

# NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1951

Period covered December 1, 1950 to December 1, 1951

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

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U. S. Department of  
Agriculture

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ANNUAL REPORT ⑬ ⑥

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EXTENSION WORK IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY 33 ⑬

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NORTH CAROLINA 14 ⑭

Jack Kelley, In Charge  
Animal Husbandry Extension

1951

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## INTRODUCTION

Expansion in beef cattle, sheep and hogs that started with the increase of pasture and corn production during the past five years continued in 1951. The percentage of increase in beef cattle and sheep was much greater than that in hogs although a slight increase in hogs was made in 1951.

A large number of North Carolina farmers have been buying into the cattle business during the past years but they were more conservative during 1951. The greatest increase in the cattle program was through the cow-and-calf production program but there was also an increase in the number of cattle being fed for market by farmers in Eastern Carolina. The eastern part of the state is especially suited for cattle feeding because of the surplus corn produced.

A noticeable increase in the number of beef cattle at auction markets would indicate that farmers are beginning to realize additional farm income from the sale of cattle. Packers in North Carolina are beginning to buy cattle on carcass grade and yield bases. They are also encouraging more farmers to feed more cattle in order to supply the local demand.

Sheep were very profitable during 1951 with the income per ewe being much higher than in previous years. Wool sold at a record price in some counties, especially Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga and Avery, where farmers sold wool for \$1.50 per pound.

Fewer ewes were shipped into the state than in 1950 but more lambs were held back for replacement and for additional increase in size of flocks. Purebred sheep increased in numbers, also in price per head.

The greatest progress made during the year in the hog program was the improvement in quality. One packer who buys over 300,000 hogs in North Carolina each year estimated the improvement to be over \$1.00 per hundredweight. This would give the farmers over \$600,000 more for their hogs sold to this one packer because of the improvement in quality. This improvement has been

brought about by the use of purebred boars, leaner type hogs, use of improved pastures and by better feeding.

A detailed summary of activities of this department follows:

#### BEEF CATTLE PROJECTS

Purebred bull placements in 1951 were higher than in any previous year of Extension records.

A record of bull placements for the past years follows:

1941 - 1951

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purebred Bulls</u>
1941	444
1942	596
1943	590
1944	515
1945	567
1946	680
1947	540
1948	781
1949	959
1950	990
1951	1062

## REVIEW OF SALES OF REGISTERED BEEF CATTLE -- 1951

Breed	Date	Place	Bulls	Females	Total	Average Price
Hereford	December 2	Winston-Salem	12	73	85	\$544.64
Hereford	March 16	Statesville	15	34	49	1038.16
Angus	March 26	Greensboro	11	34	45	782.42
Hereford	April 7	Greensboro	19	58	77	600.36
Hereford	June 2	Reidsville	8	37	45	602.33
Hereford	June 27	Rougemont	3	17	20	394.35
Hereford	September 21	Hendersonville	17	45	62	850.70
Hereford	October 18	Durham	12	63	75	553.66
Hereford	October 26	Boone	11	30	41	399.98
Hereford	October 27	Rockingham Co.	5	6	11	323.67
Angus	October 27	Rockingham Co.	4	7	11	353.45
Hereford	November 7	Kinston	15	32	47	716.00
Hereford	November 8	Statesville	0	55	55	966.00
Totals - 1951			132	491	623	671.57
Totals - 1950			117	360	477	459.79
Totals - 1949			73	270	343	386.33

The general average on all purebred cattle sold in sales during 1951 was \$211.78 per head more than in 1950.

#### Feeder Calves

The number of calves sold through cooperative feeder calf sales increased from 1232 head in 1950 to 1806 head in 1951. The average price per cwt. in 1950 was \$33.33 as compared with \$36.88 this year. The following is a complete summary of feeder calf sales held during 1950.

## SUMMARY OF FEEDER CALF SALES -- 1951

Place of Sale	Number Sold	Average Weight	Total Received	Average Per Head	Average Per Cwt.	No. Fancy, Choice & Good	Percent Fancy, Choice & Good
Rocky Mount	204	492	\$37,883.34	\$185.70	\$37.75	190	93.1
S. A. Lanier's (Onslow Co.)	35	428	6,348.35	181.38	42.39	32	91.4
Goldsboro	45	531	8,903.34	197.85	37.28	37	82.2
Sanford	165	435	25,360.59	153.70	35.32	102	61.8
Boone	222	410	33,649.65	151.58	36.94	179	80.6
West Jefferson	767	437	124,343.47	162.11	37.07	723	94.4
Hillsboro	158	440	24,110.06	152.60	34.61	114	72.1
Laurel Hill	87	481	15,956.76	183.41	38.10	80	91.9
Fembroke	123	453	20,035.14	162.89	35.94	97	78.8
<b>Total - 1951</b>	<b>1806</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>296,590.70</b>	<b>164.23</b>	<b>36.88</b>	<b>1554</b>	<b>86.5</b>
<b>Total - 1950</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>177,910.53</b>	<b>144.40</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>52.84</b>

