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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

Jack Kelley - D. E. Brady

Percentage of time devoted to project: L. I. Case and Jack Kelley - 100%  
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State Director of Ext. Work

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

1947  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
EXTENSION WORK IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
IN  
NORTH CAROLINA

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

1947

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## INTRODUCTION

In planning work in Animal Husbandry for 1947 emphasis was placed on economical production of our meat animals and the better feeding and care of work stock. Increased feed production, especially good pastures, was given first consideration with better sires, good management and parasite and disease control also holding a high place in our plans.

In order to have something definite for county agents to consider in making their plans for the year several projects were outlined. The following pages include reports on these projects as well as other activities such as 4-H Fat Stock Shows and Sales, sales of purebred stock, etc., which contributed to the completion of the projects.

## BEEF CATTLE PLACEMENT

### Summary of Bull and Female Placements

1938 - 1947

Year	Bulls	Females
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	1546
1948	781	1587

### Review of Purebred Sales 1947

Breed	Date	Place	Bulls	Females	Total	Ave. Price
Angus	Mar. 12	Elkin	7	28	35	\$367.00
Hereford (P)	Apr. 9	Yadkinville			47	692.00
Hereford	Apr. 15	Statesville	4	36	40	486.00
Hereford	Sept. 26	Dr. H. B. Perry	6	39	45	261.00
Hereford	Oct. 1	Haywood Co.	4	51	55	253.00
Hereford	Oct. 29	Ed Grannis	22	80	102	207.00
Hereford	Oct. 31	Watauga Co.	3	37	40	236.00

46

364

# 121,257.00  
ave 333.13

### Fattening Cattle For Market. Adult

North Carolina fattens a very small number of cattle in the feed lot. The high cost of feeders and grain last fall resulted in a smaller number than usual. One large farmer who has fattened three car loads each year for twenty years laid in his usual number of three cars. The cost ranged from 21 to 23 cents per pound in our mountains. One load so far has been sold at over 31 cents. These made some profit as they were not full fed and the feeding period was short.

### Beef Animal Projects. 4-H Club

County agents reported 1298 boys and girls from 85 counties who completed projects involving 1557 animals. Our records show 991 animals shown and sold by both 4-H and F.F.A. boys and girls through regular organized shows. The number of shows increased from 11 in 1946 to 19 in 1947 and number of animals increased from 772 to 991. Sixty-two counties participated in Baby Beef Club work compared with 57 in 1946. The average weight of the steers was 830 pounds compared with 795 pounds in 1946.

None of the shows in North Carolina are large. Numbers range from just a few animals to a maximum of 150 head ordinarily. Some of us have been of the opinion that we should have a few district shows with a large number of steers in order to attract car lot buyers. The tendency, however, is just the opposite, the contention being that small county shows arouse more local interest and have more educational value.

Summary Of Baby Beef Shows And Sales - 1947

Date	Place of Show & Sale	No. Sold	No Pounds	Amount	Ave. Per Cwt.	No.* In Top Grade	No.** In Grade 2	No.*** In Grade 3 & 4	Number Counties Participating
April 2-3	Rocky Mount	64	52905	\$15,293.30	\$28.91	15	26	23	9
April 9	Tryon	11	9160	3,133.30	34.20	7	3	1	1
April 9-10	Kinston	104	81350	19,618.57	24.12	30	24	50	11
April 17-18	Falsich	42	36700	10,814.48	29.47	28	7	7	1
April 24-25	Smithfield	48	38864	12,630.74	32.50	15	19	14	1
April 29-30	Durham	139	113265	33,714.98	29.76	67	45	27	6
May 1	Lumberton	39	29416	8,506.43	28.92	14	13	12	1
May 6-7	Elizabeth City	50	37276	12,240.01	32.84	18	14	18	5
May 9	Williamston	42	33787	10,265.48	30.38	11	12	19	1
May 23	Statesville	48	40775	12,276.24	30.11	32	12	4	2
June 3-4	Greensboro	126	109880	30,039.39	27.34	35	53	38	8
June 25	Albemarle	5	4588	1,372.85	29.92	3	2		1
Sept. 16-17	Elkin	123	103080	32,865.40	31.27	37	42	44	10
Oct. 1	High Point	17	15930	5,517.93	34.64	7	8	2	1
Oct. 7-8	Asheville	77	66075	21,483.75	32.51	37	21	19	10
Oct. 10	Hickory	23	20055	7,266.35	36.23	4	5	14	1
Nov. 11	Gastonia	13	12104	4,775.00	39.45	5	4	4	1
Totals		(1)971	807210	\$237,086.95	29.37	365	310	296	(2)69

(1) Does not include 2 small shows with total of about 20 head

(2) Seven counties participated in two shows

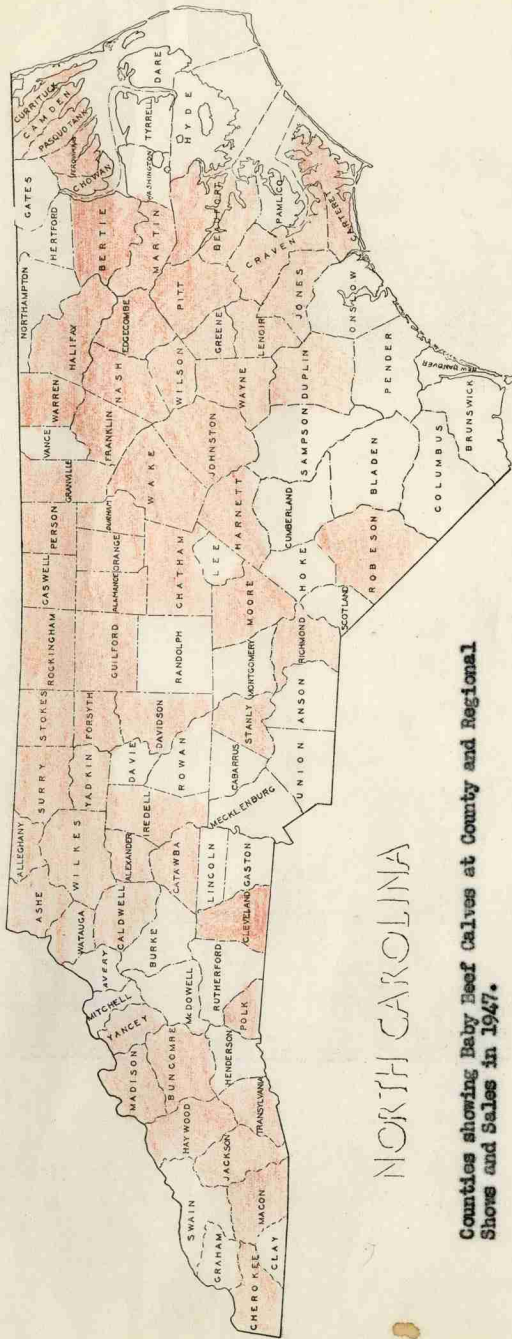
\* U.S. Choice Grade

\*\* U.S. Good Grade

\*\*\* U.S. Commercial or lower

*medium or lower*

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# NORTH CAROLINA

**Counties showing Baby Beef Calves at County and Regional Shows and Sales in 1947.**

Financial Record of Baby Beef Club Steers

Financial reports on 552 head of 4-H Club steers showed 478 or 87 per cent made money on the feeding operation exclusive of prize money.

Total Profits on 478 head; . . . \$68,850.06

" Losses on 74 " . . . 2,086.03

Net Profit on 552 head . . . \$66,764.03

That is an average profit on entire number of \$120.95 per head.

An analysis of the records of those reporting losses showed a definite correlation between rate and cost of gains. That is to say the steers which lost money for the feeders averaged less than 1 1/2 pounds per day, while those which made a profit averaged 1 3/4 pounds per day. One might say that is no significant difference but it no doubt is one of the factors that means the difference between profit and loss.

The majority of the record of losses were on steers of the lower grades and many cases of choice steers showing losses could be explained by excessive feed costs or extremely high prices paid for feeder calves.

Feeder Calves

A very definite attempt was made this year to hold a feeder calf sale conducted on a better basis than heretofore. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga Counties cooperated on a show and sale at West Jefferson. Money was donated by the State Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Associations and the stock yards gave the use of their facilities as their contribution.

Prizes were paid only on steer calves between the weights of 300 and 650 pounds which were hornless and vaccinated for Blackleg. Choice \$5.00, Good \$3.00, Get-of-Sire, 5 head, not confined to one owner, sired by a registered bull, First - \$25.00, Second - \$20.00, Third - \$15.00, Fourth - \$10.00, Fifth - \$5.00. Two hundred steer and heifer calves were in the sale.



Twenty-six Choice steer calves sold for an average of \$23.65 per hundred weight and 49 Good grade steer calves brought an average of \$21.84.

As usual there was much demand in Piedmont and Eastern Carolina for feeder calves for club boys and girls. Three counties bought at West Jefferson while two cars were purchased in Russell County, Virginia, two cars in Highland County, Virginia, and the equivalent of two cars from Grayson and Wythe Counties, Virginia. In addition Haywood, Alleghany and Watauga Counties furnished several truck loads and one freight car load for the eastern area.

