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State of North Carolina

ANNUAL REPORT

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Name of Project ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION - BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND WORK STOCK

Covering work done by L. I. Case - H. M. Stamey

Jack Kelley - D. E. Brady

Percentage of time devoted to project: L. I. Case and Jack Kelley - 100%
H. M. Stamey - 85%, D. E. Brady - 25%

Date submitted: March 3, 19 47. Signed: L. I. Case
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Date approved: _____, 19 _____. Signed: _____
State Director of Ext. Work

Date approved: _____, 19 _____. Signed: _____
Director of Ext. Work
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

1946
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION WORK IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
IN
NORTH CAROLINA

L. I. Case, In Charge
Animal Husbandry Extension.

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INTRODUCTION

The following is the general Plan of Work for 1946, prepared for consideration by the county and district agents:

Suggested Animal Husbandry Activities For Special Emphasis in 1946.

Emphasis should be placed on the economical production of meat and wool and the saving and marketing of these products. Better conditioned work stock is also important.

General Production Suggestions

The Feed Situation: Livestock numbers should be brought in line with home raised feed supplies. About 90% of our livestock troubles can be traced to inadequate nutrition. Permanent pastures and temporary grazing crops should be utilized to save grain and protein feeds.

The Home Meat Supply: Encourage the production of the home meat supply and the conservation of it by proper curing, canning and refrigeration.

Control Parasites: This applies to (1) cattle lice and grubs, (2) sheep stomach worms, nodular worms, ticks, lice, etc. (3) swine sanitation and (4) external and internal parasites of horses and mules.

Purebred Sire Placement: Good type purebred sires are a necessity for successful livestock production. This is now considered of utmost importance in comparison with other projects. Call closely.

Suggested Demonstrations

Beef Cattle Projects.

Herd Management (Commercial Cow and Calf Project)

The cow and calf man is, without doubt, in the best position of anyone in the cattle business. He has a two way outlet. The calves may be sold as

feeders or they may be sold for slaughter at weaning time or following a short feed.

Creep feed calves on pasture where practical.

Dehorn calves when young with a small calf dehorner or caustic.

Castrate at a young age with knife or bloodless instrument.

Control breeding to have calves come at proper time of year and uniform in size.

Fattening for Market. 4-H Club Result Demonstration.

Included under this heading is all projects generally spoken of as "Baby Beef". As a rule steers fed in this project are intended for a fall or spring show.

Fattening for Market. Adult Result Demonstration.

Fatten as many cattle as the home raised feed supply will warrant. Utilize permanent pastures and temporary grazing crops and field gleanings to cheapen gains.

Sheep Projects:

Market Lambs. 4-H Club Result Demonstration.

The 4-H Club member should feed and manage the entire flock according to the recommendations of the Extension Service.

Market Lambs. Adult Result Demonstration.

Grade and market lambs cooperatively. Farmers who participate in this project should be worked with closely the year round as far as possible and guidance given in every phase of market lamb production.

Wool. Work should be done at shearing time demonstrating the proper shearing, tying, and handling of the clip. The following points should be strongly emphasized:

1. Shear sheep early
2. Tie each fleece separately with paper twine
3. Market wool cooperatively

Swine Projects:

Outlook for 1946: Brood sow numbers were greatly reduced in 1945 and the value of green grazing crops can be fully utilized the year round to reduce pork costs, therefore, the following demonstrations are suggested for this coming year:

Result Demonstrations. With records.

- A. 1-4. Thrifty Pig. For adults and 4-H Club members. Two or more per county.
- a. Provide $1/4$ to $1/2$ acre of temporary pasture per litter.
 - b. Full feed grain, protein and mineral supplements from the time the pigs are two weeks old until they are weaned and weighed.
 - c. Report results on Thrifty Pig Form No. 2 and on monthly report.
- B. 1-3. Self Feeding. For Adults and 4-H Club members. One or more per county.
- a. Continue weaned pigs on self feeder until "finished" (200-225 lbs.)
 - b. At the end of Grazing Demonstration, self feed until "finished".
 - c. Report results on Form 8 and on monthly report.
- B. 4-7. Grazing. For Adults and 4-H Club members. One or more per county.
- a. Self feed weaned pigs for 2 to 4 weeks for continued growth.
 - b. Transfer them to green soybeans, lespedeza, fall field gleanings, small grain mixtures and crimson clover, and similar crops.
 - c. Weigh and ear mark two or three average pigs, record weight and date, hand feed 1 lb. of grain (2 large ears corn) per 100 lbs. of live weight and self feed a mineral mixture.
 - d. Re-weigh the marked pigs at the end of 30 or 60 days and report results on Form 3 and on monthly report.
- D. 1-8. Marketing. County Wide
- a. Report results on Form 101 or monthly report, or both.

Method Demonstrations. Report monthly.

- A. 5 and 6. Placing Purebred Animals. For Adults and 4-H Club members.
- a. Goal: A good purebred boar in every community. Good quality gilts placed where needed.
- A. 7. Building Farrowing Houses. Plans 13, 160 and 5271 available.
- B. 8. Building Self Feeders. Plans 61 and 217 available.

- C. 1-2. Killing and Curing Demonstrations. One or more per county.
 - a. To be conducted according to Extension Circular No. 262 by the agent. Consult specialist in advance for needed information.

- C. 3-6. Cold Storage Facilities.
 - a. Contact specialist for plant construction and methods.
 - b. Cooperate with meat curing plants where meat losses justify.

Workstock Projects:

Workstock Clinics.

Plan cooperative Horse and Mule Clinics to treat at least 25% of the horses and mules in each county.

Breeding.

Breed good mares to a good type purebred stallion or jack.

Except for the strictly tobacco farmer who refuses to learn by experience being lured by high war time prices due, partially at least, to the fact that Washington placed more "Food Value" on tobacco than on meat for winning the war, livestock raising is making rapid strides in North Carolina. Even a tobacco raiser is now and then interested in feeding out a steer calf or a hog or two that he may furnish his family with a more satisfying diet.

Feed shortages are still a serious handicap but more and more interest is being shown in better permanent pastures, and both winter and summer annuals, and in the growing of more and better quality roughages. The far sighted farmer plagued by the labor situation is putting more of his land in grass and crops that require less hand work, and laying in more livestock to consume these crops. One of the new crops which looks most promising is Ladino clover as a grazing crop.

BEEF CATTLE PLACEMENT

The continued increase in the placement of bulls shows both an increase in numbers of beef cattle and a desire to improve quality.

Summary of Bull and Female Placements

1936 - 1946

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Females</u>
1936	160	161
1937	178	211
1938	185	325
1939	351	936
1940	508	909
1941	444	1140
1942	596	1550
1943	590	1740
1944	515	1607
1945	567	1072
1946	680	1287
1947	540	1576

Sales of purebred cattle via the auction route increased in 1946 compared with previous years. These sales include one of the Aberdeen-Angus breed put on by a newly formed State Association and a dispersion sale by our largest breeder of Herefords. This Hereford breeder is switching to commercial cattle at least temporarily. Prices were about in line with 1945.

Review of Purebred Sales 1946

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ave. Price</u>
Angus	Mar.13	Elkin	7	36	43	\$335.46
Hereford	Mar.19	Statesville	10	36	46	432.00
Hereford	Apr. 1	Cherryville	6	27	33	285.00
Hereford	Apr.20	Asheville	16	0	16	257.00
Hereford	Oct. 3	Laurel Springs	14	95	109	589.00
Hereford	Oct. 9	Waynesville	5	50	55	331.00
Hereford	Oct.12	Boone	5	25	30	303.00
Hereford	Nov.18	Statesville	0	36	36	307.00

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Fattening For Market. Adult

Very few cattle are grain fattened for the market in this State. Most of our commercial breeders sell their calves at weaning time. Those who do put cattle in the feed lot make money when one year is averaged with another. Uncertainty existed last fall among our regular feeders and consequently not as many feeders were laid in. One good Piedmont farmer who has fed two or three loads for the past 20 years or more hesitated about buying cattle last fall. He finally decided to do so and made an 8 cent spread above the price paid. It was the largest margin he ever made. Others have reported a 5 to 6 cent margin on plainer quality cattle.

Baby Beef Production. 4-H Club

County agent's reports show 1075 boys and girls from 80 counties who completed projects involving 1288 animals. These figures as usual are exaggerated as our records show that 772 head were shown and sold through regular organized shows and sales. These were mainly 4-H Club but part were F.F.A. who show and sell with our club boys and girls. Our records for eight spring and three fall shows, four of which were county affairs, show that our boys and girls put on the market 772 head of steers weighing 614,115 pounds and selling for \$192,972.75 or an average of \$31.43 per hundred. These were from 57 counties. This was an increase of nearly 35 percent in number of head as compared with 1945.