The fact that 86.5 percent of all the calves consigned to the feeder calf sales in 1951 graded "Fancy", "Choice", and "Good" indicates a marked improvement in the quality of these calves as compared with any previous year. The demand for heifer calves for breeding stock was strong in all of the sales. Cooperative feeder calf sales have been of educational value to both the buyers and producers since these calves are graded and sold according to their weight and grade.

It is estimated that the 1806 feeder calves consigned to the sales brought two cents per pound more than calves sold privately or marketed through regular channels. This would mean that the feeder calf sales were worth \$16,073.40 to producers who consigned calves in 1951. It would be a conservative estimate to say that producers who sold calves privately realized \$60,000 more for their calves this year as a result of the market prices established at the feeder calf sales.

This was an excellent year for the baby beef shows and sales. Improvement in the type and quality of steers being fed was noted in every show. The majority of the shows offer prizes for fitting and showing contests. This has improved the general appearance of calves exhibited. During the past year five new shows were added at Ahoskie, Ansonville, Troy, Siler City and Thomasville, bringing the total of our fat stock shows to thirty-one for the state.

The sales were well supported by the buyers who bid in the 933 calves at an average of \$39.80 per cwt.

In Iredell County the Extension agents felt that the price of feeder steers last fall was too high and, therefore, shifted to a new project that appears to have excellent possibilities for this state. In lieu of a steer calf, the club members were urged to buy two heifer calves and feed the same amount of feed normally given to one baby beef. Forty-four heifer calves were placed in this manner at a cost of \$150.00 each. A show and sale were held this spring and these heifers sold for an average of \$295.00 each.

A summary of the shows and sales and a map showing the sixty-seven counties participating in this project are on the following pages.

Financial Record of Baby Beef Club Steers

Complete records are available for 515 baby beef projects in 1951 and show that 499 or 97 percent made a profit this year. The average net profit per head was \$98.11. Only 16 club members reported a loss on their feeding operation, which indicates that this project is being conducted on a sound and practical basis. The 933 fat steers in all of the 31 shows and sales in the state averaged \$39.80 per hundred-weight.

A summary of the complete records on 515 baby beef projects for 1951 follows:

Total profit on 499 head.....	\$50,876.90
Total losses on 16 head.....	352.88
Total net profit on 415 head.....	\$50,524.02
Total premiums won.....	3,495.42



## SUMMARY OF BABY BEEF SHOWS AND SALES -- 1951

Date	Place of Show & Sale	No. Sold	No. Pounds	Amount	Av. Per Cwt.	No.* in Grades 1 & 2	No.** in Grade 3	No.*** in Grades 4 & 5	No. Cos. Participating
April 4-5	Rocky Mt.	52	43,170	\$17,970.28	\$41.63	30	16	6	6
April 11-12	Kinston	46	38,836	15,435.14	39.74	23	15	8	13
April 12-13	Williamston	14	10,560	3,745.36	35.47	8	5	1	1
April 16-17	Goldsboro	37	29,645	11,733.01	39.58	16	10	11	1
April 20	Ahoskie	14	11,428	4,588.40	40.15	5	6	3	4
April 23-24	Dunn	21	17,330	7,161.68	41.33	13	5	3	1
April 24	Siler City	17	14,064	6,397.94	45.49	8	6	3	1
April 25-26	Durham	56	48,800	19,366.15	39.68	20	30	6	6
April 26-27	Smithfield	40	32,185	13,700.57	42.57	35	5	0	1
April 26	Hickory	29	22,615	8,541.16	37.77	15	10	4	1
May 3	Raleigh	24	21,476	9,756.36	45.43	17	4	3	1
May 3	Columbia	13	11,160	4,899.97	43.91	8	3	2	1
May 9	Winston-Salem	41	35,235	14,339.12	40.69	12	15	14	3
May 10	Lumberton	12	10,200	4,077.97	39.98	9	3	0	1
May 10	Ansonville	15	11,205	4,190.09	37.39	9	4	2	1
May 14	Thomasville	24	19,475	7,313.60	37.55	17	7	0	1
May 15-16	Elizabeth C.	51	42,700	16,443.44	38.51	38	10	3	5
May 23	Lexington	9	8,125	3,099.56	38.15	7	2	0	1
May 25	Albemarle	17	15,655	5,813.14	37.13	13	4	0	1
May 31	Rutherfordton	18	15,185	5,858.30	38.58	11	7	0	1
May 31	Sanford	16	12,950	5,228.39	40.37	11	3	2	1
June 6	Mt. Airy	23	19,275	6,885.27	35.72	17	6	0	1
June 11	Gastonia	15	13,515	5,692.40	42.12	7	5	3	1
April 27	Gatesville	9	6,169	2,346.60	38.04	2	4	3	1
June 12-13	Greensboro	101	84,735	32,155.23	37.95	39	43	19	3

