. P. I. and has done even more in North Carolina since coming to State College.

—And finally (and in this same connection) we also congratulate *Union County, Ky.*, which was the first county in the U.S.A. to rid itself entirely of scrub and grade bulls (1926) and which the U.S.D.A. now reports has kept entirely free of scrubs and grades ever since.

BETTER WOOL PRICES VIEWED AS PROBABLE

Unsettled conditions in Europe have had a depressing effect on the wool market in this country, but informed persons believe this is to be a temporary condition and advise holding wool for later sale, says L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of State College.

As an example, Mr. Case quoted from a letter written by A. L. Butler of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, one of the biggest buyers of wool in the State. Mr. Butler said: "We are not in the market for our kind of wool at this time, but we will buy at a fair price. However, we will state to you frankly that we see a distant likelihood of higher prices for wool later in the season. If any of your growers prefer to hold their wool, we cannot see a probability of their losing by doing so."

39 Herefords Fetch \$6,285 In NC Sales

The first consignment sale of the North Carolina Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, held recently at Statesville, was a decided success and 39 breeding animals sold for \$6,285, an average of \$161 each, L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College, reported Monday. Thirty-one of the fine beef cattle remained in North Carolina and eight went to South Carolina.

The 23 bulls consigned brought \$3,520, an average of \$153 each, and 16 females were sold for \$2,765, an average of \$173 each, Case reported. Fifteen North Carolina breeders consigned animals to the sale.

\$355 Top Price

The top price of the sale, \$355, was paid by H. J. Chearns of Pageland, S. C., for a yearling polled bull consigned by the Shipley Farms of Vilas, in Watauga County. Mr. Chearns also bought three females, including the highest priced female, a two-year-old from the herd of B. B. Miller of Mt. Ulla, which brought \$260. Dr. J. P. Mauney of Kings Mountain paid \$260 for a yearling bull consigned by S. B. Roberts of Marshall.

Others who bought Herefords at the sale were: Henry Vann of Clinton, N. C.; D. E. Lefler of Norwood, Paul D. Davis of Yadkinville, the Surry County Farm of Mt. Airy, M. D. Stackhouse of Dillon, S. C., T. W. Strickland of Tabor City, Earnest Quay of Concord, B. H. Davis of Charlotte, W. I. Talton of Smithfield, B. B. Sheets of Lexington, E. A. Baker of Hickory, C. D. Linney of Hidenite, N. C. State College of Raleigh, E. F. Sullivan of Wadesboro, the Stanback Farms of Mt. Gilead, Billie Hall of Yadkinville, E. G. Smith of Mt. Airy, D. E. Todd of Laurens, S. C., and Preston Harper of Deep Run.

10 Points Given For Handling Beef Cattle

L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College, says there are 10 fundamental points in beef cattle production. He lists them as follows:

1. Beef cattle cannot be produced economically without utilizing pastures to the maximum.
2. Make use of the less saleable roughage as much as possible, especially with the breeding herd during the winter months.
3. Use a purebred bull, preferably a proven sire. Not only should the bull be a good individual, but he should be of good ancestry.
4. Provide a valance ration, including proteins, necessary minerals, and vitamins.
5. Do not construct or maintain costly quarters for beef cattle. Overhead costs must be kept low.
6. Keep animals free from parasites, both internal and external. Feeding parasites is always too expensive.
7. Make an effort to secure a high percentage of calves. The main causes for the low percentage of calf crops are contagious abortion, and lack of attention at breeding and calving time.
8. Conserve the manure. Since the maintenance of soil fertility is a much greater problem than can be satisfactorily met by the use of commercial fertilizers, the proper conservation of manure is an important consideration.
9. Have pigs to follow fattening cattle. One pig to two or three steers will add profit to the enterprise.
10. Guard against disease, especially Bang's disease and tuberculosis.

Young Herd Bull Needs Good Care

To the scores of farmers in North Carolina who have recently added a herd of beef cattle to their agricultural enterprises, L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of N. C. State college, sends a message urging care of the herd bull, especially if the animal is young.

"Young bulls should be well fed and cared for in order to grow them out properly," he says. "A good ration is equal parts of corn, crushed oats, and wheat bran, and all the legume hay the animal will eat. If legume is not available, add about one-half pound of a protein supplement with the grain mixture. Where wheat bran is too high price, double the amount of oats in the ration.