Farmers who keep commercial cow herds and sell the calves at weaning time are as a rule doing the best. C. W. Mayo of Tarboro is a good example. He contracted his entire crop of 38 head to a small packer at 22 1/2 cents per pound weighed on his farm and taken at the time designated by the breeder. The first 13 averaged 599 pounds and the other 25 slightly over 500 pounds. They were sold in September and October. All over the State this method of selling the surplus is becoming more and more popular.

## SHEEP PROJECTS

Flock Management. Adult

Farm flock records from various sections of the State showed an average gross income of \$22.90 per ewe compared with \$20.36 in 1946.

As is usually the case the gross income is greatest in the mountain counties where the farmers give their flocks the best attention. The cost is necessarily higher due to the fact that our mountain farmers cannot make as much use of winter grazing crops. The records follow:

	<u>West</u>	<u>Piedmont</u>	<u>East</u>
Gross Income Per Ewe	\$27.17	\$22.05	\$13.53
<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>7.76</u>	<u>6.10</u>	<u>2.62</u>
Net	\$19.41	\$15.95	\$10.91

As to be expected there is a definite correlation between percentage of lamb crop raised and profits. Flocks raising 110 per cent lamb crop or better made an average gross income of \$28.34 per ewe. Records for the past ten years follow:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross Income Per Ewe</u>
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

1948 26.61

4-H Lamb Club Show And Sale

The first 4-H Lamb Club Show and Sale ever to take place in North Carolina was held at West Jefferson on July 28, 1947. This was a tri-county affair and included 31 lambs from Alleghany, 15 from Ashe and 7 from Watauga. The number was small due to the fact that the crop in the three counties was badly scattered and many of the club lambs had already gone to market by show time. Plans were made to correct this in 1948 by uniform breeding dates and an earlier show.

Forty of the 53 head were sold at an average price of \$24.94 per hundred weight. It is planned to have this show and sale at Boone in Watauga County in 1948.

County Agents reported 118 boys and girls completing 4-H Sheep Club projects with 412 units involved in 24 counties.

Summary of Ram And Ewe Placements:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rams</u>	<u>Ewes</u>
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
1948	135	210

Grading And Marketing Lambs

The grading of lambs and selling them cooperatively by grade was started by members of the Animal Husbandry Extension Staff in 1935. After a few years the grading was turned over to the State Department of Agriculture and in another year or two the marketing was taken over by our Extension Marketing Specialist. This office was vacant for most of 1947 so as a result the State Department was asked to carry the whole load.

### Cooperative Wool Sales

The handling of wool has gone about the same route as the lamb sales due to shortage of personnel in both Animal Husbandry and Marketing. The F.C.X. Stores and the Allied Farmer's Cooperative took over the work formerly done by Extension. Seven hundred and sixteen farmers marketed 62,430 pounds of wool through these two organizations, who in turn shipped to Boston through the United Wool Grower's Association, Inc. The advance was as follows:

Clear, Tied . . . . .	38 cents
Burry, " . . . . .	36 "
Fine, " . . . . .	28 "
Black, " . . . . .	28 "
Hard Burry, Tied . . . . .	18 "
Dead . . . . .	18 "
Seedy or Cotted . . . . .	28 "
Mohair . . . . .	18 "
Lamb . . . . .	28 "

The second payment has not yet been made.

Three mountain counties sold a total of 56,401 pounds of wool to a local mill. There were 753 farmers represented and the prices were as follows:

Clear . . . . .	52 cents
Fine . . . . .	50 "
Burry . . . . .	42 "
Black . . . . .	30 "
Dead . . . . .	25 "

Total pounds of wool sold cooperatively was 118,831 pounds from 1,469 farmers. When all the wool is paid for it is estimated that it will net the farmers from \$6000.00 to \$12000.00 more than though it had been sold to local dealers as was the former practice.

### Sheep Shearing Schools And State Contest

The shearing schools in Watauga, Ashe and Alleghany Counties were well attended by 173 folks and 43 who actually did some shearing. This number duplicates somewhat because some of the club boys sheared at two or three different places. This year we emphasized 4-H Club boys who were large enough

and willing enough to do some custom shearing to attend these schools and only two or three adults actually participated in the shearing. A contest was held at the Mountain Experiment Station at Laurel Springs on the 22nd of May with 12 4-H Club boys participating. There were 4 from Alleghany, 3 from Ashe, 4 from Watauga and 1 from Pamlico County. The contest was held very much the same way as at the International Stock Show and each boy sheared two sheep in the preliminary contest. Then the top four sheared three sheep in the finals. In the finals Caery Caudill of Whitehead, Alleghany County, won first with a score of 90; Sam Swindell of Oriental, Pamlico County, second with a score of 89.66; Orvill Hendricks of Laurel Springs, Alleghany County, third with a score of 83 and Donald McMillan of Crumpler, Ashe County, fourth with a score of 77.33. Some of the boys had never sheared a sheep before these schools. Mr. Ed Warner of the Sunbeam Corporation was very complimentary on the interest shown by the club boys and the good job that they did. He said there was not one of the 12 who participated in the final contest who could not go out and shear sheep and do a safe and good job of it. It was planned to take the two top boys in this contest to the International Stock Show where they would compete with 4-H Club boys from many other states.

## SWINE PROJECTS

During 1947 the production of hogs that would produce was encouraged by the Production Registry program that requires for purebreds that a litter of pigs from a sow weigh at least 320 pounds at 56 days of age. Placement of good purebred hogs has been encouraged and it was noticed that commercial hog growers are demanding hogs that have a production record to back them up. Emphasis has been placed on the use of green crops to cut production cost for a number of years, but 1947 has been outstanding when measured by the interest and number of hog growers that took part in the pasture program.

### Thrifty Pig Demonstrations

The thrifty pig demonstrations and pasture demonstrations during 1947 were combined as one as the most important thing in growing thrifty pigs is clean pasture.

Mr. John Murray, Raleigh, Route 3, conducted one of the outstanding thrifty pig demonstrations. He had a sow to farrow 8 pigs on March 22, 1947, and the sow and pigs were placed on one-third acre of Ladino clover on April 8, 1947. On May 22, 1947, the pigs weighed a total of 428 pounds or an average of 53.5 pounds. Eighty-four county agents reported that thrifty pig educational work had been carried on with 16,300 farmers.

### Placement of Purebreds

The year 1947 has been one of the best years for the placement of purebred hogs with farmers in North Carolina. There was a noticeable change in the type of hogs bought by farmers. They are demanding hogs that measure up to the best known points of conformation and they are also demanding hogs with performance records.

County agents report that they assisted 1011 farmers in 95 counties with the purchase of purebred boars and 2074 farmers in 93 counties in purchasing good females. This record was made possible by the help of the North Carolina Swine Breeders Association through their program of promotional sales and their assistance in conducting an educational program to improve not only the quality of hogs but feeding and management.

Breeders took part in sixteen purebred hog sales, twelve in the State and four outside. Three hundred and fifty-four hogs were sold for \$36,257.00 or an average of \$102.13. This is much better than in 1946 when 136 hogs sold in the sales for \$13,174.00 or an average of \$96.87. The interest in the sales is indicated by comparing the number of counties that took part in 1947 with 1946. Breeders from only thirteen counties consigned hogs in 1946, with thirty taking part in 1947. Buyers from 21 counties bought hogs in the sales in 1946, but this was increased in 1947 with hogs going to 46 counties.

The officers of the North Carolina Swine Breeders Association are: President, E. V. Vestal, Kenansville; Secretary-Treasurer, James R. Stevenson, Palmyra.

Officers in the Duroc Association are: President, J. D. Proctor, Walstonburg; and Secretary-Treasurer, E. V. Vestal.

Officers in the Berkshire Association are: President, D. R. McEachern, Concord; Secretary-Treasurer, Oland F. Peels, Pikeville.

Officers in the Poland China Association are: President, Walter Kirby, Lucama; Vice-President, P. M. Horton, Zebulon; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Byrd, Bunnlevel.

Officers in the Spotted Poland China Association are: President, C. L. Ballance, St. Pauls; Secretary-Treasurer, M. T. Lamm, Louisburg.