## SUMMARY OF BABY BEEF SHOWS AND SALES -- 1951 CONTINUED

Date	Place of Show & Sale	No. Sold	No. Pounds	Amount	Av. Per Cwt.	No.* in Grades 1 & 2	No.** in Grade 3	No.*** in Grades 4 & 5	Nos. Cos. Participating
July 26	Carthage	11	9,755	4,055.35	41.60	5	3	3	1
Sept. 12	High Point	39	35,019	12,901.39	36.85	20	13	6	2
Sept. 26	Troy	15	13,040	5,106.00	39.16	10	4	1	1
Sept. 27	Lenoir	21	18,140	7,596.16	41.88	9	9	3	1
Oct. 23	Elkin	36	32,576	12,873.18	39.51	20	13	3	3
Nov. 15	Asheville	97	92,139	37,689.72	40.91	61	27	9	9
Totals - 31 Shows & Sales		933	796,354	\$316,960.93	\$39.80	515	297	121	75

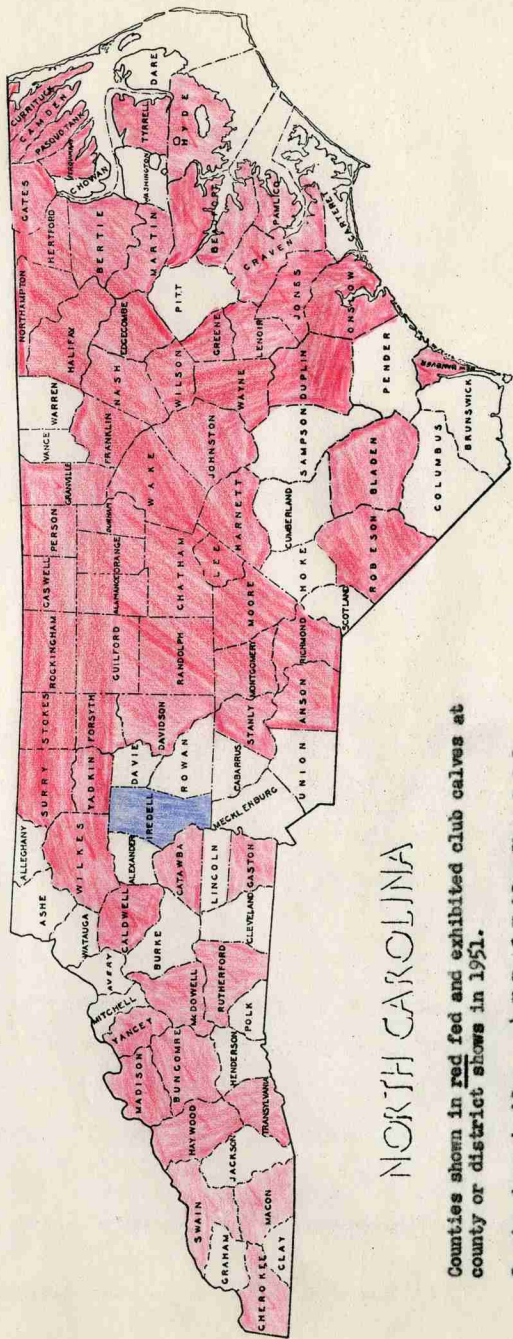
853

55.1

31.8

12.9

- \* U. S. Prime & Choice  
 \*\* U. S. Good  
 \*\*\* U. S. Medium or lower



## NORTH CAROLINA

Counties shown in red fed and exhibited club calves at county or district shows in 1951.

County shown in blue — J-H Peef Heifer Show & Sale

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 2\overline{)1026} \\ \underline{88} \\ 146 \\ \underline{154} \end{array}$$

SHEEP PROJECTS

Flock Management - Adults

This was a good year for the sheep industry <sup>of</sup> for the state. Wool and lambs both sold at all-time record prices and this naturally attracted the attention of many farmers. No accurate figures are available, but it is safe to state that a greater percentage of ewe lambs remained on the farm this year than any previous year in recent history. In addition, the N. C. Department of Agriculture imported approximately 2,000 Western ewes into the state during the summer

Farm Flock Records were received from ten counties covering 1,026 head of ewes. Size of flocks ranged from 6 to 85 head with the average about 22 head. The average income per head was \$37.41 and the average cost of keeping a ewe for a year was \$7.73, leaving a net profit of \$29.68 per head.