"The total amount of grain to be fed should vary with the condition of the bull, but in no case should it be necessary to feed more than one pound to each 100 pounds live weight of the animal. Small amounts of good sweetilage may be fed to the bull, but large quantities may prove detrimental."

Case also recommends that the young bull have access to salt and pure water at all times, and a mineral mixture of equal parts of steamed bone meal, ground limestone, and salt should be kept where he can help himself.

The beef type bull should not be put into service until he is at least one year old. The first year he may be used on not over 10 or 12 cows, one service to the cow. The bull should have access to a well fenced lot or pasture where he can take exercise. An open shed or shelter of some kind should be available. Some bred cows running in the same lot with the bull will induce exercise. In no case should the young bull be allowed to run with unbred females.

SHOW CATTLE NEED GOOD ATTENTION

The farmer whose animals win blue ribbons at fall fairs is the one who has seen that no detail has been overlooked in showing them to the best possible advantage, says L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of State College.

The first step in feeding and fitting beef cattle for the show or sale ring is the actual selection of suitable animals. Little will be gained by wasting feed and time on off-type cattle that will never make a favorable appearance no matter how fat or how well trained they may become.

The ideal beef animal, Case explained, is one that is thick, blocky and reasonably close to the ground. He should be straight in his top, bottom and side lines, carry an even width from end to end, and be close in the coupling.

The animal should show evidence of good quality as indicated by a pliable hide, a soft silky coat of hair, neatness in the bone, and smoothness in the flesh covering. In temperament, the animal should be reasonably quiet and docile, yet with enough life and style to give him an attractive carriage.

No matter how good a beef animal is as an individual, he will not show to advantage unless he is in top condition. This makes it necessary that cattle be started early enough to assure a good finish at fair or sale time. By feeding three times a day rather than twice, a greater total consumption of food will be induced. The texture of the ration should be kept coarse.

The importance of having an animal halter-broken and trained so that it will lead and stand cannot be overemphasized, Case said. Constant washing and brushing also occupy an important place in the grooming program.

Hereford Sale Will Be Held At Statesville

(Special to The Journal)
Raleigh.—Tentative plans for a sale of pure-bred Hereford beef cattle at Statesville on October 16 have been made by the directors of the North Carolina Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of State College, announced here.

The exact date, Case said, will depend on when Fred Reppert, widely-known livestock auctioneer of Decatur, Ind., will be available.

The State College specialist said that plans for the sale and other matters of importance were discussed at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the N. C. Hereford association, held at Asheville. Among those attending were: Adam Lockhart of Wadesboro, president; W. E. Webb of Statesville, vice-president; Dr. J. M. Lynch of Asheville, secretary and treasurer; George L. Pate of Rowland; H. G. Shelton of Speed; and W. E. Shipley of Vilas.

Senator Cameron Morrisson of Charlotte, the only director of the association who did not attend the Asheville meeting, announced at a previous meeting of the association that he will donate \$150 to supplement premiums in the breeding classes for Herefords at the N. C. State Fair in Raleigh. The other directors decided to add enough to Senator Morrisson's donation to increase all Hereford breeding class premiums at the State Fair this year by 25 per cent.

Case was appointed by the association to select cattle for the annual sale at Statesville in the fall, and to try to persuade North Carolina breeders to consign a creditable lot of cattle, well fitted for the sale. There will be no by-bidding or rejection of sales.

LENOIR PLANNING FAT STOCK SHOW

Conference In Kinston Settles Details For Second Show In Eastern Carolina

Two fat stock shows will be held next spring in Eastern North Carolina, the fourth annual event at Rocky Mount and a new show at Kinston, L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College, announced today. Preliminary plans for the Lenoir County show were made recently at a conference in Kinston, which was attended by Case and E. V. Vestal, Extension swine specialists.

A tentative date for the Kinston show was set as the last week in March, 1941. A committee comprising G. A. Swicegood, Lenoir County farm agent as chairman; A. J. Harrell, Green County agent, and F. F. Hendrix, Jones County agent, was appointed to work with the Extension specialists in arranging for the event.