Summary Of Baby Beef Shows And Sales - 1946

Place of Show & Sale	No. Sold	No. Pounds	Amount	Ave. Per Cwt.	No.* In Top Grade	No.** In Grade 2	No.*** In Grade 3	Number Counties Participating
Raleigh	52	35945	\$10,537.75	\$29.32	19	24	9	1
Rocky Mount	107	79435	19,332.55	24.31	15	57	35	10
Kinston	215	162970	40,996.77	25.15	95	94	26	14
Durham	37	29250	16,238.20	55.51	21	12	4	4
Williamston	40	33085	9,757.25	29.49	14	20	6	1
Lumberton	21	17610	7,079.37	40.20	13	4	4	1
Elizabeth City	15	12550	5,893.10	46.96	3	9	3	3
Greensboro	78	62210	22,762.26	36.59	27	29	22	4
Elkin	110	98725	31,524.92	31.93	65	39	6	10
Asheville	80	66960	22,838.20	34.12	45	31	4	8
Shelby	17	15375	6,012.38	39.00	10	6	1	1
Total	772	614115	\$192,972.75	31.43	327	325	120	57

* - Choice or Prime
 ** - Good
 *** - Medium

Prizes were awarded on the Danish system and a 4 - 3 basis for the most part.

Financial Record of Baby Beef Club Steers

Financial records on 537 head of steers from 39 counties show that 527 head, or 98 per cent, made money while 2 per cent or 10 head lost. Deducting the losses of \$245.54 from the \$54,629.07 profits we find a net profit of \$54,383.53 on the entire number of which we have received reports. This is a profit of \$101.27 per head on the 537 animals. The counties included in this financial report are: Edgecombe, Greene, Robeson, Jones, Wilson, Onslow, Wake, Wayne, Nash, Duplin, Martin, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Rockingham, Lenoir, Warren, Beaufort, Guilford, Pitt, Pasquotank, Currituck, Buncombe, Watauga, Mitchell, Haywood, Yadkin, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, Alexander, Cherokee, Cleveland, Macon, Caldwell, Transylvania, Forsyth and Catawba.

Feeder Calves

The strong packer demand for light butcher cattle in our mountain counties has seriously handicapped efforts to hold feeder calf sales. Last fall it was tentatively decided not to hold the usual sales at Clyde and West Jefferson. At the last moment due to insistence on the part of the market management a sale was announced at West Jefferson. Very little preliminary work was done, however, and the sale was not of much consequence. It is feared that shortage of extension personnel in our leading cattle counties will interfere with any concerted effort again this year.

Some few steer calves were purchased at these two points for Beef Calf Club work in the eastern part of the State and others were bought privately. The majority, however, came from outside the State, one car load from Texas, one from Alabama, two from Russell County Virginia, one from Augusta County Virginia and small lots from various places in and out of the State.

SHEEP PROJECTS

Flock Management. Adult

More farm flock records from all sections of the State were received this year than formerly and they show an average gross income of \$20.36 per ewe with an average estimated cost of keeping a ewe for a year at \$5.58. These estimated costs range from \$2.00 to \$10.00. As usual reports from the mountain counties of Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga shows greater profits than in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The reason for this, no doubt, is that a sheep enterprise is more important in comparison with other enterprises in the mountains than on the larger farms in Eastern North Carolina where certain cash crops are given greatest consideration. Consequently mountain farmers practice better sheep husbandry. Records for the past ten years follow:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross Income Per Ewe</u>
1937	\$9.36
1938	7.18
1939	9.27
1940	9.56
1941	11.18
1942	14.40
1943	14.80
1944	12.82
1945	14.03
1946	20.36

1947 - 22.90

Farm flock records for 1946 covered flocks from 5 to 102 ewes. The largest income per ewe was in a small mountain flock of 6 ewes where the farmer made a gross income of \$41.69 per ewe. The next highest was made in a flock of 22 ewes which is about the average size flock in the State. The gross income per ewe in this case was \$31.19.

A study of the record brings out some interesting facts. The average gross income per ewe of flocks of 20 or more was \$22.40 which indicates that the larger the enterprise the better the care and management. As is to be

expected, there is a definite correlation between the size of the lamb crop raised and the income. On all the flocks where the lamb crop was 110 per cent or more the average gross income was \$25.04 per ewe.

It is hard to understand why there is not more interest in sheep in this State when the profits are so high for the investment. The sheep population in North Carolina is following the same trends as it is all over the United States, that is, going down. One explanation is that in depression time farmers turn to sheep because they are more profitable than other kinds of livestock. On the other hand when prices of farm products are high they depend upon other means of income because sheep are more trouble than cattle and some other kinds of livestock.

It can be reasonably assumed that these farm flock records, the majority of which were from the Piedmont and East, represent the sheep business in the entire State. If this is true, sheep farmers made a net income of \$14.78 per ewe kept.

Ram And Ewe Placements

North Carolina seems to be following the same trends in sheep production as the rest of the country.

Summary of Ram And Ewe Placements:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rams</u>	<u>Ewes</u>
1936	71	29
1937	121	110
1938	87	174
1939	99	130
1940	113	137
1941	151	275
1942	232	526
1943	220	916
1944	203	622
1945	200	226
1946	164	176
1947	139	243

Grading And Marketing Lambs

A decrease in the number of lambs sold cooperatively by grade reflects two things; a decrease in sheep numbers and a higher percentage sold on local auction markets. This follows the pattern in other early lamb producing states such as Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky where in recent years the majority of lambs have been going through auction markets where packer representatives bid on them. The main difficulty in this State is not enough volume to assure competition.

Twenty-three counties participated in cooperative lamb sales last year and 8,332 head were handled. North Wilkesboro and West Jefferson were the main assembly points handling 6,353 lambs. Other points from which lambs were shipped are Belhaven 660, Clyde 390, Plymouth 372, Tarboro 270, Burlington 193 and Greenmountain 94. The average price of all lambs sold was \$17.05 per hundred weight.

Total Lambs Sold Cooperatively By Grade

1935 - 1945

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Lambs</u>
1935	2324
1936	2906
1937	4303
1938	4464
1939	4373
1940	3753
1941	4710
1942	5847
1943	6035
1944	7259
1945	9256
1946	8332

Additional details are given in our marketing specialist's annual report.

Cooperative Wool Sales

Four cooperative district wool pools at Elizabeth City, Williamston, Fuquay Springs and Asheville, handled 51,085 pounds of wool which was sold through the United Wool Grower's Association, Harrisonburg, Virginia. The pools included wool from 519 growers in 53 counties which sold for \$22,331.69 or an average of 43.7 cents per pound all grades included. Due to the fact that another agency took over the grading of the wool this year, there was considerable variation at the different pools. This caused a marked difference in the amounts of the second payment which in turn brought about a similar variation in the total payments for the pools. The amount received by the growers in the different pools was as follows:

<u>Pool</u>	<u>Tied Clear</u>	<u>Tied Light Burry and Fine</u>	<u>Tied Heavy Burry</u>
Elizabeth City	.60	.465	.375
Williamston	.587	.458	.368
Asheville	.508	.392	.302
Fuquay Springs	.513	.399	.309

Wool not tied with paper twine brought 2 cents less per pound

In addition to the four district pools Alleghany, Ashe, Avery and Watauga held county pools which were bought by local mills. The total wool sold by these counties was as follows:

Alleghany	18,445	pounds
Ashe	22,114	"
Avery	3,989	"
Watauga	22,735	"
<u>Total</u>	<u>67,283</u>	<u>"</u>

Clear medium grade wool brought 51.5 cents per pound through these county pools.

Further details of wool sales appear in annual report of the marketing specialist.

Sheep Shearing Schools

Fourteen shearing schools were held in 12 counties with a total attendance of 387. Mr. E. A. Warner of the Sunbeam Corporation cooperated with schools in 6 counties and also assisted with the selection and training of two 4-H Club boys who later represented the State in a shearing contest at the International Stock Show. With 23 boys competing in this contest both of our boys went into the finals where they placed sixth and eighth.

SWINE PROJECTS

During 1946 emphasis has been placed on use of green grazing crops to cut the cost of production and on the improvement of breeding hogs by production testing in order to increase the number of pounds of pork produced per litter of pigs. Placement of good purebred hogs has been encouraged by purebred sales through cooperation with the purebred associations.

Thrifty Pig Demonstrations

The thrifty pig program is encouraging farmers to produce pigs that are free from worms as they see by demonstrations where pigs raised on clean ground not only gain faster but eat less feed for each pound of gain. Eighty-seven county agents reported that some work had been done with 9,775 farmers in thrifty pig production.

Mr. C. W. Overman, County Agent in Chowan County, working with Mr. E. L. Ward demonstrated what can be done in thrifty pig production. Mr. Ward had 25 sows to raise only 54 pigs in the spring of 1946 at which time the sows farrowed in old hog lots on low ground. In the fall of 1946 the sows had a good green crop to graze that was grown on clean land where hogs had not been. The same 25 sows that only saved 54 pigs in the spring saved 150 in the fall showing the value of a good thrifty pig program.

Placement of Purebreds

County agents in cooperation with business firms, civic organizations, breeders and this office placed 894 purebred boars and 1582 purebred or high grade females in 85 counties during 1946.