Farm flock average records for the past ten years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross Income Per Ewe</u>
1942.....	\$14.40
1943.....	14.80
1944.....	12.82
1945.....	14.03
1946.....	20.36
1947.....	22.90
1948.....	26.61
1949.....	27.63
1950.....	30.71
1951.....	37.41

North Carolina Purebred Sheep Breeder's Association

The North Carolina Purebred Sheep Breeder's Association, which was organized last year with a membership of only nine, has grown during the year to a membership of thirty-nine and has been most active in the promotion of both purebred and grade sheep.

This past year the association sponsored one bred ewe and three ram sales. The bred ewe sale was held in connection with the sheep show at the State Fair and was one of the outstanding sheep sales in the East. Thirty-

seven high-quality ewes sold for an average of \$164.93.

The three ram sales were held at Tarboro, Raleigh and Boone. At Tarboro fourteen Hampshires sold for an average of \$157.64 and one Dorset for \$75.00. At Raleigh twenty-five Hampshires averaged \$152.72; three Dorsets averaged \$95.00 and one Southdown brought \$165.00. At Boone eighteen <sup>Hampshires</sup> head were sold at an average of \$165.55 per head.

In the three sales a total of sixty-two rams sold for an average of \$151.28.

#### Summary of Ram Placements

With the assistance of the breed association mentioned above, a total of 263 head of purebred rams were placed during the past twelve months. A summary of the past ten years follows:

1942.....	232
1943.....	220
1944.....	203
1945.....	200
1946.....	164
1947.....	139
1948.....	135
1949.....	165
1950.....	210
1951.....	263

#### Grading and Marketing Lambs and Wool

The majority of our wool has always been marketed in two main wool pools. The mountain pool includes the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga and Avery. The remainder of the state makes up the other pool which is handled by the Farmers Cooperative Exchange.

Last year the mountain pool elected to contract their wool in late winter for what turned out to be the all-time record price of \$1.50 per pound for clear wool. The entire pool contained about 60,000 pounds of wool and 95% of it graded "clear wool".

The FCX pool contained 68,696 pounds and was sold for 91¢ per pound for clear wool. this pool graded 49% clear wool, 27% burry, 13% short, 6% stained,

3% tags and 2% other reject wool.

One new lamb pool was added <sup>to</sup> Raleigh this year and the volume of all other pools increased. A total of 7466 lambs were sold through cooperative shipments of which 4252 head or 56.9% graded "good" and choice". The prices received for the lamb pools were consistantly above the prices received by other farmers on the same date. The average was a strong two cents above the private sales all through the season.

#### 4-H SHEEP CLUB SHOWS AND SALES

The fifth annual tri-county 4-H Fat Lamb Show and Sale was held on June 8 at Boons. Thirty-two lambs from the three counties competed for prizes. In the county group Ashe County was first, Watauga second and Alleghany third. Jack Colvard of Ashe County had the top pen of three with Bob Wilson of Watauga second and Edwin Shepherd of Alleghany third.

The sale following the show was well supported with the majority of the lambs selling for 3-4 cents above the regular market price.

#### SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOLS AND CONTEST

Interest in sheep shearing in the state is at a record height due to the excellent record our 4-H Club boys have made in the national contest. For the past two years North Carolina boys have won the national contest and in 1950 they won second place as well.

Mr. E. A. Warner of the Sunbeam Corporation spent three days in the state this past year and assisted in conducting shearing schools at Tarboro, Raleigh and Laurel Springs. Large crowds of both adult and 4-H Club members attended all of the schools.

The State Sheep Shearing Contest was held at Laurel Springs on Wednesday, May 2, and it proved to be the most hotly contested race in the history of the contest. At the end of the regulation contest Vance Vines of Watauga County and Walter Jones of Alleghany County were tied for first with 287.9 points each.

In a run-off contest Vines was declared the winner. Other high scores were made by -

Glenn Reece, Watauga County -- 284.1 points  
Bobby Gene Norris, Watauga County -- 279.1 points  
Bobby Parker, Edgecombe County -- 274.4 points

In the national contest Vance Vines placed 10th, while Walter Jones placed 2nd in the contest with 22 boys from 16 states competing.