Case said that the two Eastern North Carolina livestock exhibits, each to be followed by an auction sale, will provide an excellent opportunity for 4-H Club members and adults to buy feeder calves at the 1940 N. C. State Fair in Raleigh, and fatten them for the spring shows. "In this way," the specialist declared, "Eastern North Carolina farmers can enter two groups of animals in show ring competition, and take advantage of the premium prices usually paid for blue ribbon animals at the livestock shows."

A special class for feeder calves has been arranged for the 1940 State Fair, and Western North Carolina exhibitors are expected to bring calves to Raleigh for sale to Eastern Carolina farm people. "Calves in this class will have been calved from January 1 through May of the current year," Case said. "They will be halter broken and on full feed, and they should weigh from 350 to 500 pounds. In other words, they will be very desirable for feeding on for our spring shows."

Case Seeks Beef Cattle For Farmers In The East

L. I. Case, beef cattle specialist of the State College Extension Service, leaves here Sunday for the mid-West where he will assist in the purchase of a carload of Hereford bulls for use in Eastern North Carolina.

The buying will be done with the cooperation of J. J. Moxley, animal husbandman of Kansas State College. Sam Williams, a graduate of S. C. State College and now taking advanced work at Kansas State, has cooperated in making local arrangements.

Eastern members of the North Carolina Bankers Association are sponsoring and financing the purchase of the herd sires for distribution to farmers of the Coastal Plain section.

Within the past year, there has been a decided spurt in beef cattle production in Eastern counties. This year, with the tobacco situation still muddled, an even greater interest in these animals is anticipated by agricultural leasers.

Also interested in buying better sires, a delegation from Haywood

County will meet Case at "The Round-up" Hereford sale in Kansas City, Mo., March 4 and 5. This group will purchase a carload of animals in that sale.

Case said a local bank in Waynesville, interested in the development of the livestock industry in Haywood County, is sponsoring and financing the purchase of these animals.

"Not only are banks sponsoring this movement to place better beef cattle on North Carolina farms," Case said, "but they are offering funds to be advanced for purchasing the herd sires."

County farm agents of the Extension Service will work closely with the banks in placing the animals at the most desirable points.

War Hysteria

Vienna (P) — Hoarding rugs and carpets is the latest war-time hysteria on the part of consumers. Officials stopped it with an order forbidding a retailer to sell more carpets during any month than he sold in the corresponding month of 1933.

\$640 In Cash Offered For Fat Stock Circus

A premium list, including \$640 in cash awards, for the third annual Eastern Carolina Fat Stock Show at Rocky Mount, March 14 and 15, was announced here by L. I. Case and H. W. Taylor, Extension animal husbandmen of State College. The show is being sponsored by the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Extension Service.

J. C. Powell, Edgecombe county farm agent, and H. E. Alphin, Nash county farm agent, are co-chairmen of the committee in charge of arrangements. Entries should be made to E. H. Austin, secretary of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce.

Case and Taylor said that the show is open to all persons farming east of, and including Greenville, Durham, Wake, Harnett, Hoke and Scotland counties.

Judging of exhibits will begin at 1:00 p. m. on March 14, and all animals will be sold at auction at 1:00 p. m. on March 15. A judging contest for 4-H Club members and vocational agriculture students will be held the morning of March 15, starting at 9:00 o'clock.

Hogs to be eligible must be barrows or gilts weighing 160 pounds and not over 240 pounds. Classes will be made up as follows: Pens of 10 fat hogs, in weigh divisions; pens of three fat hogs, in two divisions; individual fat hogs, in two divisions; individual fat hogs raised by 4-H Club and vocational members, in two divisions.

The beef cattle will be divided into three equal weight classes, of lightweight, mediumweight, and heavyweight steers.

Prepares For Fat Stock Show



Willie Bone, Jr., getting his steer in shape for the annual Eastern Carolina Fat Stock show which will be held in Rocky Mount in March. He is shown with his prize steer at his home at Sandy Cross.

Staff Photo

TOUR OF BEEF CATTLE FARMS

Begins This Week in Eastern and Piedmont North Carolina

College Station, Raleigh, Jan. 29.—A tour of beef cattle farms in Eastern and Piedmont North Carolina will be held the week of January 29, it was announced here today by L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of State College. Twenty-two farms will be visited, and approximately 2,000 head of cattle that are now on feed will be inspected, Case said.