The North Carolina Swine Breeder's Association and individual breed associations in the State have cooperated in the following sales which have

helped in encouraging North Carolina hog men to get back into hog production:

Review of Purebred Hog Sales 1946

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ave. Price</u>
Hampshire	1/22	Orangeburg, S.C. (from N.C.)	5	\$382.50	\$76.50
All-Breed	2/14	Rocky Mount	32	3047.00	95.23
Poland China	4/22	Scotland Neck	27	1487.00	55.05
Hampshire	8/17	Sumter, S.C. (from N.C.)	10	1530.00	153.00
S. Poland China	9/19	Rocky Mount	19	1667.50	87.76
Poland China	9/26	Orangeburg, S.C. (from N.C.)	9	787.50	88.39
Duroc	10/3	Kinston	34	4272.50	125.60
			136	13,174.00	96.87

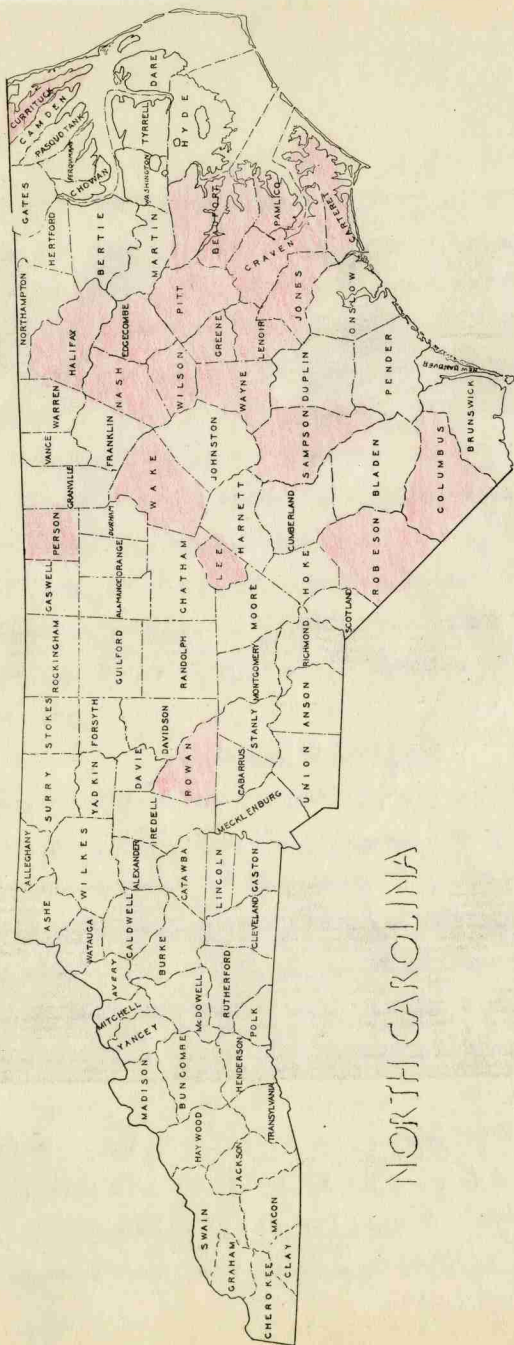
The officers of The North Carolina Swine Breeders Association are:

President, C. L. Ballance, St. Pauls, N. C.; Vice-President, H. A. Turlington, Jr., Dunn, N. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, Oland F. Peele, Pikeville, N. C.; Directors, R. S. Leonard, Black Mountain, N. C., James R. Stevenson, Palmyra, N. C., W. M. Redfearn, Devotion, N. C., S. L. Lewis, Spring Hope, N. C. and J. D. Proctor, Walstonburg, N. C.

The Duroc breeders formed an organization during 1946 with J. D. Proctor of Walstonburg, President and E. V. Vestal of Kenansville, Secretary-Treasurer.

Breeders of Berkshire hogs in the State now have a strong organization with President D. R. McEachern of Concord and Secretary Oland F. Peele, Pikeville.

Hampshire breeders have a strong organization with South Carolina and Georgia with North Carolina furnishing both the president and secretary. They are: President, W. M. Redfearn, Devotion and Secretary, Hugh Elliott of Salisbury.



NORTH CAROLINA

Counties in which buyers purchased purebred hogs in State Sales.

Southeastern Poland China Breed Type Conference And Sale

One of the most important events conducted by the hog breeders during 1946 was the Poland China Type Conference at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on September 25th and 26th, sponsored by breeders of North Carolina cooperating with South Carolina and Georgia. The President of the Conference was Walter Kirby of Lucama, North Carolina. The first day of this Conference was devoted to a study of the best type of Poland China hogs to grow in order to be profitable for the farmer and at the same time meet the demand of the packer. A judging contest was held for farmers and agriculture leaders with W. P. Farrior, Assistant County Agent from Halifax North Carolina, making a score of 885 out of a possible 900. A sale was held on the second day and North Carolina furnished the two top selling animals. Walter Kirby of Lucama sold the top boar for \$150.00 and P. M. Horton of Zebulon sold the top sow for \$205.00.

Grazing Demonstrations

This is the third year that grazing demonstrations have been conducted and this is one of the most popular programs that is being conducted by agents and farmers. Soybeans and lespedeza are two of the most important crops being used for grazing demonstrations. Although, some demonstrations have been conducted with rape, small grain, and crimson clover.

Mr. P. M. Horton, Route 4, Zebulon, placed 30 hogs weighing 4253 pounds or an average of 141 pounds on 1 1/4 acres of soybeans August 20, that were about 18 inches in height. The hogs were left on the grazing crop for a period of 30 days and weighed on September 20, at which time they weighed 6087 pounds. This is a gain of 1834 pounds or 61 pounds per hog. The hogs were fed 28 bushels of corn and 3900 pounds of hog supplement, therefore only 2.49 pounds of concentrates were consumed per pound of gain produced.

Mr. Frank Mitchell of Louisburg, N. C. estimated that four acres of soybeans and maize were worth \$500.00 for grazing hogs. The first of July he seeded four acres to soybeans and maize using 8 bushels of soybeans and a hundred pounds of maize at a cost of approximately \$65.00. The first of September 30 hogs were turned in the pasture with no other feed being given. The hogs made an average gain of one pound per head per day for 90 days.

Fat Stock Shows And Sales - 1946

The demand and high price of feeder hogs made it more profitable for farmers to sell feeder hogs in 1946 than to feed them for heavy weight. Farmers did not believe it was profitable to sell hogs at ceiling price so they sold at light weight when ceiling price did not apply. This caused very few hogs to be entered in the fat stock shows.

Summary Of Fat Hog Shows And Sales

Date	Place	No. Sold	No. Pounds	Amount	Average Per Cwt.	4-H Or Adult
4/3	Rocky Mount	10	2455	\$468.17	\$19.07	4-H
4/3	" "	82	18885	2747.77	14.55	Adult
4/10	Kinston	3	674	158.33	23.64	4-H
4/10	"	10	2748	399.83	14.55	Adult
4/26	Williamston	12	2745	491.22	17.89	4-H
5/1	Lumberton	9	1870	418.20	22.36	4-H
5/9	Elizabeth City	10	2512	365.50	14.55	Adult
Total		136	31889	5049.02	15.83	

North Carolina Ton Litter Club

The North Carolina Ton Litter Club was started in 1946 to demonstrate that a ton of pork can be produced from one litter of pigs in six months. Swine growers entering the contest were required to weigh their litters of pigs at 56 days of age and at 6 months. In order to produce a ton of pork from one litter in six months good feeding and management practices must be used and in this way the county agents had a chance to encourage the use of pasture, feeding of protein supplement and other improved practices in hog production.

Mr. W. R. Gregory of Elizabeth City won in the Ton Litter Contest by producing 2512 pounds of pork from one litter at the age of five months and eight days. Mr. C. H. Caraman of Mesic won in the 56-day weight contest with a litter of ten pigs that weighed 471 pounds.