A summary of purebred sales for 1947 is given in the following table:

Review Of Purebred Hog Sales 1947

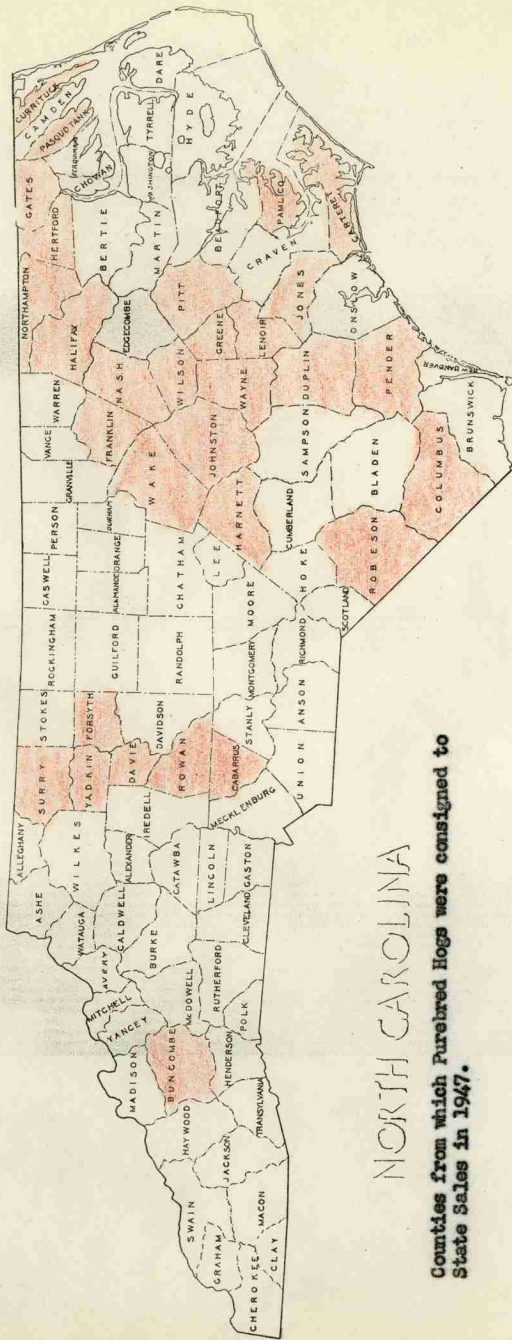
Breed	Date	Place	Number	Amount	Ave. Price
Poland China	12/13	P.M.Horton's, Zebulon	19	\$2215.00	\$117.63
Duroc	1/9	Valdosta, Ga. (from N.C.)	5	1155.00	231.00
Hampshire	1/20	Sunter, S.C. (from N.C.)	7	1040.00	148.57
Berkshire	1/28	Raleigh	27	3375.00	125.00
Duroc	1/29	Kinston	37	3725.00	100.68
All Breed	2/13	Elizabeth City	32	2827.50	88.36
All Breed	3/25	North Wilkesboro	23	2085.00	90.67
Hampshire	8/22	Salisbury	31	3197.00	103.13
S.Poland China	9/4	Rocky Mount	19	1942.50	102.23
Hampshire	9/9	Orangeburg, S.C.(from N.C.)	9	1307.50	145.27
All Breed	9/16	Gatesville	14	746.00	53.28
Poland China	9/19	Raleigh	36	4192.50	116.45
Duroc	10/2	Wilson	36	3032.50	84.23
Tamworth	10/4	Centerville, Ind.(from N.C.)	11	2372.00	215.63
All Breed	10/31	Chadburn	30	1535.00	51.16
All Breed	11/13	Greenville	18	1509.50	83.86
Total . . . . .			354	\$36,257.00	\$102.13

Southeastern Poland China Breed Type Conference And Sale

One of the most important educational events ever to be held in North Carolina was the Poland China Type Conference held in Raleigh on September 18th and 19th. Hog breeders from Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina took part in the two day conference. The purpose was to help demonstrate the most up to date type of hog to grow. The first day was devoted to judging and discussing the animals. Two classes of fat barrows and six classes of breeding animals were judged. Mr. L. I. Case, State College, Raleigh, made the highest score of anyone from North Carolina. The official type committee was made up of college men, hog growers and packers. On the second day of the conference a carcass demonstration was given and an auction sale of breeding animals.

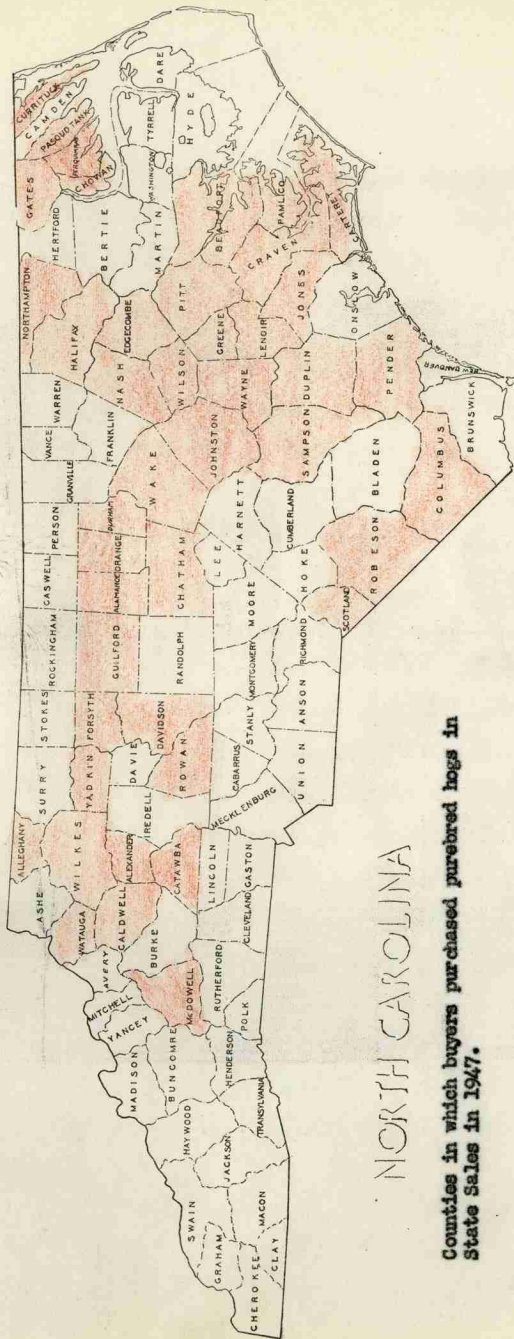
The grand champion bred gilt of the sale was consigned by W. M. Strickland and sold to P. M. Horton for \$250.00. Thirty-six hogs were sold for \$4192.50 or an average of \$116.45.





# NORTH CAROLINA

Counties from which Purebred Hogs were consigned to State Sales in 1947.



# NORTH CAROLINA

Counties in which buyers purchased purebred logs in State Sales in 1947.

Mr. Hugh Elliott, Manager of White's Farms, Salisbury, N. C. acted as Manager for the Southeastern Hampshire Type Conference held in Orangeburg, South Carolina on September 8th and 9th. Several North Carolina breeders consigned hogs and took part in the conference.

#### Fat Stock Shows And Sales 1947

The past year was the best year that we have had since the war for fat hog shows. There were 427 hogs entered and sold in the shows for \$25,451.69.

#### Summary Of Fat Hog Shows And Sales

Date	Place	No. Sold	No. Pounds	Amount	Average Per Cwt.	Grand Champion	
						Price Per Pound	Exhibited By
4/3	Rocky Mount	147	33600	\$9463.67	\$28.16	\$1.15	4-H
4/10	Kinston	84	18703	5176.29	27.68	.64	4-H
4/25	Smithfield	113	25388	5601.82	22.06	1.20	Adult
5/1	Lumberton	28	6888	1446.48	23.90	.40	4-H
5/7	Elizabeth City	14	3670	1040.93	28.36	.45	4-H
5/8	Williamston	26	6334	1805.15	28.50	.52	F.F.A.
10/1	High Point	15	3370	917.35	27.22	.32	4-H
Total		427	97,953	\$25,451.69	27.04		

#### North Carolina Ton Litter Club

The North Carolina Ton Litter Club has been organized for two years. The purpose of the Club is to demonstrate that a ton of pork can be produced from a litter of pigs in six months.

Mr. S. W. McCoy of Cove City won the 1947 contest. He had a sow to farrow pigs on February 17th that weighed 470 pounds at 56 days of age and 2560 pounds at six months of age. This litter sold for 26 cents per pound

and brought a total of \$665.60.

#### Production Testing

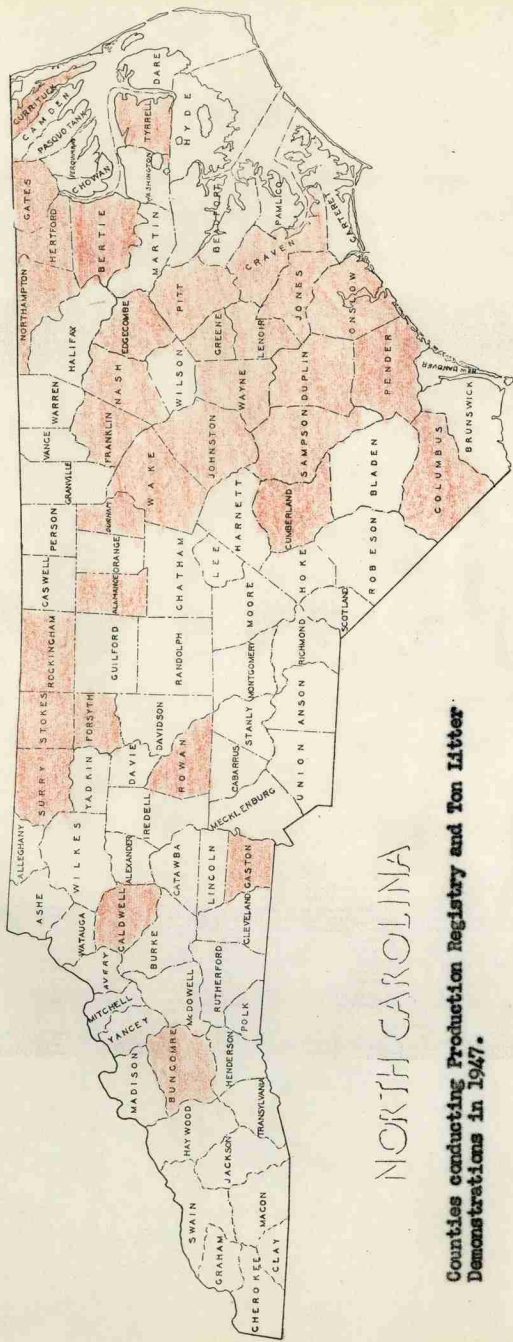
The Production Testing Program gives the breeder of hogs one of the best methods for culling low producers. To qualify a sow must produce two litters of pigs that weigh at least 320 pounds per litter at 56 days of age. This program not only helps the breeder but the purchaser of breeding animals benefits when he buys on performance and conformation in place of buying only on conformation of the animal as he did before the testing program was started in North Carolina.