The livestock owners have notified the Extension specialist that about 500 of the 2,000 animals will be ready for the market in early February, and he termed this as excellent time for farmers entering the beef cattle business, and prospective livestock producers, to see how successful farmers are handling their herds.

The tour will start from Elizabeth City on Monday morning, January 29, and the first day will visit the farms of W. W. Jarvis of Moyock, H. C. Perrebee of Camden, J. W. Foreman of Elizabeth City, T. G. Savage of Frobgood, W. R. Everett of Palmyra, and B. B. Everett of Palmyra.

East Carolina Pastures Are In Good Shape

L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College, said that the Hereford beef cattle herd of the John F. McNair estate in Scotland county is now in charge of J. E. King, who has directed the McNair estate operations for the past several years.

He also announced that two or three calves of each sex will be consigned from the McNair herd to the sale of N. C. Hereford Breeders Association to be held in Statesville on October 16.

"George L. Pate of Rowland in Robeson county is another well known beef cattle breeder who will put some young cattle in this sale," Case said. "He will probably consign two young bulls and a heifer. Mr. Pate has recently purchased a new herd bull from C. A. Smith at Chester, W. Va. This five-year-old animal is an excellent individual and should add considerable quality to the Pate herd," the specialist declared.

Case also reported that he found pastures in Robeson, Duplin, Lenoir and Jones counties to be in fine condition on a recent trip through that section. "Pastures in Carteret county," he said "were dry and have been eaten close.

"One thing is quite noticeable in Eastern Carolina," he continued. "That is that farmers are more conscious of the value of good pastures than they have ever been before. Many of them are not satisfied with carpet grass pastures on poor land. Many of these carpet grass pastures have been plowed up, the land well prepared and fertilized, and seedings have been made of dallis grass, herds grass, blue grass, white Dutch clover, and lespedeza."



SHEEP DIPPING—Use of a portable dipping vat to control external parasites on sheep was recently demonstrated in five mountain counties under the supervision of county farm agents of the State college extension service. Shown here is a demonstration in Avery county. L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman, is the man on the left pushing the sheep into the vat, a process which rids them of ticks and lice. F. G. Meyer of Chicago, who brought the portable vat to North Carolina for the demonstrations, is seen directing the exit of the sheep from the tank of insecticide. Watching the progress of the sheep up the ramp from the vat is F. W. VonCanon of Banner Elk, one of the leading sheep raisers of the state.

Sheep Problems Solved By Cooperative Effort

Alleghany, Watauga and Ashe Have One-Third Of N. C. Animals

By JOHN FOX
A small flock of sheep is the most profitable livestock enterprise any farmer can have. North Carolina is well adapted to livestock production, with its galaxy of native grasses and its year-round pastur-

age in the coastal plain. Yet there are only about 60,000 sheep on the farms of the state and their estimated value of slightly more than \$350,000 last year placed North Carolina 36th among the states in this respect.

"That is a condition which is perplexing to persons viewing agricultural conditions in the state, but L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of N. C. State college, has the answer.

"First," he says, "has been the widespread indifference of Tar Heel farmers with regard to livestock when they had a multi-million dollar cash crop like tobacco. Then there have been problems of external and internal parasite control, sheep-killing dogs, marketing and the need for breed improvement.

"Now that farmers are turning their thoughts and operations from tobacco to balanced system of agriculture, which naturally includes livestock, scores are remembering past experiences with parasite and dog control, and are forgetting sheep—the most profitable type of livestock.

Third Of Sheep In Three Counties
"But, while the coastal plain has been growing tobacco, the mountains have been solving the sheep problems, largely by co-operative effort. The decline in the number of sheep from 94,000 in 1929 to the present figure of about 60,000 has left Ashe, Watauga and Alleghany counties with more than one-third of the sheep in the state. Haywood, Madison, and Avery, also mountain counties, follow in the order named, and Pasquotank, with 2,115, ranked seventh in the state and the leading coastal plain sheep county at the time of the last livestock count in 1935.