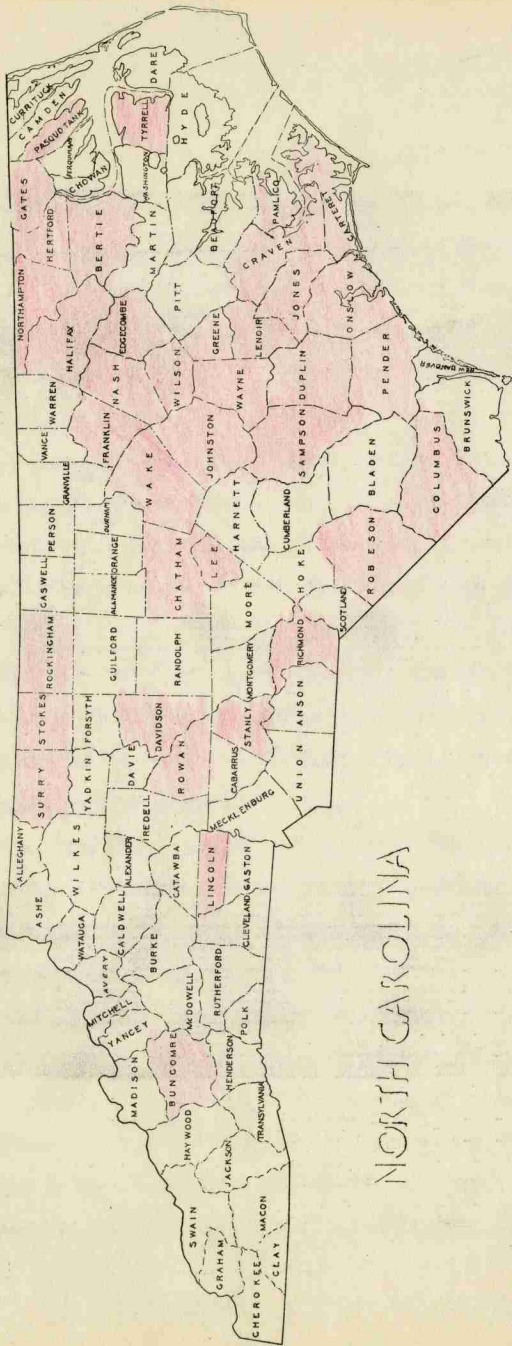
Production Testing

Realizing that too many purebred hogs in North Carolina are poor producers a sow testing program was started to serve as a measure in culling low producing animals. The testing program is the same that Record Associations are advocating. This means that litters of pigs are weighed at 56 days of age and must weigh 320 pounds to qualify. A sow producing two qualifying litters is accepted in the Production Registry. The following is a record of litters weighed in 1946:

Report On Litters Of Pigs Weighed In 1946

County	Owner	Address	Breed	Sow or Gilt	56-Day Weight
Bertie	S. B. Adams	Merry Hill	P.C.	S	259 Lbs.
Columbus	J. C. Williams	Chadborn	P.C.	S	255
"	E. W. Nance	"	Duroc	S	314
Carteret	Oscar Salter	"	"	S	263
Davidson	W. T. Sheets	Laxington, R.6	"	G	278
Edgecombe	W. D. Moore	Tarboro, R.2	"	S	277
"	W. D. Moore	"	"	S	293
"	John Britt	"	S.P.C.	S	262
"	John Britt	"	S. P.C.	S	275
"	William Gorham	Battleboro	S.P.C.	S	196
"	Thomas Gorham	"	D. X S.P.C.	S	204
"	Irene Turner	"	D. X Hamp.	S	196
Franklin	Edwin Mitchell	Louisburg, R.3	O.I.C.	G	224
"	Paul Lamm	" R.4	S.P.C.	S	374
Greene	Sam Jenkins	Walstonburg	Duroc	G	296
"	H. T. Herring	"	S.P.C.	G	305
Gates	Lycurgus Tinkham	Eure	P.C. X D.	S	360
"	W. H. Goodman	Gates	Hamp.	S	273
"	M. E. Knight	Corapeake	Duroc	S	207
"	T. E. Jackson	Gates	P.C. X	S	345
Hertford	Troy Newsome	Ahoskie	Duroc	S	264
"	Troy Newsome	"	"	S	259
Johnston	C. H. Parker	Princeton	Hamp.	S	320
Jones	C. K. Jarman	Comfort	S.P.C.	S	283
"	Spencer Haskins	"	S.P.C. X D.	S	257
"	S. E. Haskins	"	S.P.C.	G	166
"	Billy White	Pollocksville	Duroc	G	200
"	W. J. Dillahunt	"	B. X D.	S	240
"	Cyrus Batts	"	Duroc	S	372
"	Manley Foy	Trenton	P.C.	G	305
"	Elwood McDaniel	"	P.C.	S	315
"	Dr. Paul Whitaker	Dover, R.2	S.P.C.	S	280
"	W. J. Dillahunt	Pollocksville	B. X D.	S	251
Lee	Harvey Faulk	Jonesboro	P.C. X H.	S	441
Onslow	N. C. Trott	Richlands	Mixed	S	358
"	N. C. Trott	"	"	S	304
"	H. E. Smith	"	Duroc	S	299
"	J. E. Brown	Chinquapin	"	S.	265
"	Elbert Canady	Richlands	F.C.	S	241
"	Harold Hardin	Sneads Ferry	Mixed	S	222
"	Gerald Parker	Silverdale	P.C.	S	185
"	J. C. Howard	Richlands	P.C.	S	170
"	Harold L. Parker	Silverdale	P.C.	S	165
"	Joshua Gray	Maysville	P.C.	S	104
Pamlico	C. H. Carawan	Mesic	Mixed	S	471
"	H. E. Sawyer	Merritt	Berk.	S	309
Pender	Harvey Batsou	Burgaw	Mixed	G	204

County	Owner	Address	Breed	Sow or Gilt	56-Day Weight
Pasquotank	W. R. Gregory	Elisabeth City	Mixed	S	
Stanly	J. M. Pickler	New London	P.C.	S	342
Surry	James Collins	Dobson, R.2	P.C.	S	316
"	Arnold Seal	Mt. Airy, R.3	P.C.	S	225
Tyrrell	W. A. Mayo	Creswell, R.1	Mixed	S	272
"	Mrs. J.F. Furlough	Columbia, R.1	"	S	276
"	J. F. Furlough	"	"	S	179
"	J. F. Furlough	"	"	S	227
Wake	P. M. Horton	Zebulon, R.4	P.C.	G	304



NORTH CAROLINA

Counties Conducting Production Registry and Ton Litter Demonstrations.

Swine Marketing

The strong local demand for hogs made it impossible for shipping associations to get enough hogs for shipments. The associations are still organized and can start operation if the demand should arise. Associations are still organized at Burgaw, Cofield, New Bern, Shawboro, Tarboro, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily hog buying stations and auction markets have increased during the year and may furnish a good market in the future which will decrease the demand for shipping associations. A modern packing plant under construction at Kinston is expected to serve the hog men in Eastern North Carolina with as good a market as can be had at any place.

4-H Pig Club

Ninety-six counties conducted 4-H Pig Club projects with 5980 boys and 298 girls or a total of 6258 members enrolled. This is a gain of 842 members in Pig Club work as compared with 1945. The projects consisted of 8992 hogs as compared with 8698 animals in 1945.

Pig "Chains" are now being conducted in about half of the counties of the State. These Chains are sponsored by commercial companies, professional and civic clubs. One of the most successful Pig Chains is being sponsored by Sears-Roebuck Foundation. They offer the following awards to each county that conducts one of their Chains: First Prize - Purebred Heifer (value \$100) Second Prize - One Registered Boar (value \$20); Third Prize - 100 Chicks; Fourth Prize - 75 Chicks. All other members 50 chicks each.

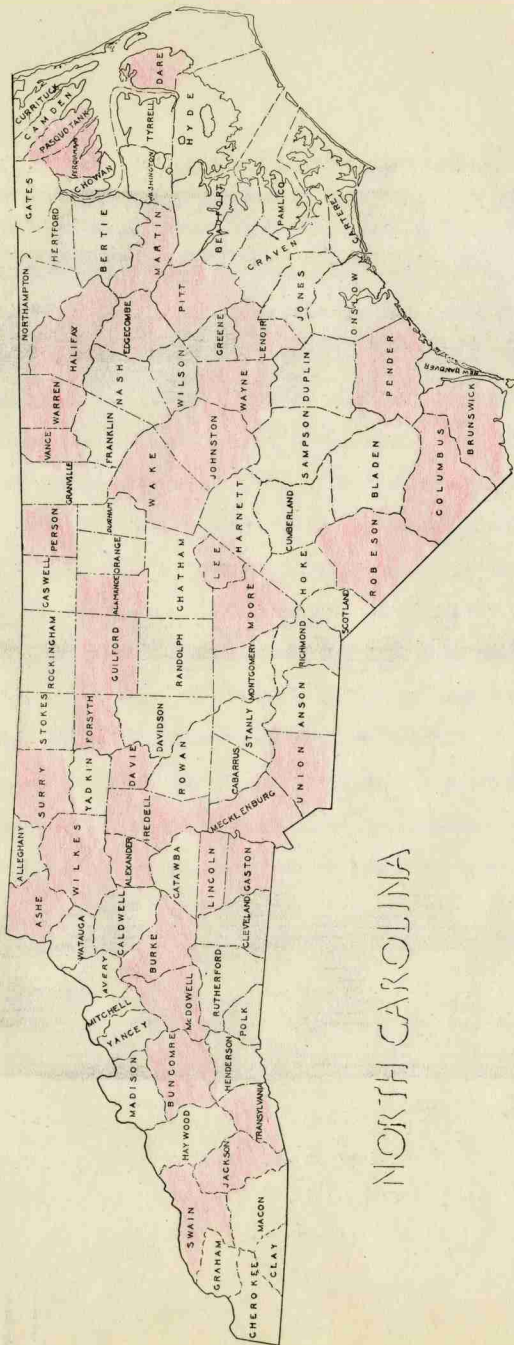
Members of four Pig Clubs entered pigs in several shows and fairs in addition to the fat stock shows that have been listed. The best show being in Asheville where the best pigs from the following counties were entered:

Mitchell, Yancey, Rutherford, Henderson, Haywood, Swain, Buncombe and Graham. Pigs from Rutherford County won first place with Buncombe being second.