Mr. M. T. Harrill of Gates County cooperating with Mr. John Arts, County Agent, produced the heaviest litter of pigs in the Production Testing Program for 1947. Mr. Harrill had a sow to farrow 11 pigs on May 22nd. The litter was weighed at eight weeks of age and weighed 493 pounds. The sow and pigs were given the following feed during the eight-week period: 10 bushels of corn, 2 bags of wheat middlings, 5 bags of 18% protein feed, 1 bag of 40% protein feed, and waste peanuts. The total cost of feed was \$60.75 or an average of approximately 12 cents per pound for the cost of producing the pigs. The average weight of all litters in the 1947 contest was 310 pounds as compared with 269 pounds in 1946.

Report On Litters Of Pigs Weighed In 1947

County	Owner	Address	Breed	Sow or Gilt	56-Day Weight
Alamance	Vance Garrett	Mebane, R.1	Berk.	G	342 lbs.
Caldwell	J. Ross Sharp	Lenoir	"	G	306
"	Gerald Bolick	"	"	G	264
Columbus	E. W. Nance	Chadbourn, R.2	Duroc	S	325
Craven	S. W. McCoy	Cove City	Hamp. X. P.C.	S	470
Cumberland	Jimmie Denning	Wade	Duroc	S	404
Currituck	Fletcher Humphrey	Moyock	"	G	218
"	Floyd Ray Gilden	Grandy	"	G	216
"	Wiley Grandy	"	"	G	235
Forsyth	E. O. Hunter	Winston-Salem	Tam.	S	335
Gaston	William L. Carpenter	Lincolnton, R.4	Berk	S	355
"	"	"	"	G	334
"	"	"	"	G	279
Gates	Levy Harrell	Eure	Duroc	S	220
"	Lewis Johnson	"	Duroc X P.C.	S	266
"	Linwood Taylor	Gates	Hamp.	S	367
"	M. T. Harrill	"	Duroc	S	493
Greene	Sam Jenkins	Walstonburg	"	S	442
Hertford	L. G. Godwin	Ahoscie	"	S	344
"	H. C. Cooke	"	"	S	270
Jones	J. E. Turner, Sr.	Comfort	Duroc X S.P.C.	S	470
"	Roger Wilson	Trenton	" X Minn.1	G	406
"	J. M. Foscus, Jr.	Pollocksville	" X P.C.	S	360
"	C. H. Heath	Trenton	"	S	330
"	Cyrus Batts	Pollocksville	"	G	306
"	Roger Wilson	Trenton	"	S	302
"	H. S. Waller	Pollocksville	"	S	280
"	G. B. Stroud	Trenton	Essex	S	265
"	Mrs. Mary B. Franck	Comfort	Duroc X P.C.	S	260
"	G. B. Stroud	Trenton	Essex	S	257
"	H. C. Hallard	"	Duroc	G	245
"	Billy White	Pollocksville	"	S	237
"	Braxton Howard	Comfort	P.C. X S.P.C.	S	235
"	Cyrus Batts	Pollocksville	Duroc	G	232
"	Garland Leftin	Trenton	P.C.	S	216
"	H. M. Hallard	"	O.I.C.	G	200
Northampton	John Sykes	Conway	Duroc	S	287
"	E. M. Boyd	Seaboard	O.I.C.	S	364
Pender	E. T. Batson, Sr.	Burgaw	Duroc	G	260
"	Dock Horrell	Atkinson	Hamp.	S	315
"	Harvey Batson	Burgaw	Chester W.	S	264
"	E. T. Batson, Jr.	"	Duroc	G	224
"	Arthur Batson	"	"	G	226
"	M. R. Horrell	Atkinson	"	S	421
"	J. D. Thompson	Watha	"	G	226
"	Roland Batson	Burgaw	"	S	299

County	Owner	Address	Breed	Sow or Gilt	56-Day Weight
Pamlico	H. E. Sawyer	Merritt	Berk.	S	346
Tyrrell	T. H. Blake	Columbia, R.1	Grade	S	346
"	J. J. Everton	" R.3	"	S	329
"	E. B. Armstrong	" R.2	"	S	384
"	Archie Smith	" R.3	"	S	330
"	Billy Parish	" R.3	"	G	233
"	T. R. Spencer	" R.3	"	G	258
Wayne	Elmer Overman	Pikeville, R.2	Duroc	S	373
"	" "	"	"	G	301
"	" "	"	"	G	284
"	" "	"	"	S	327
"	" "	"	"	S	385
"	" "	"	"	S	395
"	" "	"	"	S	355
"	R. W. Goode	Mt. Olive, R.3	"	G	276
"	Gland F. Peele	Pikeville, R.2	Berk.	S	345
"	" "	"	"	G	277



# NORTH CAROLINA

Counties conducting Production Registry and Ton Litter Demonstrations in 1947.

### Swine Marketing

Daily hog buying stations have increased so that a good market is now found in all parts of the State, but we feel that modern packing plants are needed in the State.

Cooperative shipping associations are still organized, but only the New Bern and Shawboro Association were operated during the past year. The associations can be used if the time should come when it pays farmers to ship their hogs, but at the present time good local markets are available.

### 4-H Pig Club

Pig "Chains" sponsored by commercial companies, professional and civic clubs have done much during the past year to promote interest in 4-H Pig Club projects. These chains are being sponsored in over half of the one hundred counties in North Carolina. Sears, Roebuck Foundation has started pig chains in thirty counties and offer \$125.00 as prize money to each county to be awarded as prize money for a county show.

The pig chain is endless as the member receiving a pig must pay back to the 4-H Club one gilt pig to be given to some other member.

Agents in all the counties reported 4-H Pig Club projects in 1947. The number of members enrolled increased over 1946 by 830. There were 7108 boys and girls enrolled and 4661 completed projects consisting of 9381 animals. More interest was taken by 4-H Pig Club members in shows and fairs in 1947 than any year since the war. Jimmie Denning, Route 1, Wade, Cumberland County, conducted the best 4-H Pig Project in the State during 1947. Jimmie's sow farrowed a litter of thirteen pigs on January 28. At the age of six months the litter weighed 1950 pounds, being only 50 pounds short of a ton. There were 11 pigs in the second litter but only 7 were raised. The total value



of the brood sow project was \$781.50 and the total cost was \$296.70 leaving a profit of \$484.80 from one sow.

Educational Material Prepared

News articles and material for radio was furnished to Mr. F. H. Jeter, Extension Editor. Twenty-two different articles were prepared and some were used by as many as twenty-two news papers.

Extension Folder No. 67 and Extension Circular No. 238 were revised during 1947.

Two weeks were spent attending the Southern Regional Workshop and a report was prepared showing the job of the Extension Specialist.

### FREEZER LOCKERS AND MEAT CURING

Freezer locker plant construction in 1947 had its third year of rapid progress. It is entirely unlikely that the state will see similar progress made again for some time. Because of high construction cost in 1947 very few contracts were let. Plants constructed during 1947 largely represent contracts let in 1946. This condition is similar to the general condition of the country as a whole. There is need in the State of North Carolina for at least twice as many plants as now exist.

When a reduction in building cost takes place it is contemplated that locker plant construction will again be resumed but at a more moderate rate.