"To solve the marketing problem, Ashe, Watauga and Alleghany formed lamb pools, which last year resulted in farmers receiving an average of one cent more per pound than through the usual market channels. Internal parasites are being controlled successfully by drenching, whereby the sheep are given doses of medicine once each month from June to October to kill stomach worms.

"The external parasite problem is being solved by portable dipping vats, which were demonstrated in the mountain counties at recent meetings, and has already resulted in several of the rolling vats being ordered, or plans made to build them. A portable vat costs about \$250 delivered, and with it 100 sheep can be dipped in 30 minutes. The demonstrations we conducted last month in Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Avery and Madison counties showed farmers how to buy a portable vat co-operatively and pay for the outfit and operating expenses the first year by dipping 5,000 sheep at 10 cents per head.

"To prove that the 10 cents per head charge is not excessive, F. W. VonCanon of Banner Elk in Avery county, possibly the largest sheep grower in the state, said he lost about \$375 last year by failing to dip his sheep. He keeps about 150 ewes, and he stated that it cost him \$150 per head by failing to dip his old sheep. Another farmer said the elimination of ticks by dipping increased his wool clip by at least one pound per animal. With wool bringing from 30 to 40 cents per pound, as it is now doing, it is evident that the expenditure of 10 cents will return a handsome profit.

Only 5 Per Cent Being Dipped
"By dipping sheep shortly after the wool is sheared, the next year's crop of lambs is born tick-free and louse-free, and they grow out better and consequently bring more money. Not over 5 per cent of the sheep in North Carolina are being dipped, so it can be seen that farmers can profit from the experience of the progressive mountain farmers who came, saw, and were convinced by the dipping demonstrations.

"The dog problem is being conquered in Ashe county by a mutual insurance program, another example of co-operative effort. Most counties pay a bounty on sheep killed by dogs, but the amount paid is based on the value placed on the animal for taxation. Most tax assessors will not accept a value above \$5 on pure-bred rams, when they are worth much more than this. The details of the Ashe Sheep Growers Mutual Insurance plan are available from the extension animal husbandry office at State college.

"The breeding problems are being met by an exchange of rams. In Watauga county 30 pure-bred rams were exchanged last year, and in this way the improvement of flocks has been remarkable. Also a problem in the mountains has been inadequate winter pastures, but the use of ground limestone and phosphate through the Triple-A and TVA program has done much to improve grass in that section. It will do the same thing for Eastern North Carolina.

Coastal Plain Has Advantage
"In fact, coastal plain farmers have a big advantage over the mountain farmers in that they are able to fatten lambs for the early spring market, when prices are high. The lamb pool program has been extended to several Eastern counties, and 17 Edgecombe county farmers recently sold 123 lambs co-operatively for \$987.80. Choice lambs brought 14 cents per pound, good lambs 13 1-2 cents, medium lambs 12 1-2 cents, plain lambs 10 1-2 cents, and culls 8 cents per pound. One farmer, L. L. Draughton of Whitakers, received an average of \$11.16 per head for his lambs.

"As you know, sheep produce two crops—meat and wool. The western counties also operate wool pools, which last year netted farmers \$2,527 more for co-operative selling than they would have received through straight sales.

"Summarizing, it is well to reiterate that sheep are the most profitable form of livestock. They require little attention except at lambing time. The parasite and dog problem can be controlled. It would be well for coastal plain farmers to seriously consider this type of enterprise when they turn to a diversified type of agriculture."

Early spring is the critical period for bees, and they should have good care when temperatures change suddenly, says C. L. Sams, extension apiculturist of State college.

SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOLS TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

Schedule For Mountain Area Meetings Is Announced

COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, May 5.—Plans for a series of sheep shearing schools this week and for sheep dipping demonstrations the week of May 21, were announced here by L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of N. C. State college. All of the schools and demonstrations will be held in the western counties, where sheep-raising in the state is centered.