Educational Material Prepared

Extension Folder No. 67 "Graze Hogs For 12 Months" was prepared and used to encourage the growing of more and better hog pastures. The folder gives a table showing what to seed, when to seed, how much to seed, fertilizer and expected grazing period.

Material was furnished to Mr. F. H. Jeter, Extension Editor, for several radio broadcast. Eighteen news articles about hog production and marketing problems were written and published 157 times in 42 different counties.



NORTH CAROLINA

Counties Publishing News Articles About Hogs.

FREEZER LOCKERS AND MEAT CURING

Freezer locker plant construction had another year of rapid progress. At the beginning of the year there were 30 plants in operation with approximately 15,500 boxes. At the end of the year this had increased to 65 plants and approximately 35,000 boxes in use. In addition there were 16 plants under construction with at least 12 more definite prospects. (See map)

There was a large increase in the amount of pork cured as part of the service rendered by locker plants. In 1943 there was about one and a half million pounds cured by operators in the State. This increased to between three and four million pounds in 1944, six million in 1945, ten million pounds in 1946 and no doubt there will be 15 million pounds cured in 1947. This amounts to 20 per cent of all the pork cured in the State.

During the past year proportionally less time was spent in giving technical advice on locker plant layouts and more on giving assistance to operators with their operational problems. Since most of the operators and managers are new at the business they have required considerable assistance to insure that farmers meat would be adequately cared for.

WORK STOCK CLINICS

Cooperative Horse and Mule Clinics were conducted in 51 counties in the State during January and February 1946. The clinics were conducted on a community and county wide basis with county agents, veterinarians and farmers cooperating. The county agents scheduled and advertised the clinics with the assistance of local leaders and the local veterinarians, who have been most cooperative on this project, administered the treatments at a recommended scale of charges.

The following services were offered at the clinics:

1. Free examination of all work stock brought to the clinic
2. Treatment for internal parasites (bots and roundworms)
3. Floating teeth
4. Foot trimming and shoeing by a qualified blacksmith working under the direction of the veterinarian when it could be arranged.
5. Other treatments needed
6. Advice on feeding and management

Phenothiazine capsules were used for worms in the eastern part of the State where native work stock is not infested with bots. Both carbon disulphide and phenothiazine capsules were given in the Piedmont and Western part of the State where animals showed symptoms of bot and roundworm infestation.

Reports received from 47 counties show that a total of 6,048 head of horses or mules were examined and that 5,420 of these were treated at 583 clinics. Reports were not received from 4 counties in which clinics were conducted. Fifteen additional counties that planned to hold clinics report that they were not conducted due to bad weather conditions during January and February.

A number of clinics were arranged on the same basis as indicated above to vaccinate work stock against Equine Encephalomyelitis. Figures on the

number of animals vaccinated at these clinics are not available.

The number of counties in which clinics have been conducted has increased each year since this project was started. One county agent who conducted clinics in his county for the first time this year wrote the following report: "Frankly I think the cooperative Horse and Mule Clinics which we conducted this year is one of the best programs that we ever initiated. It was agreed by the farmers and veterinarians that this work should be continued. The veterinarians were very cooperative and they are anxious to help develop a program to treat a larger number of animals at the clinics next year".

According to the plans of work submitted by the county agents, clinics will be conducted in 64 counties in North Carolina next year.

COOPERATION OF AND WITH OTHER AGENCIES

State Extension Specialists:

4-H Club, Agronomy, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture Economics, Farm Management, Publicity, and Marketing.

U. S. Government:

Extension Animal Husbandmen, Production and Marketing Administration, Bureau of Entomology, Agricultural Economics, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Administration, Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration.

Miscellaneous:

North Carolina Banker's Association, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce, Civic Clubs, Local and State Veterinarians, Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Southeastern Chain Store Council, Railroads, United Wool Grower's Association, Chatham Manufacturing Company, Livestock Auction Markets, Packing Plants, both local and out of State, State and National Breed Associations, Plant Food Institute, Vocational Agricultural Teachers.

1946 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
(From Specialists Weekly Reports)

	<u>L.I.Cass</u>	<u>Jack Kelley</u>	<u>H.M.Stamey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number days in the field	134	158	140	432
Number days in the office . . .	166	139	113	418
Number days on annual leave . .	0	10	12	22
Number days on sick leave . . .	6	0	0	6
Number holidays observed	7	6	5	18
Number miles traveled by car, bus, and air	14,442	20,490	19,004	53,936
Number miles traveled by train	1,000	0	0	1,000
Number visits to county agents	405	419	381	1,205
Number visits to demonstrations	120	241	110	471
Number of other visits	70	161	221	452
Number meetings attended	111	129	104	344
Total attendance at above meetings	11,016	11,789	14,119	36,924
Number office consultations . .	495	401	335	1,231
Number letters written	1,848	1,330	556	3,734
Number different circular letters	15	9	7	31
Number articles prepared for news publications	12	18	3	33
Number of radio programs . . .		2	2	4

OUTLOOK

The post war tendency to put more land in pastures and improve old pastures continues. Also, except in the strictly tobacco areas, interest in better quality forage and other feed crops is growing. This necessarily means more grazing animals.

Beef Cattle numbers continue to increase with a higher proportion of farmers showing interest in commercial cattle raising. The overall picture of Baby Beef Club work shows conservatism in the Coastal Plains except in extreme northeast, increases in the Piedmont and not much change in the Western District. All in all numbers will be about the same for 1947 as for 1946, with an expected drop in numbers as better grade beef becomes more plentiful and prices come down as is expected in 1947.

Sheep numbers have shown a decrease in recent years in this State as they have nationally. Excellent returns from sheep raising in 1946 should tend to increase interest. It is likely that there will be some shifting from cattle to sheep as cattle prices stabilize. Plans are being made for a tri-county 4-H Lamb Club Show and Sale in our best sheep section. This interest among our boys and girls should have a favorable and lasting effect on the sheep industry in North Carolina.

Swine: North Carolina had 126,000 sows to farrow in the spring of 1946 as compared with 116,000 in 1945 and a ten year average of 121,000. One hundred thousand farrowed in the fall of 1946 as compared with 94,000 in the fall of 1945 and a ten year average of 101,000. The outlook for hogs in the State is good because the corn situation is improving with the corn program showing results and is expected to double the yield within the next few years. The increase in freezer locker plants is helping farmers in saving meat for home use which is resulting in more hogs being grown for home use.

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 19, 1946

To County Agents in Kinston
Fat Stock Show Area

Gentlemen:

The Kinston Fat Stock Show as you know broke all records for 4-H Club entries in the cattle department and the quality was most commendable. Two hundred and fifteen head of which 193 were 4-H and 22 F.F.A. graded as follows: 95 Choice, 94 Good and the rest Medium or below. They sold for \$40,996.77 and weighed 162,970 pounds or a weighted average of \$25.15 per hundred weight.

Following is a record of exhibits by grades of counties participating:

<u>County</u>	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>	<u>No. 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Duplin	25	12	3	40
Wayne	23	14	4	41
Johnston	16	18	-	34
Lenoir	9	13	-	22
Greene	12	13	6	31
Craven	2	12	2	16
Wilson	2	1	1	4
Onslow	2	5	1	8
Jones	2	-	-	2
Sampson	1	-	-	1
Harnett	1	2	1	4
Carteret	-	1	-	1
Beaufort	-	2	3	5
Bertie	-	1	5	6
Totals	95	94	26	215

Financial record sheets are enclosed and it will be appreciated if you will have them filled out from the record books and returned to this office as soon as convenient. Those of you who showed at Rocky Mount should cover both shows in one report.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case

L. I. Case, In Charge
Animal Husbandry Extension.

Encl.

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

May 9, 1946

To County Agents and Assistants
In The Piedmont Fat Stock Show Area:

A school for county agents and assistants in the Greensboro Fat Stock Show territory has been arranged for Tuesday, May 28th. The purpose is for instruction and practice in foot trimming, clipping, curling and showing. The school will be held in Guilford County and we will meet at J. I. Wagoner's office at 9:00 A.M. We should be able to complete the work by about four o'clock.

We do not want you to bring your club members but suggest that you invite agricultural teachers whose boys will have entries at the Greensboro Show and club leaders who are helping you with this phase of club work.

Very truly yours,

L. I. Case, In Charge
Animal Husbandry Extension.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

May 30, 1946

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL COUNTY FARM AND HOME AGENTS:

SUBJECT: WOOL POOLS

Assembly points for wool shipments for 1946 are as follows:

Tuesday - June 25, Elizabeth City, Norfolk & Southern Freight Station.

Thursday - June 27, Williamston, A. C. L. Freight Station.

Tuesday - July 2, West Asheville, Builders Supply & Coal Company, just
outside of town on U.S. Highways 19 and 23.

Wednesday - July 10, Varina, Export Leaf Tobacco Company's Prize Warehouse.