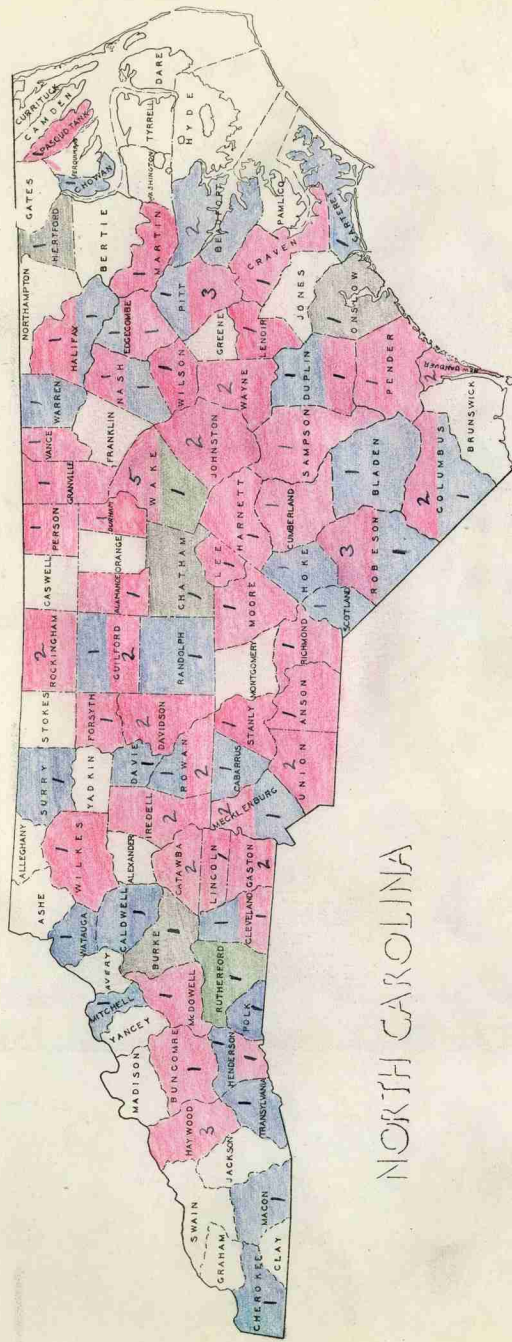
The easing off in new construction has enabled the specialist to spend more time on operational problems. There is a great need for further work along these lines. Conferences and short courses with operators are of material assistance but there remains the need for a great deal of personal contact with both old and new operators to acquaint them with improved practices as well as suggestions on eliminating certain problem conditions in the plant. With 97 plants in operation and with so little time available this is a major undertaking.

The following table indicates the development of interest and the actual construction of freezer locker plants which has taken place during the past four years:

	<u>Jan. 1944</u>	<u>Jan. 1945</u>	<u>Jan. 1946</u>	<u>Jan. 1947</u>	<u>Jan. 1948</u>
Plants in Operation	3	16	30	65	97
Plants under construction	5	7	11	16	1
Definite prospects of plants to be constructed	5	5	23	12	4
Total	13	28	64	93	102

At the present time the investment in locker plants is approximately \$7,000,000.00. More than 55,000 locker boxes are in use serving nearly a quarter of a million people. The present zero degree capacity is in excess of 10,000,000 pounds and the curing capacity for any one season is in excess of 20,000,000 pounds.

More complete processing is being emphasized in locker plant operation. Six plants have this past year put into operation improved high capacity smoke houses. Lard rendering is also increasing. Processing of fruits and poultry as a slack season operation is also increasing in volume. All of these operations are providing improved services to farmers at economical rates and at the same time providing a better market for homegrown products.



# NORTH CAROLINA

Counties shown in Red had Freezer Locker Plants in service at beginning of year.

Counties shown in Blue had plants in service at end of year.

Counties shown in Green had plants under construction.

Counties shown in Black had definite prospects of plants to be constructed.

### WORK STOCK CLINICS

Interest in horse and mule clinics has grown rapidly since they were started in 1941. That year 1521 animals were treated in 132 clinics in 24 counties.

In 1947 there were 65 counties which planned clinics. Due to personnel shortage we did not have a close follow up so a complete report cannot be given. We received reports from 21 counties which showed 2065 animals were treated. It is estimated that three times that number were treated in the state.

The following outline gives the details regarding the way the clinics were conducted.

## OUTLINE OF HORSE & MULE CLINICS

### I. Purpose:

1. To demonstrate the benefits derived from the treatment of work stock for internal parasites.
2. To promote and conduct community or county-wide clinics during which horses and mules will be treated for large and small roundworms and for bots in areas where prevalent.
3. The teeth of work stock are to be examined and where dental work is needed the veterinarian will perform such work if agreeable to the farmer.
4. To demonstrate the proper care of the feet including trimming and shoeing where it can be arranged.
5. All horses and mules brought to the clinics will be examined free. In no case is a farmer obligated to have his animals treated after examination.
6. A limited amount of time will be used to discuss feeding and management of work stock. Bulletins, circulars and other information on related subjects will be available to farmers at the clinics.

### II. Cooperators:

1. North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service
2. State and local veterinarians
3. Farmers

### III. Procedure:

1. For best results the clinics should be held during December or January in order to get work stock in good condition for spring work.
2. The county agent should consult the practicing veterinarians in their respective counties and determine if they will cooperate in conducting clinics. If so, sign cooperative agreement as to the scale of charges for their services.
3. In counties where there are no veterinarians available for this work the county agent should contact the State Veterinarian.
4. Arrange definite schedule of clinics, as to the date and time of each clinic. In most cases, two or three community clinics can be held in one day.
5. Give the clinics considerable publicity through local and state newspapers, circular letters and posters. Solicit cooperation of Neighborhood Leaders in advertising the importance of the clinics.

### IV. Cost of Treatment:

1. Examination Free
2. Internal Parasites:
  - a. Bots . . . . . 75¢ per head
  - b. Roundworms . . . . \$1.00 " "
3. Floating Teeth . . . . 1.00 " "
4. Additional dental or other work, at charges agreeable to veterinarian and owner.

### V. Care of Animals Prior to Treatment:

1. Feed and water should be withheld from the animals to be treated for at least 18 hours.

## 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, Farmers' Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and Bureau of Plant Industry.

Miscellaneous:

North Carolina Banker's Association, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce, Civic Clubs, Local and State Veterinarians, *The Sunbeam Corporation*, Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Agricultural Development Agents of Sears, and Roebuck Company, Railroads, and Power Companies; 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 and Animal Husbandry Extension Specialists from other states.

1947 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
(From Specialists Weekly Reports)

	<u>L. I. Case</u>	<u>Jack Kelley</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number days in the field . . .	171	177	348
Number days in the office . . .	135	121	256
Number days on annual leave . .	1	11	12
Number days on sick leave . . .	1	0	1
Number holidays observed . . . .	5	4	9
Number miles traveled by car, bus and air . . . . .	19,179	24,306	43,485
Number miles traveled by train	1,600	1,932	3,532
Number visits to county agents	495	409	904
Number visits to demonstrations	158	209	367
Number of other visits . . . . .	85	147	232
Number meetings attended . . . .	98	154	252
Total attendance at above meetings . . . . .	13,290	20,759	34,049
Number office consultations .	362	340	702
Number letters written . . . . .	1,652	1,578	3,230
Number different circular letters	17	22	39
Number articles prepared for news publications	24	22	46
Number of radio programs	3	8	11



## OUTLOOK

Following the war there was evidence of increased interest in more and better pastures and feed crops generally in North Carolina. Now the cut in tobacco acreage and probability of coming out in peanut and other cash crops is furthering that interest which will obviously lead to more livestock as an additional source of revenue on our farms.

Beef Cattle numbers are on the increase with more interest in commercial herds. The high prices of grains are leading more and more farmers to figure on ways to produce beef acceptable to the consumer with a minimum of concentrates. Fertilized and limed pastures together with higher grade roughages are contributing to this end.

Sheep numbers have been decreasing in North Carolina as well as nationally in spite of high returns from the well managed farm flocks. It is thought that our increased interest in 4-H Sheep Club work together with our shearing schools and contests will cause more people to like sheep which in turn will bring about an increase in numbers.

Swine. Indications are that 134,000 brood sows will farrow in North Carolina during the spring of 1948. This is the same number that farrowed during the spring of 1947 but an increase over the 123,000 which is the average for spring farrowing for the years 1936 - 1945. The average number of pigs saved for the years 1936 - 1945 was 1,395,000. The total number for 1947 had increased to 1,529,000 and is expected to be about the same for 1948.

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.

January 2, 1947

TO MANAGERS OF SPRING FAT STOCK SHOWS

SUBJECT: 1947 SHOW DATES, ETC.

There are more fat stock shows scheduled this year than usual and it is thought best that dates be set as early as possible and that conflicts be avoided in so far as possible. Following is a list of spring shows:

Rocky Mount - April 2 - 3 (Dates correspond with previous years)  
Kinston - April 9 - 10 " " " "  
N.C. Hereford Association Show and Sale - April 14 - 15 (Definitely set)  
Wake County Show - Raleigh - April 17 - 18 (Preferred by agents)  
Atlantic Rural Fat Stock Show - Richmond, Va., April 21 - 22 (Definitely set)

Suggest avoiding these dates as we expect several counties to send entries.

Lumberton - County Show  
Williamston - " "  
Elizabeth City - District Show  
Durham - " "  
Statesville - Probably a District Show  
Greensboro - District Show

We would like to have managers of each show set tentative dates and submit same to this office so that we may suggest changes when it appears advantageous to do so. It is further suggested that some thought be given toward minimizing time and travel for out of town buyers and others who usually help with the shows and sales. For example, we here in Raleigh would like to see Williamston and Elizabeth City arrange to have their shows the same week with perhaps one day between.