#### PLACEMENT OF PUREBREDS

Twenty-six purebred sales were held during 1951 with 696 hogs being sold \$60,301.54, or an average of \$86.64 per head. This is an increase over 1950 when 658 hogs sold for \$41,725.20, or an average of \$61.89 per head. The highest average received was for nine purebred Durocs consigned to the Southeastern Duroc Sale in Atlanta, Georgia. These hogs sold for an average of \$186.66. The Duroc swine breeders held the largest sale that was held during the year with forty-four hogs being sold for \$5,271.20, or an average of \$119.80.

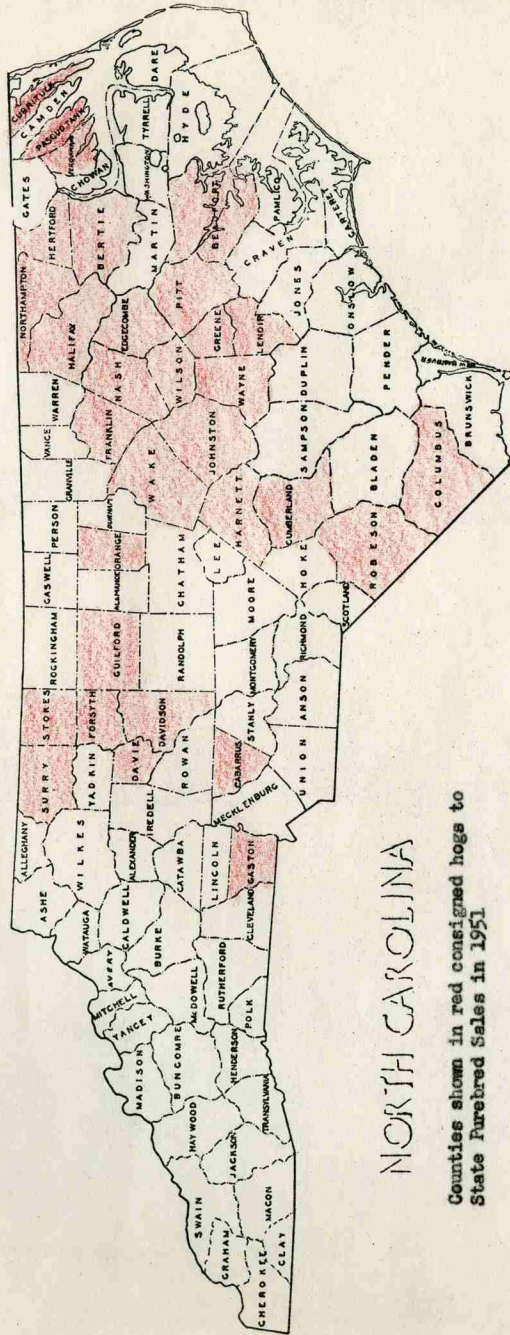
Purebred breeders from thirty-one counties in the state consigned hogs to the purebred sales with farmers from over half of the counties in the state purchasing hogs. These sales were sponsored by the North Carolina Swine Breeders Association in cooperation with the North Carolina Extension Service. These sales are helping promote better hogs in the state, as well as helping increase the interest in hog production.