The first payment on the various classes of wool this year will be as
follows:

Tied Clear Medium 48¢ per pound
Tied Light and Medium Burry 38¢ per pound
Tied Fine 33¢ per pound
Tied Black 38¢ " "
Tied Hard Burry 28¢ per pound
Dead, Seedy and Cotted 28¢ per pound
Mohair 18¢ per pound
Lamb's wool 28¢ per pound

Wool not tied with paper twine will be penalized 2 cents per pound. Wool
tied with sisal or binder twine will be penalized 10 cents per pound. Paper
twine can be ordered from United Wool Growers Association, Harrisonburg, Va.
The price is 22 cents per pound in 50 or 100 pound lots. One pound will tie
from 45 to 50 fleeces.

Be sure that all wool is double tagged with owner's name and address inside
and outside of bags.

Express shipments should be sent at least a week in advance to county agents
at above points.

A circular letter entitled "Preparing Wool For Sale" is enclosed. Additional
copies available on request.

L. I. Case, In Charge Animal Husbandry Extension.

H. L. Meacham, In Charge Extension Marketing.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 8, 1946

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO COUNTY AGENTS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

SUBJECT: REPORT ON KINSTON BABY BEEF MEETING HELD AUGUST 2nd.

The Kinston Chamber of Commerce under the leadership of very efficient Charlie McCullers furnished a delicious barbecue dinner to county agents and assistants from 15 counties plus the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives from the Animal Husbandry Extension Office and Livestock Marketing men from our State Department of Agriculture. A brief report of the conference follows:

State Department representatives reported feeder calves high in price, 300 to 350 pound calves selling on auction markets from 20 to 25 cents per pound. They have contracted 39 steers in Watauga County for last of September delivery at 22 to 24 cents per pound. Advised contracting more soon or they would all be gone.

Extension Service representatives advised: 1. Conservation, 2. Feeding locally raised calves just as far as possible even if of lower grade than could be purchased elsewhere.

Chamber of Commerce folks promised their usual hearty cooperation. The consensus of opinion was that the 1947 sale would be as favorable as 1946. Local packing plant under construction will be in operation by show and sale time, ready to slaughter all cattle in sale.

A motion by a county agent to postpone any action on the purchase of imported feeder calves until after August 20th when it would be known what the Control Board would do about meat prices. At this time order would be sent to the Extension Animal Husbandry Office, State College, accompanying orders with a deposit of \$10.00 per head. Motion was passed unanimously.

There was much discussion regarding all angles of Baby Beef Club work. Following are some of the thoughts expressed and generally agreed upon:

1. Club members for the Baby Beef Project should be carefully selected to see (a) That he and his parents are really interested, (b) That there is sufficient home grown feed in sight to finish the job, (c) That he will follow instructions, (d) To have an understanding that if he is not doing the job that he will be dropped from the Club and his steer will not be allowed to enter a regular show and sale.

2. Baby Beef Club Projects to be successful should be limited to the number that can be closely supervised.

3. In the past more undesirable entries have been due to improper feeding and management than to the individuality of the animals when started on feed.

4. Too short a feeding period has often been responsible for lack of proper degree of fatness. Therefore, projects should be started and steers put on full feed just as soon as possible.

We are informed that Virginia is making the following rule to apply to 1947 Baby Beef Shows: "Each 4-H Club or F.F.A. Member must exhibit his own animal in the show ring. In no case shall a professional showman, county agent or other adult appear in the ring". A ruling of this kind might be well for our North Carolina Shows, and could be used to eliminate wild and unhalter broken entries from our shows and sales.

This office will keep you informed as to any change in feeder calf price trends or any other facts that will be of value.

Yours very truly,



L. I. Case, In Charge
Animal Husbandry Extension.

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.

September 3, 1946

TO COUNTY AGENTS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

SUBJECT: FEEDER CALVES

As per your request I am giving you the latest information on feeder calves for 4-H Club work.

About August 20th there was a tendency toward lower prices on feeder calves in Western North Carolina according to H. M. Hamilton, State Department of Agriculture. Saturday, August 31, in telephone conversation he reported stronger market but said choice calves could be bought for 20¢ "while they last".

Chicago Drovers Journal date of August 30, quoted choice to Fancy Selected stocker and feeder calves \$16.75 to \$17.50 per cwt. This was 25¢ under quotations same market for at least a month.

Texas Feeder Calves: I have been in correspondence with A. L. Smith, Extension Animal Husbandman, College Station, Texas, since our meeting. Choice grade calves, weighing from 450 to 500 pounds, dehorned, castrated and vaccinated for Black Leg are available as follows:

1. Price, 17¢ per pound and up f.o.b. shipping point. No shrink when weighed at shipping point.
2. Ten dollars per head deposited at time of ordering. This \$10.00 per head deposit will be applied on payment of steers on delivery.
3. All orders should be sent to B. J. Baskin, Farm Products Agent, T.C.I., P. O. Box 1113, Bryan, Texas.
4. Orders should be accompanied by a certified check to cover forfeit at \$10.00 per head.
5. Also accompany orders with letter from bank on which the draft will be drawn stating that bank will honor draft when it arrives.
6. Letter from person placing order should authorize B. J. Baskin or A. L. Smith to sign draft in payment for steers and state that steers are to be selected by either or both of these men.

7. Order should specify approximate weights wanted and the number of head.
A 36-foot car will hold about 45 head of 450 to 500 pound calves. A
40-foot car should carry about 50 of the same weights.

Virginia will hold several Feeder Calf Sales in September and October. The first is scheduled for September 7th at Jonesboro in Lee County. This, I am told, will consist of 100 head of especially selected calves suitable for Baby Beef Club work. It should give us a line on prices in that State.

If you wish to order Western North Carolina calves get in touch with T. L. Gwyn or H. M. Hamilton, State Department of Agriculture.

For Texas calves contact H. L. Meacham, Marketing Specialist, State College, or W. G. Booker, P. O. Box 5488, State College Station, Raleigh.

If interested in Virginia calves write H. L. Meacham or myself.

Counties needing less than car lot should pool orders with neighboring county or counties.

Car Texas calves shipped from Llano, Texas, to Smithfield, North Carolina, August 28th. They should be in before this letter reaches you."

We feel that outlook for sale of well finished Club steers in 1947 spring sales is favorable but advise carefully picking boys and girls for this project and close supervision.

Yours very truly,

L. I. Case, In Charge
Animal Husbandry Extension.

P.S: Next to last paragraph should read: "Car Texas calves being shipped from Llano, Texas to Smithfield, N. C. Wednesday, September 4th.

ADVANTAGE OF GOOD PASTURE FOR HOGS

1. Saves 15 percent of grain required in growing hogs.
2. Saves 30 percent of protein feed.
3. Saves minerals.
4. Increases milk flow of sows.
5. Prevents diseases which live in soil of old hog lots.
6. Prevents worms by avoiding infested soil.
7. Less labor required to care for hogs when they are on pasture.
8. Provides exercise that is valuable, especially for sows.
9. Manure is evenly distributed over field and none is wasted as in the case when pigs are fed in dry lots.
10. Reduces time required to produce market hogs.



Worms made the difference. If pigs are freed of worms and kept on temporary grazing crops, they remain healthy and make fast gains. Supply a mineral mixture along with the grazing crop.

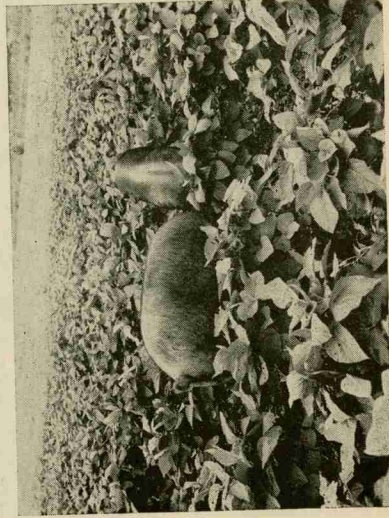
JUNE, 1946

EXTENSION FOLDER NO. 67

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AND

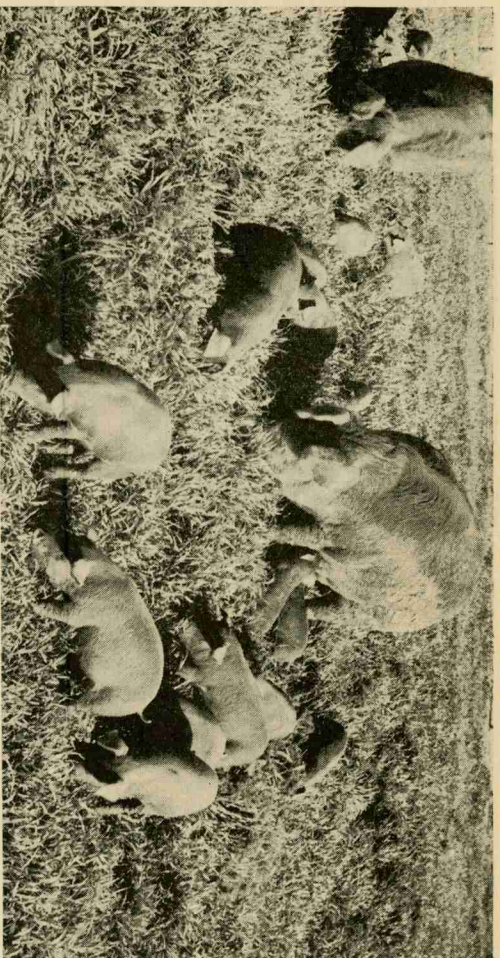
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

DISTRIBUTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF MAY 8 AND JUNE 30, 1914



GRAZE HOGS

FOR 12 MONTHS



PASTURE CROPS FOR HOGS

What To Seed	When To Seed	How Much	Fertilizer	Grazing Period
Small Grain	September	Rye—1 bu. Oats—2 bu. Barley—2 bu.	400 lbs. 4-10-6	Fall, Winter Spring
Rye Grass	Aug.-Oct.	30 pounds	400 lbs. 6-8-6	Fall, Winter Spring
Oats Rape Lespedeza	Feb.-March	Oats—3 bu. Rape—3 lbs. Lespedeza 20 lbs.	400 lbs. 4-10-6	April to frost
Lespedeza	Feb.-March	30 pounds	200 lbs. 0-12-12	July to frost
Rye Grass Crimson Clover	September	Rye Grass 30 lbs. Crim. Clover 15 lbs.	400 lbs. 4-10-6	Fall, Winter Spring
Soybeans	Apr.-June	1 bushel	400 lbs. 3-9-12	Summer
Rape	Feb.-March Aug.-Sept.	15 pounds	400 lbs. 4-10-6	Spring Late Summer

Seeding dates will vary with different parts of the State.

USE TEMPORARY PASTURE

Temporary pastures are recommended for sows and pigs. Permanent pasture can be used for dry sows and boars.

Green feed acts as a tonic and encourages thrift and health of pigs, which makes it possible for them to use their feed to the best possible advantage.

PLAN YOUR PASTURE PROGRAM

Hog raisers will need to do some planning in order to have pasture every month in the year. Good pasture doesn't just happen, but can be had by following a plan of seeding the right crop at the right time on well fertilized land.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

March 25, 1946

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS

Dear Co-Worker:

High prices of feed and the shortage of protein supplement for hogs makes grazing demonstrations important this year for economical production. Soybean grazing demonstrations conducted by county agents in all parts of the State during the past three years show a saving of 15 per cent of the grain and 30 to 40 per cent of the protein feed required in producing hogs. Records also show that during 1945 soybeans used for grazing hogs returned to the farmer \$40 to \$48.00 per acre. These results show the importance of conducting soybean grazing demonstrations this year with hogs. The following is the plan of the grazing demonstration:

1. Plant soybeans during April in 24 to 30 inch rows.
2. Cultivate twice to keep down grass and weeds.
3. Start grazing the soybeans when they are 12 to 15 inches high.
4. Ear notch one or two pigs, weigh them and record the date and weight.
5. At the end of 30 or 60-day period re-weigh the pigs and record the date and weight, also get farmer's estimate of the amount of grain and mineral fed.

You will no doubt conduct a number of soybean grazing demonstrations this summer and I would suggest that you get records on at least one of these demonstrations. I am enclosing two copies of Swine Form No. 3 for reporting grazing demonstrations. One copy is to be kept for your record and one mailed to this office. Please let me know if I can furnish you any information or help in getting your grazing demonstrations started.

Very truly yours,

Jack Kelley

Jack Kelley,
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist

Enclosure

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

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

April 9, 1945

TO CERTAIN COUNTY AGENTS:

Cheap gains can be made with hogs when soybeans are used as a grazing crop. This was proven in 1944 by a large number of demonstrations conducted in the State. Records turned into this office by county agents show that an average daily gain of 0.82 pound per hog was made at a cost of \$7.12 per hundred when hogs had soybeans for grazing. Hogs in the three best demonstrations made an average daily gain of 1.09 pounds at a feed cost of \$5.68 per hundred.

The following is a plan of the grazing demonstration:

1. Plant soybeans during April in 24 - 30-inch rows.
2. Cultivate twice to keep down grass and weeds.
3. Start grazing the soybeans when they are 12 - 15 inches high. Ear notch one or two pigs, weigh them and record the date and weight.
4. Full feed a mineral mixture. Hand feed 2 to 4 ears of corn daily per 100 pound pig.
5. At the end of 30 or 60-day period reweigh the pigs and record the date and weight. Also get farmer's estimate of the amount of grain and mineral fed.

This is a simple demonstration that requires very little time, but I feel like it is a demonstration that will make the swine producer some money.

Please let me know if I can help you with your swine demonstrations.

Very truly yours,

Jack Kelley,
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist.

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.

June 17, 1946

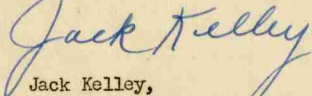
TO CERTAIN COUNTY AGENTS,
VOCATIONAL TEACHERS & HOG BREEDERS:

You have a special invitation to attend the first Hog Breeders Field Day to be held at State College. The date is Friday, June 28th, with the program starting at 10:00 A.M. in Polk Hall, Room 110. The afternoon program will be a visit of hog breeding projects at the animal husbandry farm.

The purpose of the Hog Breeders Field Day is to give all agricultural workers and breeders of hogs an opportunity to study the hog work that is being done at State College. They are doing some good work at the experiment station and I feel like that you will profit by spending a day studying and visiting the projects being conducted at the farm.

Please read the enclosed program and tell your neighbors and friends about this meeting.

Very truly yours,



Jack Kelley,
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist.

Encl.

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureau and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):

- (a) Over-all or general: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (b) Agricultural: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (c) Home demonstration: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (d) 4-H Club: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (e) Older youth: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (b) Home demonstration: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (c) 4-H Club: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 - (d) Older youth: (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.)

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 178.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.)

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

42. Adult work: (1) Men..... (2) Women.....

43. Older rural youth: (1) Men..... (2) Women.....

44. Older club boys: (1) Men..... (2) Women.....

45. Older club girls: (1) Men..... (2) Women.....

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men..... (2) Women.....
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men..... (2) Women.....

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men..... (b) Women..... (c) Youth..... (d) No.....

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes..... (b) No.....

Extension organization and planning ¹	County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
(1) Home demonstration agents		
(2) 4-H Club agents		
(3) Agricultural agents		
(4) State extension workers		
(1) County		
(2) Community		

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (b) will be fractional. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

	Wheat (a)	Corn (a)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other root- crops (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers. 52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year. 53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year. 54. Number of farms assisted this year in— (1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed. (2) The use of lime. (3) The use of fertilizers. (4) Controlling plant diseases. (5) Controlling injurious insects. (6) Controlling noxious weeds. (7) Controlling rodents and other animals.										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers. 56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year. 57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year. 58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year. 59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations. 60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals. 61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (1) Obtaining purebred males. (2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females. (3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs). (4) Improving methods of feeding. (5) Controlling external parasites. (6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites. (7) Controlling predatory animals.							

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

Case

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

101. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	102. General (a)	103. Grain and hay (b)	104. Livestock and wool (c)	105. Dairy products (d)	106. Poultry and eggs (e)	107. Fruits and vegetables (f)	108. Cotton (g)	109. Forest products (h)	110. Tobacco, sugar, oil, and other commodities (i)	111. Home products and crests (j)	112. Purchasing of farm and home supplies, equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers.			7 152								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.			1036								
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			885								
86. Number of new cooperatives assisted in organizing during the year.			92								
87. Number of established cooperatives assisted during the year.			77								
88. Number of members in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).			1399								
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).			2								
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.			16								
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question.			37								
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year.			1999								
93. Number of programs pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year.			37								
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs participated in or conducted this year.			922941								
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.			\$								
96. Number of special merchandising programs participated in or conducted this year.			81								
97. Number of consumer information programs pertaining to marketing and distribution conducted this year.			8054								
98. Number of programs relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year.			81								
99. Number of programs relating to transportation problems conducted this year.			2215757								
100. Number of programs relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year.			\$								
101. Number of other marketing programs conducted this year (specify)			\$								

1. Excludes livestock, poultry, and hatchery eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
 2. Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
 3. Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

101. Days devoted to line of work by—	102. Home, furnishings, and surroundings	103. Rural electrification	104. Farm buildings	105. Farm mechanical equipment
(a) Home demonstration agents	(b) 4-H Club members and older youth	(c) The house, furnishings, and surroundings	(d) Farm buildings	(e) Farm mechanical equipment
101. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	102. Home, furnishings, and surroundings (a) Home demonstration agents (b) 4-H Club members and older youth	103. Rural electrification (a) Home demonstration agents (b) 4-H Club members and older youth	104. Farm buildings (a) Home demonstration agents (b) 4-H Club members and older youth	105. Farm mechanical equipment (a) Home demonstration agents (b) 4-H Club members and older youth

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in— (a) Constructing dwellings (b) Remodeling dwellings (c) Installing sewage systems (d) Installing water systems (e) Installing heating systems (f) Providing needed storage space	106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity (a) Obtaining electricity (b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment (c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes
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Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (a) The construction of farm buildings (b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings (c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (a) The selection of mechanical equipment (b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment
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Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton
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ATTELING VAD DYSLERLIDAZ

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
2,778.1 100			
2,729.1 86			
113.3 43			
138.3 100			
10,776.99			

FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

115(g)

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned.....			1413.5 72 97
2. Gallons brined.....			112.35 15
3. Pounds: Dried: 1 ¹			816.23 8
4. Cured: 2 ²			11796.26 86
5. Stored.....			125.40 16
6. Frozen 1.....			1782.42 62
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures.....			71.5 11 86

FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

115(h)

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned.....			4075.4 79
2. Gallons brined.....			400 1
3. Pounds: Dried: 1 ¹			5775.6 12
4. Cured: 2 ²			3925 3
5. Stored.....			9642 19
6. Frozen 1.....			