Last year our judges suggested two weight classes so as to avoid such wide variations in the weights of animals in the same class. We think this has merit but find it difficult to determine a breaking point that would fit all shows. It is suggested, therefore, that all be weighed and ear tagged on arrival so that we can then more easily decide this point if it seems advisable to divide the classes.

You no doubt will be interested to learn that the average weight of all baby beeves sold in our 1946 shows was 795 pounds and that the average weight of champions was 920 pounds. This would indicate that we have been bringing too many light unfinished steers to our shows and that as a rule animals should have a longer feeding period and weigh 900 pounds or more in order to go up to the top.

Please let us have a tentative date for your show as soon as convenient.

Best wishes for 1947, I am

Very truly yours,

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
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EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

January 10, 1947

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS:

The 1946 Ton Litter Contest is over and now is time to start the 1947 Contest. The Ton Litter Contest is being used as a demonstration to teach farmers how to produce a ton of pork from a litter of pigs in six months or less. Mr. W. R. Gregory of Elizabeth City won in 1946 with a litter of 10 pigs that weighed 2512 pounds at five months and eight days of age. Mr. C. H. Carawan of Mesic won in the 56-day weight contest with a litter that weighed 471 pounds.

County agents conducting Ton Litter Projects have made rules and regulations suited to their county but the following will serve as a guide.

1. Pigs must be born between January 1, and June 1.
2. Notify County Agent within five days after pigs are born.
3. Pigs are to be ear marked for identification.
4. County Agent assist with weighing pigs at 56 days of age.
5. Give county prize for heaviest litter at 56 days.
6. Weigh at six months or sales weight will be accepted if hogs are sold.
7. Give prize for heaviest litter at six months.

I am enclosing a card that is being used by some agents for enrolling farmers in the contest.

Please let me know if I can assist you with your hog program.

Very truly yours,

Jack Kelley,  
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist.

Encl.

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
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AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

January 20, 1947

TO COUNTY AGENTS IN SPRING FAT STOCK SHOW AREAS

SUBJECT: TRAINING SCHOOLS

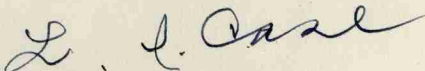
Each year this office has quite a number of requests for assistance in teaching 4-H Club members how to prepare baby beeves for show. This work includes foot trimming, clipping, curling, leading and showing. With over 80 counties participating in Baby Beef Club work it is not now possible for us to devote time to individual club members or even to individual counties as has been done in the past. On the other hand it is our plan to hold schools for county agents and agricultural teachers and let them in turn teach their club boys and girls.

In view of the fact that some requests for help in this line have already come in it is suggested that plans be made for such schools in the Rocky Mount, Kinston, Elizabeth City, Durham and Greensboro show areas. It will no doubt be best to hold these schools at a central point for the counties participating and about two months ahead of the shows. Two or more halter broken steers should be available, preferably on one farm, although, if not too far apart, two farms could be used. Schools should probably start at 9:00 or 9:30 A.M. and continue as late as necessary in the afternoon.

Let me suggest that J. C. Powell and M. E. Hollowell for Rocky Mount; F. J. Koonce for Kinston; S. L. Lowery for Elizabeth City; W. B. Pace for Durham and J. I. Wagoner for Greensboro take the responsibility for arranging the schools for their areas, set tentative dates to be checked with me, then notify agents in counties in their areas and each agent in turn notify agricultural teachers carrying projects in their county.

If any of you have suggestions to make as to dates or otherwise give them to one of agents listed above. Agents planning to hold county shows and sales who wish to participate in district schools should notify agent nearest to them.

Yours very truly,



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

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

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
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EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

January 23, 1947

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS

SUBJECT: Estimating Weights of Beef Cattle From Heart-Girth Measurements.

Quite a number of county agents doing Baby Beef Club work are using heart girth measurements as a means of estimating weights of steers. Most of them are using a tape measure which is distributed by one of the feed companies that is especially designed for estimating weights of dairy cattle. We have checked this measurement with actual scale weights and find that it is fairly accurate for thin cattle but for fat cattle the weights shown are entirely too high in most cases.

We have secured a small supply of A.H.D. No. 24 "A Method of Estimating the Weights of Beef and Dual Purpose Cattle From Heart-Girth Measurements". One is enclosed. No additional copies are available so if you need more have them run off in your office. Use Table 1, page 3, following instructions on pages 1 and 2 carefully.

Yours very truly,

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

Encl.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

May 1, 1947

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS AND ASSISTANTS

SUBJECT: 1. Paper Twine For Tying Wool  
2. Sheep Shearing Schools

It is sheep shearing time. Each fleece should be tied with paper twine. A difference of 2 cents per pound will be paid for wool sold cooperatively and tied with paper twine. A discount of 10 cents per pound will be made on wool tied with binder twine.

The United Wool Grower's Association, 66 West Water Street, Harrisonburg, Virginia, is furnishing paper twine for 20 cents per pound in 50 pound lots. One pound balls will cost 25 to 30 cents depending upon the zone.

One pound of paper twine will tie about 45 fleeces. We suggest that you make arrangements to make paper twine easily available for your wool growers.

Sheep shearing schools will be held this year as follows:

May 19 - Watauga County  
May 20 - Ashe "  
May 21 - Alleghany "  
May 22 - Shearing Contest for 4-H Club Members at Mountain  
Experiment Station, Laurel Springs, N. C.

These shearing schools will be mainly for 4-H Club members who plan to do custom shearing. They may receive instructions on May 19, 20 and 21, and if they desire, enter the contest on the 22nd. If one or two boys are thought good enough, they may enter the National Contest at the International Livestock Exposition next winter.

People who plan to spend nights at Boone, West Jefferson or Sparta should write the county agents for reservations.

Yours very truly,

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

May 19, 1947

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS AND ASSISTANTS

SUBJECT: I. Wool Price Outlook  
II. 1947 Wool Sales

I. The price outlook is quite uncertain. As you no doubt know the Commodity Credit Corporation's program of supporting the price of wool ended April 15. The Robertson Bill, among other things, provides for continuation of the Government purchase program through 1947 and 1948. This bill has passed the Senate, but as yet has not been brought out on the floor of the House.

It is, therefore, impossible to make any predictions as to what Congress will finally do, or as to the price structure. We feel certain, however, that wool handled through Cooperative Marketing Agencies, will net the growers as much, or more than they can hope to get by any other method of selling. It is advised therefore, that farmers hold their wool until the regular cooperative sales are held.

II. Wool Sales - 1947

The F.C.X., as a service to farmers, has agreed to handle this year's wool clip in North Carolina. The Allied Farmer's Cooperatives, Inc., Asheville, N. C., is cooperating with the F.C.X. in rendering this service in the mountain counties. These agencies are doing this at actual cost of handling.

The Plan

1. Wool growers will take their wool to the nearest F.C.X. or Allied Farmers store any time the week of July 7th.
2. Each lot of wool will be weighed and tagged, and the farmer given a receipt for same.
3. The week of July 14th, the wool from the various stores will be trucked to two assembly points, where it will be graded by a licensed Boston wool grader; put into large wool bags and shipped as directed by The United Wool Growers Association, the selling agent.
4. Checks will be mailed to growers as soon as possible after the wool is graded. It is not possible at this time to say what the price will be, but this will be publicized as soon as known.
5. F.C.X. Stores will carry paper twine.

Further information can be secured from Marketing Service, Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., or from the managers of any F.C.X. Stores.

*L. I. Case.*

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

June 12, 1947

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

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS

SUBJECT: 4-H LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAMS

We wrote you in March in regard to the possibility of arranging for a 4-H Livestock Judging Contest this summer or fall. Arrangements have now been made for such a contest in connection with the 4-H Club Short Course the week of August 18th.

Classes To Be Judged: There will be one fat and one breeding class of beef cattle, sheep and hogs and one class of draft horses and one of mules.

A Judging Team will consist of three 4-H Club members and, if desired, one alternate. Reasons for placings will be required on at least one of the four types of livestock.

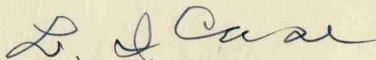
We will be crowded for time in which to hold the contest. For that reason we prefer that only teams which have had rather thorough training take part. If this training has not already started, work should begin at once.

At least a week before the Short Course please write this office giving a list of names and addresses of team members and if an alternate designate him as such.

As stated in previous letter, if the winning team looks good enough, we think arrangements can be made to send it to the regional contest at The Atlantic Rural Exposition, Richmond, Virginia, in October and or the national contest at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, the last of November.

We still have a very limited supply of judging circulars in case you need them.

Yours very truly,



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



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
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AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

EXTENSION SERVICE

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

September 8, 1947

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS:

SUBJECT: BABY BEEF CLUB WORK FOR 1948

Several agents have asked me recently about feeder calf prices and the outlook for prices of fat cattle next spring.