E. B. Bartlett of Chicago will conduct the shearing schools, which are being arranged by county farm agents of the extension service. Case said. The schedule for these events, all to start at 9 a. m., is as follows:

Monday, May 6, in Alleghany county on the farm of Van Miller of Laurel Springs, the farm being located on the Scottsville road about two miles from the Laurel Springs post office; Tuesday, May 7, in Ashe county at the Bruce T. Duffin store on highway 16 about one mile from the Watauga county line; Wednesday, May 8, in Watauga county at the Henry Taylor farm on highway 194 about one-half mile south of Valle Crucis; Thursday, May 9, in Yancey county at a location yet to be selected; and Friday, May 10, in Haywood county on the Westmoreland farm about two miles east of Canton on U. S. highway 19 and 23.

The dipping demonstrations will be held as follows: May 21 at 2:30 p. m. at John Gardner's farm in Madison county, on highway 209 near the Haywood county line; May 24 at 10 a. m. on the William Shoemaker farm in Avery county, on highway 194 between Banner Elk and Valle Crucis; May 24 at 2:30 p. m. on the Shipley farm at West in Watauga county; May 25 at 10 a. m. at B. C. Pennington's farm in Helton township in Ashe county, and May 26 at 2:30 p. m. at the Dan J. Jones farm at Stratford in Alleghany county.

Lambs Shipping Season Is Near

It's almost time to start shipping spring lambs, and L. I. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College says that the next few weeks will be the period when the wise farmer increases his income by fattening and finishing his lambs well. He will do it with an adequate and balanced feed program.

"Of first importance in feeding lambs," Case says, "is milk and plenty of it. See that the ewes are fed for milk production. A bountiful supply of green winter cover crops, preferably crimson clover, supplemented by a mixture of corn and oats should take care of this.

"Creep feeding the lambs usually pays well. Partition off a bright corner of the barn or shed and leave a small opening or two that will exclude the ewes but admit the lambs. A good ration to use in the creep is: Seven parts of ground corn, two parts of wheat bran, and one part of either cottonseed meal or soybean meal. In addition to the grain, a small rack full of choice hay should be kept where the lambs can nibble it as they please."

Last year the State College Extension Service cooperated in conducting lamb pools which netted farmers \$26,082.61 for 4,373 animals weighing 317,950 pounds. Case estimates that these lambs brought fully one cent per pound more through grading and cooperative selling than they would have brought under the usual method of selling.

"This means," the specialist declared, "a total of \$3,179.50 increased returns to the producers. Further, it is logical that other lambs sold in the territory where cooperative marketing was done brought a higher price than they would have otherwise."

The lamb pools will be continued this year.

SHEEPMEN FOLLOW PROGRAM OF PROFIT

Growers who make the most money from their sheep and who receive top prices for their lambs and wool aren't doing so by accident, says L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman of State College.

They have learned something about the many factors which contribute to growing a product in ready demand by the market. Chief among these factors are good breeding, feeding, and management practices.

In breeding, the successful sheepman is careful to select short-legged, compact, blocky rams rather than the long-legged, coarse, upstanding type. Then he ships to market each year his wether lambs and part of his ewe lambs but holds back the best ewe lambs for replacing old and poor-producing members of the flock.

Good feeding, placed by many sheepmen ahead of good breeding, is likewise highly important in the production of high grade market animals. Plenty of milk is probably the most important feed item in producing top-notch lambs. This means the ewes must be fed for milk production.

Case said that many growers feed their lambs some grain in addition to the milk. This is often placed in a creep where the lambs may help themselves without being disturbed by the older sheep.

In addition to good feeding and good breeding, there are a large number of approved management practices that the most successful sheepmen follow, Case said. One of the most important is a regular monthly drenching for the control of internal parasites.

Co-operative grading and selling under the supervision of State College Extension farm agents have also played an important part in improving the quality of lambs offered for sale.

Interest In Livestock Farming Seen By Case

Livestock farming is gaining advocates in North Carolina almost daily, says L. I. Case of N. C. State college, and the extension animal husbandman expresses the belief that the movement is of a permanent nature. "Beef cattle and sheep fit admirably into the new order of farming in the cotton and tobacco sections," he declared.

Continuing, Mr. Case said: "Farmers in the lower piedmont and eastern sections of North Carolina were for many years mainly concerned with the production and sale of cash crops. Livestock enterprises were extremely rare. That this condition is changing is evidenced by the fact that in the past two years about 5,000 head of cattle of the beef breeds have been imported into eastern North Carolina.