## SUMMARY OF PUREBRED HOG SALES - 1951

12

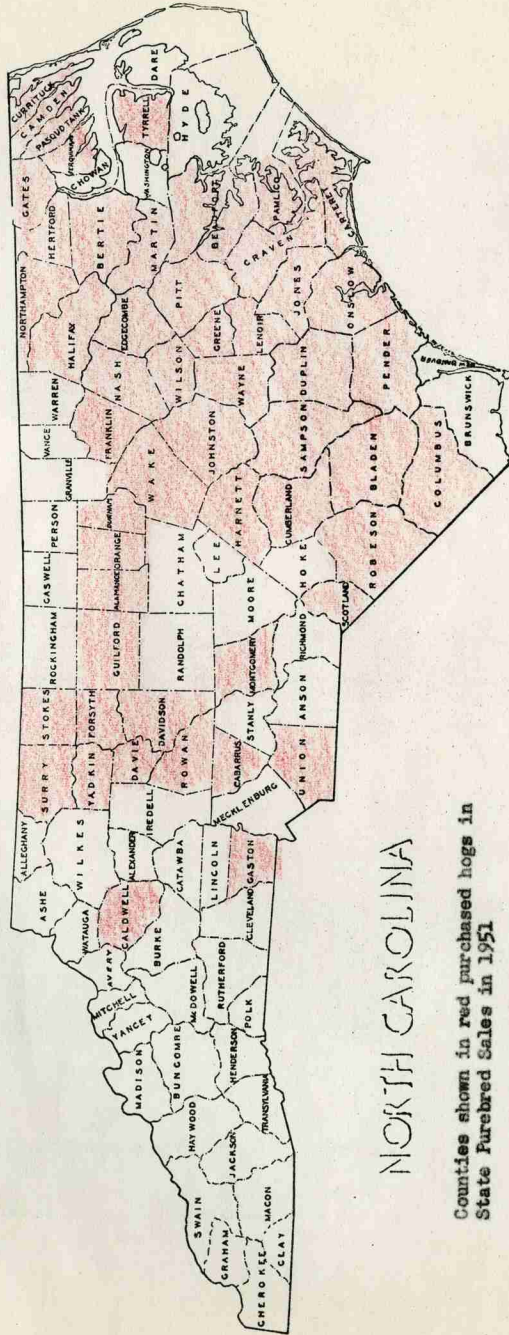
Breed	Date	Place	Number	Amount	Average Price
Spotted Poland China	12/9	Dunn	26	1670.50	64.25
Poland China	12/15	Wendell	55	3047.00	55.40
Duroc	1/24	Atlanta, Ga.	9	1680.00	186.66
Poland China	1/25	Bunnlevel	40	4844.50	121.11
All Breeds	1/26	Kinston	17	1199.86	70.58
Berkshire	1/30	Greensboro	32	3315.00	103.59
Poland China	1/31	Smithfield	30	3066.10	102.20
Duroc	2/1	Rocky Mount	44	5271.20	119.80
Hampshire	2/7	Greensboro	30	3026.00	100.86
Spotted Poland China	2/8	Wilson	22	1617.50	73.52
Spotted Poland China	2/9	Ahoskie	22	1514.48	68.48
Spotted Poland China	2/15	Hillsboro	30	2705.00	90.16
All Breeds	3/7	Elizabeth City	21	1095.00	52.14
All Breeds	3/16	Chocowinity	21	1094.00	52.11
Poland China	8/30	Rocky Mount	36	3615.00	100.41
Poland China	9/1	Bunnlevel	34	3547.50	104.33
Spotted Poland China	9/27	Rocky Mount	29	3270.00	112.76
Duroc	10/4	Wilson	28	2695.00	96.95
All Breeds	10/9	Greenville	12	685.50	57.13
All Breeds	10/10	Tarboro	17	1179.00	68.20
Duroc	10/11	Dunn	26	2402.50	92.40
All Breeds	10/25	Kinston	16	906.40	56.65
Tamworth	10/26	Lexington	28	1770.00	70.35
All Breeds	10/31	Benson	28	1479.50	52.84
Spotted Poland China	11/1	Hillsboro	18	1505.00	83.61
Spotted Poland China	11/7	Dunn	25	2100.00	84.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26 Sales</b>		<b>696</b>	<b>\$60301.54</b>	<b>\$86.64</b>





## NORTH CAROLINA

Counties shown in red consigned hogs to  
State Purebred Sales in 1951



# NORTH CAROLINA

Counties shown in red purchased hogs in State Purebred Sales in 1951

## TYPE CONFERENCES

An effort is being made in North Carolina toward answering the question of the best type of hogs to grow in order to make the most money for the producer and at the same time produce the type of lean cuts that the housewife demands. Type conferences held by the different breed associations have helped solve this problem. The Poland China Type Conference held each year has been very educational in demonstrating the best type of hogs to produce. This year the conference was held in Rocky Mount in cooperation with the breeders from South Carolina. County agents, vocational teachers, 4-H Club members, FFA members and farmers took part in the conference.

The official type committee was composed of packers, college representatives and breeders of Poland China hogs. This committee did a good job of explaining and demonstrating the best type of hogs to grow. The committee emphasized the importance of growing the leaner type hog that would furnish the larger percent of lean cuts and less lard. Four classes of breeding animals and two fat barrows were judged with one of the classes of fat barrows being slaughtered for a carcass demonstration.

On the second day of the conference the sale was held with purebred Poland China bred gilts, boars and open gilts being sold. Twenty-seven bred gilts sold for \$3,071.00, or an average of \$113.00 per head. The top selling gilt was consigned by T. C. Moss of Cameron, South Carolina, and was sold for \$200.00.

Buyers of hogs in North Carolina are trying to work out a system to pay a premium for the leaner type-hogs but, so far, little progress has been made. Although little progress has been made in marketing hogs on grade and yield bases, it is felt that the average price in the state for hogs has been increased because of the improvement in quality.

## SUMMARY OF MARKET HOG SHOWS &amp; SALES - 1951

Thirteen market hog shows and sales were held in 1951, as compared with eleven in 1950. A total of 1388 hogs weighing 308,245 pounds were sold for \$69,150.58, or an average of \$22.43 per hundred.

The largest show was held at Rocky Mount with 245 hogs weighing 54,851 pounds. The hogs sold for \$11,824.92, or an average of \$21.55 per hundred.