I am not a profit, but the following is the situation as I have it and see it:

Feeder Calves. Choice to fancy September 3rd, Chicago quotations - \$19.50 to \$22.50 per cwt. Choice yearling feeders \$18.00 to \$19.50 per cwt..

A. L. Smith, Extension Animal Husbandman in Texas, in letter of August 22nd, says "Quite a few choice feeder steer calves have been selling for \$22.00 per cwt. In my judgment you will not be able to secure these choice feeder steers for less than this figure".

Harry C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Virginia, has an asking price of 25 cents per pound on choice steer calves.

Some county agents through the kindness of local breeders have bought calves at 18 cents and 19 cents per pound.

Feeder Calf Sales. Feeder calf show and sale, September 23rd, West Jefferson, N.C. Prizes are being offered on Choice and Good dehorned steer calves that have been vaccinated for Blackleg. We anticipate a fairly good number of this kind. There will probably be around 300 head of all kinds. There are 16 feeder calf sales scheduled for Virginia from September 19th to November 6th. Dates and places will be furnished on request.

Outlook For Fat Steer Prices Next Year. The probability is that a high percentage of the short corn crop in the Middle West will be soft. This will mean short fed cattle for the most part, and that there will be a shortage of long fed and heavily finished cattle. If this line of reasoning is sound, well finished cattle will be scarce by the time of our spring shows and sales. If business remains good and wages high with the resulting strong demand, prices should be high.

What To Do. My advice on Baby Beef Club Work for 1948: 1. Feed about the same number as usual. 2. Buy Choice or Good 500 to 650 pound calves or short yearlings as close to home as possible. 3. Hand pick your boys and girls, (a) Who have the feed on the farm, (b) Who can be depended upon to do a good job (2 lbs. gain or better per day). 4. Have club members plant small area winter grazing crop to cheapen cost of gains. 5. Give project close supervision.

Yours very truly,

*L. I. Case*

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

SOUTHEASTERN POLAND CHINA BREED TYPE CONFERENCE AND SALE

Raleigh, N. C., September 18-19, 1947

No.	Sex	Owner	Purchaser	Price
22	B.G.	W.M. Strickland, Wendell, N.C.	P. M. Horton, Zebulon, N. C.	\$250.00
5	B.G.	Shadydale Stock Farm, Shady Dale, Ga.	Clifton Tomlinson, Black Creek, N.C.	180.00
25	B.G.	J.F. Meares, Nichols, S.C.	McLeod Brothers, Pinewood, S.C.	150.00*
1	B.G.	Shadydale Stock Farm, Shady Dale	G. C. Langdon, Coats, N. C.	200.00
4	B.G.	Shadydale Stock Farm, " "	J.B. Wiggins, Timmonsville, S.C.	135.00
2	B.G.	Shadydale Stock Farm, " "	A. B. Bass, Tarboro, N. C.	170.00
9	B.G.	P. M. Horton, Zebulon, N. C.	McLeod Brothers, Pinewood, S.C.	180.00
14	B.G.	J. V. Johnson, Kenly, N. C.	McLeod Brothers, " "	85.00
13	B.G.	J. V. Johnson, " "	W. D. Kelley, Raleigh, N.C.	115.00
24	B.G.	J. F. Meares, Nichols, S.C.	Albert Proctor, Walstonburg, N.C.	125.00
17	B.G.	J. H. Langdon, Benson, N. C.	L. H. Stephenson, R. 1, Willow Springs, N.C.	110.00
15	B.G.	Walter Kirby, Kenly, N. C.	L. I. Case, Raleigh, N. C.	130.00
7	B.G.	Shadydale Stock Farm, Shady Dale	Percy B. Anderson, Effingham, S.D.	130.00
39	B.G.	G.H. Scarborough, Wendell, N. C.	W. S. Nunn, Chapel Hill, N. C.	85.00
6	B.G.	Shadydale Stock Farm, Shady Dale	J.H. Langdon, Benson, N. C.	160.00
8	B.G.	Eyrd Brothers, Bunnlevel, N. C.	A. B. Bass, Tarboro, N. C.	85.00
26	B.S.	J. F. Meares, Nichols, S.C.	McLeod Brothers, Pinewood, S.C.	150.00
33	B.S.	Edward McDowell, Elliott, S.C.	L.H. Stephenson, Willow Springs	110.00
32	B.S.	Edward McDowell, " "	L.H. Stephenson, " " N.C.	100.00
28	G.	C. Marion Mimms, Elliott, S.C.	J. F. Meares, Nichols, S.C.	160.00
29	G.	C. Marion Mimms, " "	Walter Kirby, Kenly, N. C.	115.00
37	G.	Dr. S. J. Summers, Cameron, S.C.	Shadydale Farm, Shady Dale, Ga.	120.00
35	G.	Chas. W. Palmer, R. 4, Greenwood,	A. B. Bass, Tarboro, N. C.	65.00
20	G.	R. S. Leonard, Black Mountain, N.C.	S. J. Summers, Cameron, S.C.	67.50
18	G.	J. Hector Langdon, Benson, N. C.	B. S. Grady, Goldsboro, N.C.	50.00
10	G.	P. M. Horton, Zebulon, N. C.	B. S. Grady, " "	50.00
11	G.	P. M. Horton, " "	W. A. Taylor, Pikeville, N.C.	50.00
31	B.	T. C. Moss, Jr. Cameron, S.C.	Shadydale Farm, Shady Dale, Ga.	230.00
12	B.	P. M. Horton, Zebulon, N. C.	Walter Kirby, Kenly, N. C.	110.00
16	B.	Walter Kirby, Kenly, N. C.	P. M. Horton, Zebulon, N. C.	110.00
21	B.	R. S. Leonard, Black Mt., N.C.	J. H. Langdon, Benson, N. C.	70.00
23	B.	W. M. Strickland, Wendell, N.C.	R. N. Tyson, R.1, Cary, N.C.	57.50
30	B.	C. Marion Mimms, Elliott, S.C.	Craig Holloway, Fuquay Springs, N.C.	100.00
38	B.	S. J. Summers, Cameron, S.C.	Buice Creech, R.1, Zebulon, N.C.	70.00
19	B.	J. H. Langdon, Benson, N. C.	J. A. Marcom, Apex, N. C.	57.50
36	B.	Chas. W. Palmer, R. 4, Greenwood, S.C.	W. D. Kelley, Raleigh, N. C.	60.00

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

State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1947

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS

Dear Co-Worker:

We are sending you under separate cover Extension Circular 304 and also Beef, Sheep and Swine Supplements to Extension Circular 304. There are no additional copies of the two supplements.

North Carolina cannot depend on the Middle West for feed during the coming year because cold weather plus a drought has reduced the prospective crop in the nation to about four fifths of last year's crop which means we will have to grow more feed in the State if we are to maintain our livestock industry on a profitable basis. We believe one of the best ways to do this is by seeding temporary pasture and small grain this fall and starting permanent pastures as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

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

Jack Kelley,  
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist

# More **Feed** . . . . . . or Less **Beef, Mutton?**

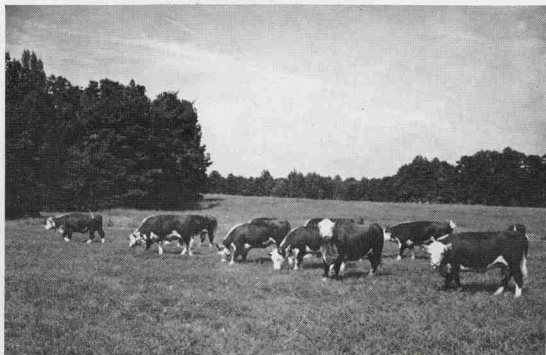
**It's Up To You!**

Here are SEVEN PRIMARY POINTS For

- Saving Feed, and
- Maintaining High Producing Herds and Flocks of Beef Cattle and Sheep:

1. Keep 'em grazing.
2. Utilize field gleanings such as corn and soybean stalks.
3. Feed balanced rations.
4. Prevent losses caused by injury, parasites, and disease.
5. Use best-known managerial practices.
6. Market early all old and poor-producing animals.
7. Save animals of superior type with high performance records.

For further information, see  
Extension Circular 268



**MAKE MEAT WITHOUT GRAIN!**

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
AND  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING  
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

# More **Feed** - - or **Less Pork**?

## It's Up To You!

Here are SIX suggestions for producing more pork on less feed:

1. Keep 'em grazing. Pasture saves both grain and protein feed and prevents parasites.
2. Make use of gleanings such as soybeans, peanuts, and sweet potatoes.
3. Make pork fast. More feed per day, but fewer days on feed. Protein feeds such as fish meal, soybean meal, cotton seed meal, and peanut oil meal are recommended.
4. Supply your hogs with a self-feed mineral mixture of 10 parts ground limestone, 5 parts steamed bone meal, and 2 parts salt.
5. Cull all heavy feed consumers—heavy sows and boars. Replace with young animals of good quality and high production.
6. Slaughter at lighter weights. The bigger they are the more feed it takes to produce 100 pounds of gain!

For further information, see

Extension Folder 67, Extension Circular 238



GRAZE HOGS AND SAVE GRAIN!