"Although most of the importations were from Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and other states, the established beef cattle farmers of Western North Carolina have also benefited from the transition

through the demand for their breeding animals.

"In 1939 alone between 200 and 300 farmers in eastern Carolina purchased beef females and nearly 200 bought pure-bred beef bulls."

Discusses Permanency

Discussing permanency of the livestock movement, the extension specialist pointed out that observers have seen previous waves of interest in beef cattle, sheep and other animals when cotton and other cash crops were low, and a reversal of interest when prices of these commodities improved.

"But it is believed that the present tendency is on a much more permanent basis," Mr. Case stated. "More and more thinking farmers are realizing that better balancing of money crops with feed crops, better distribution of labor throughout the year, and more concern for soil conservation and soil building, are absolutely necessary for permanency in agriculture. They have seen farms on which crops were balanced with livestock come through depressions in

much better shape than farms that were depending entirely upon purchased commercial fertilizer and on one or two cash crops."

Mr. Case said he is certain North Carolina is making progress, and that it is "encouraging progress." He listed several factors as responsible for this.

More Feed Crop Land Available

For one thing, there were large areas of native grazing land and many tons of farm roughages not being utilized. The Agricultural Adjustment administration and the conservation program are tending more and more to reduce cash crops, thus releasing large acreage for feed crops. The fact that cattle, lamb and wool prices have been higher than most other farm commodities has also been a strong influence toward increased production of these farm animals.

Civic leaders as well as farmers are realizing the advantages of a better balanced farming system. The Asheville Chamber of commerce has been sponsoring a fat stock show in the mountain area for a number of years, and the Rocky Mount Chamber of commerce will hold its third annual beef cattle and swine exposition March 14 and 15. Civic clubs in many cities are supporting livestock work among 4-H club members by buying foundation breeding stock.

SHEEP GROWERS OF ASHE WILL GATHER

Will Talk Over Plans Of Organizing An Association To Promote Raising And Sale of Sheep.

All sheep growers of Ashe county will gather today at the courthouse in West Jefferson for the purpose of discussing plans for the organization of a Sheep Growers Association which will have a two-fold program of promoting the raising and sale of lambs and wool and the protection of the animals against dogs.

L. I. Case, extension livestock specialist at State College, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion.

In connection with the protective feature, it was explained that through such an organization insurance against loss of animals by dogs can be provided.

Mr. Quessenberry, assistant county agent, said there are a number of sheep growers associations in the state of Kentucky.

There are around 900 sheep growers in Ashe county and all of them are urged to attend the meeting.

During recent years the raising of sheep in Ashe has gradually declined and it is believed that such an association can stimulate more interest in raising sheep.

If sufficient interest is shown, the proposed organization will be perfected at the initial meeting.

Sheep-Dipping Demonstrations

RALEIGH.—The first of a series of sheep dipping demonstrations in five Western North Carolina counties will be held Tuesday afternoon in Madison county, L. I. Case, extension husbandman of N. C. State College, announced today. It will be held on the farm of John Gardner at Luck, N. C., on Highway No. 209 near the Haywood county line.

Other demonstrations will be held Friday and Saturday of this week, Mr. Case said. The schedule is as follows: Friday, at 10:00 a. m. on William Shomaker's farm at Balm, in Avery county, on Highway No. 134 between Banner Elk and Valle Creek; and at 2:30 p. m. the same day, on the Shipley farm near Vlas in Watauga county.

Saturday, at 10:00 a. m. on the B. C. Pennington farm one mile west of the Sturgills post office in Helton township of Ashe county; and at 2:30 p. m., on the farm of Dan J. Jones of Stratford, 10 miles from Sparta on Highway No. 221 in Alleghany county.

"Interested farmers are invited to attend the demonstration nearest to them," the specialist said. "At a recent series of sheep shearing schools in several of the same counties, attention was forcibly called to the need for external parasite control. Every flock which we sheared was badly infested with sheep ticks, which had lowered the vitality of the sheep and reduced the quantity and quality of the wool clip."

Mr. Case said that the use of a portable dipping vat will be demonstrated at the meetings this week. A representative of a Chicago company which makes the dipping vats will assist the extension animal husbandman with the demonstrations.