Smithfield broke the record in North Carolina by selling a grand champion for \$1.30 per pound.

The following is a complete summary of the shows and sales:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>No. Sold</u>	<u>No. Lbs.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ave. Per Cwt.</u>	<u>Price Per Pound</u>	<u>Exhibited By</u>
4/5	Rocky Mount	245	54851	11,824.92	21.55	.86	Adult
4/12	Kinston	211	47278	10,267.35	21.71	.925	Adult
4/13	Williamston	166	37842	8,684.67	22.94	.27	FFA
4/17	Goldsboro	141	29280	6,302.45	21.52	.55	Adult
4/20	Ahoskie	35	7533	1,754.37	23.28	.40	4-H
4/24	Dunn	79	18462	4,185.27	22.60	.72	4-H
4/26	Durham	44	9800	2,254.47	23.00	.80	4-H
4/27	Smithfield	158	33,838	7,805.00	23.00	1.30	4-H
4/27	Gates	42	9,733	2,543.87	26.00	.35	FFA
5/10	Lumberton	16	3,404	827.17	24.00	.40	4-H
5/16	Elizabeth City	68	15,015	3,392.25	22.50	.35	4-H
6/7	Statesville	85	19,377	4,223.15	21.79	.235	4-H
9/27	Wendell	98	21,832	5,085.64	23.11	1.00	Adult
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13 Sales</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>308,245</b>	<b>69,150.58</b>	<b>22.43</b>		

## NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCTION REGISTRY PROGRAM

The North Carolina Production Registry Program took another step forward in 1951. The swine breed associations standardized their requirements in 1946 by requiring gilts to wean eight or more pigs weighing 275 pounds or more and sows to raise eight or more pigs with a 56-day weight of 325 pounds. The indications are that North Carolina sows have no regard for this figure.

The average litter weight of Production Registry litters in 1951 was 382.2 pounds as compared to 365 pounds for 1950. Litter size was 9.8 pigs in 1951 and 9.6 in 1950; average 56-day weight per pig was 39 pounds. A Duroc litter of ten, grown by Clarence Chappell, Jr., of Belvidere, N. C., with a 56-day weight of 501 pounds, was the heaviest litter reported.

Two Berkshire sows owned by W. L. Carpenter of Lincolnton, N. C., have produced six and seven Production Registry litters and still lead the entire breed in production.

North Carolina ranked third in the nation for 1951 in the number of Duroc ton litters recorded by the Duroc Association. North Carolina had a total of twelve litters to qualify by having a 180-day weight to exceed 2,000 pounds. John Sykes of Conway, North Carolina, qualified three litters.

Clarence Chappell, Jr., a 4-H Club boy of Belvidere, North Carolina, was third high man in the number of Duroc ton litters raised in the nation for 1951. Clarence raised nine litters to an average weight of 2,540 pounds per litter at 180 days of age. This was a total of 22,860 pounds of pork worth \$4,572 at 20 cents per pound.

The average for the entire ton litter contest sponsored by the Duroc breed was 2,461.25 pounds. Clarence's average litter weight was the highest of any breeder qualifying eight litters or more. Clarence has certainly realized that early in the game production is one of the primary requirements for a profitable livestock enterprise.

Clarence is also a member of the 100% club, which requires the registration of all breeding stock sold. This club has three classifications based on the size of herd. He belongs to the six-sow, or under-class, and led the nation for October by registering twenty-nine pigs. However, October is just one month of the year. He led all other breeders in his classification by registering 117 pigs for the year. This was an average of 19.5 pigs per sow for six sows.

#### PASTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Ladino clover demonstrations with hogs were conducted to show the value of pasture in saving feed and improving quality of hogs produced.

Mr. R. L. Swain of Columbia sold corn for \$2.92 per bushel by feeding hogs on Ladino clover. He started on March 2, 1951 with thirty-eight hogs weighing 3420 pounds. The hogs weighed 8702 pounds on May 11. The hogs consumed 370 bushels of corn valued at \$1.95 per bushel. They were given minerals but no protein feed. The feed cost per pound of gain was 13.6 cents.

The average for all demonstrations would indicate that farmers can save from twenty to thirty-five percent of the feed as compared with dry lot feeding.

## SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PIG CHAINS -- 1951

Nineteen fifty-one was another good year for 4-H Pig Chains in North Carolina. Interest remained high and quality of animals improved over last year. Pig chains were active in seventy-two counties this year. These counties had a total of eighty chains consisting of 657 gilts and sows, twenty-eight boars and 751 club members participating.

Pig club members were visited in fifty-one counties. These members were given advice and instructions on all phases of swine production. Forty-four counties were assisted with pig shows. The quality and condition of animals exhibited were very good. Blue and red ribbons were awarded to more than three-fourths of the members showing gilts.