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

Statistical  
Summary

Days in Field = Total Fos  
Case, Kelly Scoffer

" " office = "

No meetings attended  
Total of all



On 12/15/44, a duplicate of this report was prepared for the National Council, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

1944

1944

**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)
138. Corn					Aces
139. Other cereals					Aces
140. Peanuts					Aces
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Aces
142. Soil and water conservation					Aces
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Aces
144. Cotton					Aces
145. Tobacco					Aces
146. Fruits (See project description for details)					Aces
147. Home gardens					Aces
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Aces
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Aces
150. Poultry (including turkeys)					Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1459	187	1116	182	1857
152. Beef cattle	156	18	103	15	412
153. Sheep	676	373	440	286	931
154. Swine	42	6	35	5	42
155. Horses and mules	4	2	3	5	4
156. Other livestock	34	5	28	5	49
157. Bees					Animals
158. Beautification of home grounds					Animals
159. Forestry					Animals
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					Animals
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					Colonies
162. Farm management					Aces
163. Food selection and preparation					Aces
164. Food preservation					Aces
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					Aces
166. Clothing					Aces
167. Home management					Aces
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Aces
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Aces
170. Junior leadership					Aces
171. All others					Aces
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)					Aces

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP:

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....				
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys *	(b) Girls *		
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys *	(b) Girls *		
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:

By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
180. 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—
- (a) Judging.....
  - (b) Giving demonstrations.....
  - (c) Recreational leadership.....
  - (d) Music appreciation.....
  - (e) Health.....
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.

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....

186. Membership in such groups.....

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

187. Total attendance at such meetings.....
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.....
191. Membership in such groups.....
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplicates).....

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—

	Total 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-29 percent (c)	30 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.....				

\* 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, or more subjects in these areas of work. Do not include boys and girls who have completed their 4-H work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 3, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more activities in the same year. Do not include boys and girls who have withdrawn from the extension program during the reporting year's program.

† Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

1947

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with regular 4-H Club members, and other youth

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice and commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of home supplies and equipment
83. Days devoted to line of work by—			250								
(1) Home demonstration agents			6								
(2) 4-H Club agents			8241								
(3) Agricultural agents			4484								
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			962	81							
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			1449	3							
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>1</sup> assisted in organizing during the year			46	34							
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year			4264	37							
88. Number of members <sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			161698	82							
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>4</sup>			\$ 9114	\$ 82							
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			3173	491							
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question											
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs <sup>5</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>6</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>7</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>8</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>9</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs <sup>9</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs <sup>9</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>9</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

<sup>1</sup> Includes livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes all types of cooperatives, including those which do not have a marketing service.  
<sup>3</sup> Organized pieces of work.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes all types of cooperatives, including those which do not have a marketing service.  
<sup>6</sup> Organized pieces of work.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes all types of cooperatives, including those which do not have a marketing service.  
<sup>8</sup> Organized pieces of work.  
<sup>9</sup> Includes all types of cooperatives, including those which do not have a marketing service.

## HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

	The home, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
<p>102. 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>103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....</p>				
<p>104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....</p>				
<b>The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued</b>				
<p>105. Number of families assisted this year in—</p> <p>(a) Constructing dwellings.....</p> <p>(b) Remodeling dwellings.....</p> <p>(c) Installing sewage systems.....</p> <p>(d) Installing water systems.....</p> <p>(e) Installing heating systems.....</p> <p>(f) Providing needed storage space.....</p> <p>(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....</p> <p>(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....</p> <p>(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....</p> <p>(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....</p> <p>(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....</p> <p>(l) Laundry arrangement.....</p> <p>(m) Installing sanitary closets or outdoors.....</p> <p>(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....</p> <p>(o) Improving home grounds.....</p> <p>(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....</p>				
<b>Rural Electrification—Continued</b>				
<p>106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.....</p>				
<p>107. Number of families assisted this year in—</p> <p>(a) Obtaining electricity.....</p> <p>(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....</p> <p>(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....</p>				
<b>Farm Buildings—Continued</b>				
<p>108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—</p> <p>(a) The construction of farm buildings.....</p> <p>(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....</p> <p>(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....</p>				
<b>Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued</b>				
<p>109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—</p> <p>(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....</p> <p>(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....</p>				
<p>110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....</p>				
<p>111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....</p>				

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Includes all work with ability, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Poisonous and other 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 committeemen assisting this year— 54. Number of farmers 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)

Includes all work with ability, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (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 committeemen 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 preceding 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—							

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

**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): (Designate participants also)

(a) Overall 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):  
 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 173.) (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 different voluntary local leaders, committees, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth	(5) Older club boys	(6) Older club girls

**COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**

41. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service  
 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 (3) Youth  
 (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men (2) Women (3) Youth

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)  
 45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Youth  
 46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No

(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(3) Agricultural agents	(4) State extension workers
(1) County	(2) Community		
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth
(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth	(4) Youth

1. This information was obtained from the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) committee. If no such committee existed, 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 identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

★ This is the *BEEF AND SHEEP* supplement to  
Extension Circular 304—  
"NORTH CAROLINA NEEDS HOME-GROWN GRAIN."

# **More *Feed* . . . . . . or Less *Beef, Mutton* ? It's Up To You!**

Here are SEVEN PRIMARY POINTS For

- Saving Feed, and
- Maintaining High Producing Herds and Flocks of Beef Cattle and Sheep:

1. Keep 'em grazing.
2. Utilize field gleanings such as corn and soybean stalks.
3. Feed balanced rations.
4. Prevent losses caused by injury, parasites, and disease.
5. Use best-known managerial practices.
6. Market early all old and poor-producing animals.
7. Save animals of superior type with high performance records.

For further information, see  
Extension Circular 268



**MAKE MEAT WITHOUT GRAIN!**

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I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR  
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RALEIGH

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



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**MAKE MEAT WITHOUT GRAIN!**

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

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

1944

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and other youth

112. Days devoted to line of work by:
- (1) Home demonstration agents.....
  - (2) 4-H Club agents.....
  - (3) Agricultural agents.....
  - (4) State extension workers.....
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....

Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
2463.4			
2899.0			
92.6			
1371.97			
92.91			

115. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) In improving diets.....
  - (b) With food preparation.....
  - (c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production<sup>1</sup>.....
    - (1) Of vegetables.....
    - (2) Of fruits.....
    - (3) Of meats.....
    - (4) Of milk.....
    - (5) Of poultry and eggs.....
  - (d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....
  - (e) With butter or cheese making.....
  - (f) With food preservation problems<sup>1</sup>.....
    - (1) Canning.....
    - (2) Freezing.....
    - (3) Drying.....
    - (4) Storing.....
  - (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....
  - (h) In canning according to a budget.....
  - (i) With child-feeding problems.....
  - (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....
  - (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....
  - (l) With first-aid or home nursing.....
  - (m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....

FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
115(a)		Fruits (b)	Meats and fish (c)
		Vegetables (d)	
1. Quarts canned.....			
2. Gallons brined.....			
3. Pounds: Dried 2 1/2.....			
4. Cured 3 1/2.....			
5. Stored.....			
6. Frozen 4.....			
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures.....			

- (1) Canning..... 2463.4
- (2) Freezing..... 97
- (3) Drying.....
- (4) Storing.....
- (5) Of poultry and eggs..... 12204.97
- (6) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....
- (7) With food preservation problems<sup>1</sup>.....
- (8) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....
- (9) In canning according to a budget.....
- (10) With child-feeding problems.....
- (11) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....
- (12) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....
- (13) With first-aid or home nursing.....
- (14) In removing fire and accident hazards.....

FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
115(b)		Fruits (b)	Meats and fish (c)
		Vegetables (d)	
1. Quarts canned.....			
2. Gallons brined.....			
3. Pounds: Dried 2 1/2.....			
4. Cured 3 1/2.....			
5. Stored.....			
6. Frozen 4.....			

116. 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.....
118. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....

**CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE**

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth

	Home management— family (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents..... (2) 4-H Club agents..... (3) Agricultural agents..... (4) State extension workers.....			
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With time-management problems..... (b) With home accounts..... (c) With financial planning..... (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses..... (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	(a) Clothing-construction problems..... (b) The selection of clothing and textiles..... (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing..... (d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	(a) Food..... (b) Clothing..... (c) Householdings and equipment..... (d) Household supplies..... (e) General household supplies.....	128. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With child-development and guidance problems..... (b) In improving family relationships.....	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ? or individually, with the buying of—	(a) Food..... (b) Clothing..... (c) Householdings and equipment..... (d) Household supplies..... (e) General household supplies.....	129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	(a) In improving family relationships..... (b) In providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men..... (b) Women.....		
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....				

**Recreation and Community Life—Continued**

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....		135. Number of communities (a) that or community houses assisted this year in: (b) Permanent camp establishing..... (c) Community rest rooms.....	
135. Number of communities (a) that or community houses assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....		136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....		137. Number of school or other community groups improved this year according to recommendations.....	
137. Number of school or other community groups improved this year according to recommendations.....			

Note.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.

1 This house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and cost of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.  
 2 Includes question 125, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (a), p. 9.