116. Number of schools assisted this year—

(a) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....

(b) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....

(c) With first-aid or home nursing.....

(d) In removing fire and accident hazards.....

117. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....

117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....

¹ Sum of the exhibitors minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.
² Includes contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
³ Includes contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
⁴ Do not include vine-ripened peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Home management — family economies (6)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
<p>118. Days devoted to line of work by—</p> <p>(1) Home demonstration agents.</p> <p>(2) 4-H Club agents.</p> <p>(3) Agricultural agents.</p> <p>(4) State extension workers.</p>			
<p>119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.</p> <p>120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.</p>			
<p align="center">Home Management—Family Economies—Continued</p>			
<p>121. Number of families assisted this year—</p> <p>(a) With time-management problems.</p> <p>(b) With home accounts.</p> <p>(c) With financial planning.</p> <p>(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.</p> <p>(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.</p>			
<p>122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—</p> <p>(a) Food.</p> <p>(b) Clothing.</p> <p>(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.</p> <p>(d) General household supplies.</p>			
<p>123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations¹ or individually, with the buying of—</p> <p>(a) Food.</p> <p>(b) Clothing.</p> <p>(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.</p> <p>(d) General household supplies.</p>			
<p>124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).</p>			
<p>125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.</p>			
<p>126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.</p>			
<p align="center">NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.</p>			
<p align="center">Clothing and Textiles—Continued</p>			
<p>127. Number of families assisted this year with—</p> <p>(a) Clothing-construction problems.</p> <p>(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.</p> <p>(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.</p> <p>(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.</p>			
<p align="center">Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued</p>			
<p>128. Number of families assisted this year—</p> <p>(a) With child-development and guidance problems.</p> <p>(b) In improving family relationships.</p>			
<p>129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.</p>			
<p>130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.</p> <p>(b) Women.</p>			
<p>131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.</p>			
<p align="center">Recreation and Community Life—Continued</p>			
<p>132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.</p>			
<p>133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.</p>			
<p>134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.</p>			
<p>135. Number of communities (a) that or community leaders assisted this year in establishing— (b) Permanent camp.</p> <p>(c) Community rest rooms.</p>			
<p>136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.</p>			
<p>137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.</p>			

¹ The house—its arrangement, furnishings, and facilities, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.

² Includes question 124, but excludes buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (e), p. 9.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS

(One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled)

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	In
138. Corn						Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens						Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)						Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1135	52	941	78	184	37
152. Beef cattle	100	28	77	24	7	3
153. Sheep	590	96	278	48	207	37
154. Swine	33	7	17	4	2	1
155. Horses and mules	47	9	35	7	6	2
156. Other livestock						7
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						Acres
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)						Animals
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Animals
162. Farm management						Animals
163. Food selection and preparation						Meals served
164. Food preservation						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						Garments made
166. Clothing						Garments remodeled
167. Home management						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others						Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)						Articles

Case

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP 1

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....
 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys 1 (b) Girls 1
 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys 1 (b) Girls 1
 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....
 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....
 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....
 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	By ages	Boys (c)	Girls (d)
1st year.....			181. 10 and under		
2d.....			11.....		
3d.....			12.....		
4th.....			13.....		
5th.....			14.....		
6th.....			15.....		
7th.....			16.....		
8th.....			17.....		
9th.....			18.....		
10th and over.....			19.....		
			20 and over.....		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
 187. (a) Judging..... (f) Fire and accident prevention.....
 188. (b) Giving demonstrations..... (g) Wildlife conservation.....
 189. (c) Recreational leadership..... (h) Keeping personal accounts.....
 190. (d) Music appreciation..... (i) Soil and water conservation.....
 191. (e) Health..... (j) Forestry.....
 192. (k) Forestry.....
 183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....
 184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....

1 All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
 2 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work during the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
 3 Base on figure 4, except that reference is to completion instead of enrollment.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....
 186. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

187. Number of boys and girls by school status and age	In school		Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
	(a) Young men	(b) Young women	Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....							
(2) Young women.....							

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....
 189. Total attendance at such meetings.....
 190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
 191. Membership in such groups..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
 192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
 193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications)..... (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....

194. Check column showing approximate percent of older youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-30 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
	(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....			
(2) Vocational guidance.....				
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....				
(5) Community service activities.....				
(6) Technical agriculture.....				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....				

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.

November 5, 1947

TO EXTENSION SPECIALISTS AND SUPERVISORS:

The week of November 24 has been set aside as Annual Report Week for county Extension workers. As in past years, we will not make any schedules in the counties that would take up the time of the county and home agents for various activities, but leave them entirely free this week to make up their Annual Reports.

We should also like for you to avail yourself of this week in making out your plans of work, submitting them to us for transmittal to Washington by January 1, 1948. We are having a statement prepared on the general situation for the State as a whole. This will make it necessary for you to make only a brief statement covering the general situations for your particular line of work.

For the mean we are having a sheet prepared for listing the work to be done here at State College, and a sheet is being prepared for listing the work to be done in the counties. These sheets will be available to you whenever you need them.

I am enclosing suggested outlines sent to us from Washington for writing your Annual Narrative Report. These sheets are sent in only as suggestions and, therefore, you may vary from them as is necessary in making a good report. I do think these suggestions are very good and I am sure they will be of some help to you. In view of the fact that your Annual Narrative Report is the best permanent record that we have of the development of the various activities in the State, we think it is worthy of your effort to include in it a careful summary of the work you have done, how you have gone about it, and the results secured in order that we might have a good record of accomplishments. The sooner you can complete your Plan of Work and your Annual Report, the better position you will be in for carrying on your work in the coming year. We would like to have all Annual Reports in by February 1, 1948, as that is the deadline for sending them to Washington. We hope you will meet this request.

Yours very truly,

John W. Goodman
Assistant Director

Enclosure:

EXHIBIT C

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT - SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS

In the 1947 annual narrative report it is suggested that specific mention be made of the specialists' part in carrying out the major programs in the State.

It will help greatly if this narrative report can be written in a form that can readily be quoted for use in publicity and other reports including human interest stories. Of special value are facts, figures, and illustrations showing savings, costs, profits, gains, and other definite results, together with details of methods used.

Remember you are writing this report for (1) the taxpaying public as a justification for their investment, (2) yourself, in order that you may study and improve your work, and (3) other professional extension workers so they may profit from your experiences.

One summary report under a given line of subject matter is preferable to a separate report from each specialist.

In general, the report will cover the activities indicated in your annual plan of work.

Suggested Outline

1. List names of specialists employed on the project and indicate how work was divided among them.
2. Set forth in a concise narrative statement the major activities and accomplishments of the year. Under each major activity or phase of work it would be well to show:
 - (1) How you assisted the county extension agents:
 - a. In obtaining and analyzing local factual information.
 - b. In organizing and conducting their subject-matter programs.
 - c. In using local organizations and commercial agencies.
 - d. In choice, preparation, and use of teaching devices such as circular letters, news stories, meetings, and demonstrations.
 - e. In 4-H Club work -- methods and results.
 - f. In evaluating results.
 - g. In marketing, with examples and results.
 - (2) What assistance was given various State, Federal and other agencies in the promotion of programs in your subject-matter field.

- (3) How you have worked with the State extension supervisors on program planning and extension procedures and with what results.
 - (4) How you have worked with other subject-matter specialists, 4-H Club leaders and research personnel.
 - (5) The extent to which you have worked through the local leader system and how you have adapted teaching materials for that purpose.
 - (6) Teaching materials (bulletins, exhibits, circular letters, etc.) prepared during the year at the college for State-wide use. Report on those methods you found especially helpful.
 - (7) Work with farmers' organizations, women's groups, educational groups and commercial agencies on the State level.
3. What part have you had in postwar planning? What will be its probable effect upon your long-time program?
4. What methods have you used to measure the success of your own extension activities? Explain in detail. Indicate results obtained in terms of numerical and activity goals as set up in your 1947 plan of work.

It is suggested that the 1948 plans of work be prepared in relation to your experiences as set forth in your 1947 narrative report and such changes as have occurred in the general economic situation and outlook.