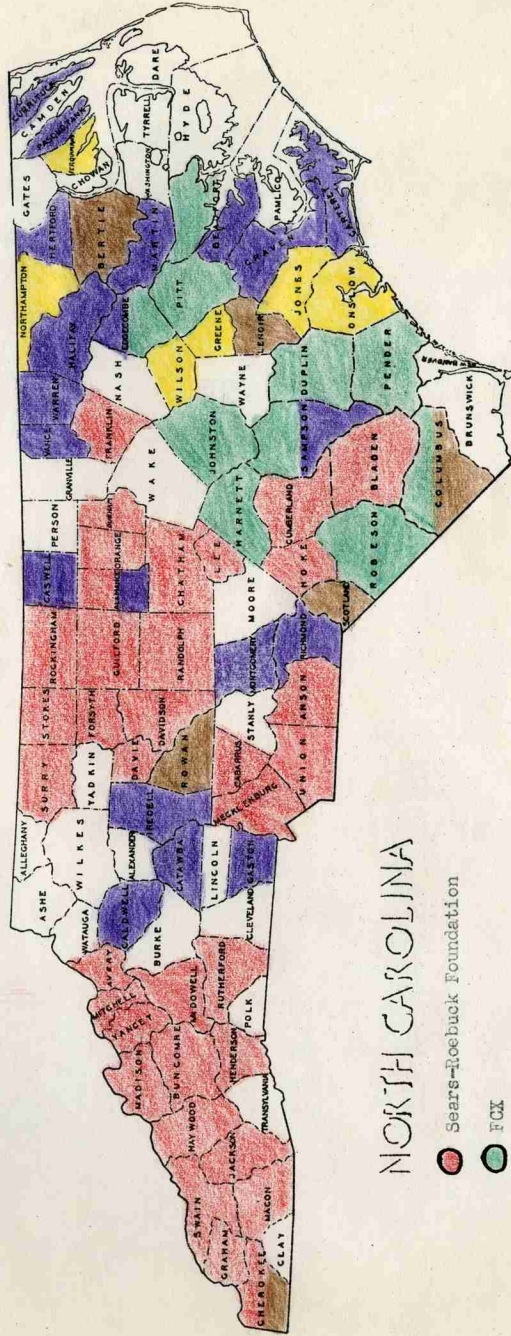
Pig chains were sponsored by Sears-Roebuck Foundation, the North Carolina FCX, local businessmen, banks and civic clubs. Sears-Roebuck sponsored pig chains in thirty-three counties in which 264 gilts were placed with club members.

The North Carolina FCX sponsored chains in ten counties where eighty gilts were placed with club members. In addition to this, the FCX sponsored two field days for these pig chain members. One was held on the Byrd Brothers' Poland China farm at Bunnlevel, N. C.; the other was held on the farm of J. E. Purvis near Tarboro, N. C. At these meetings club members, their fathers and Extension agents received instructions on several phases of pork production in the course of a farm tour. On this tour the boys could actually see the practice in operation while it was being discussed.

Thirty-seven pig chains were sponsored by banks, Farm Bureau, individuals and civic clubs.

Breeds of hogs in the chains were as follows: Poland China - 14; Duroc - 11; Berkshire - 5; Hampshire - 12; Spotted Poland China - 3; Yorkshire - 5; Tamworth - 3; O.I.C. - 1; Hereford - 1; and twenty-five used more than one breed in the chain.

DISTRIBUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA FIG CHAINS - 1951



NORTH CAROLINA

- Sears-Roebuck Foundation
- FCB
- Civic Clubs
- Banks & Businessmen
- Farm Bureau & Individuals



## HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

## Summary of Feeding Trials Conducted in 1951

Feeding trials were conducted with eleven farmers in Pasquotank, Perquimans, Edgecombe, Bertie, Greens, Gates, Chowan and Hertford counties. The purpose of these trials was to determine the effect of adding antibiotics to good swine rations on Ladino clover pasture. They were also designed to furnish some information on feed requirements for swine on Ladino clover pasture.

The pigs used in these trials were equally divided and placed on adjoining lots of Ladino clover. The control or "C" group was fed the following supplement: 25% tankage, 68% soybean oil meal, 2% salt, 2% steamed bone meal, and 3% pulverized limestone. The experimental or "E" group received the same ration with the addition of 25 pounds of Aurofac per ton of supplement. The Aurofac contained 1.8 mg. of B<sub>12</sub> activity and 1.8 gm. of Aureomycin per pound. This was designed to give 5 mgs. of Aureomycin per pound of total feed consumed, which was considered an effective level. Each lot was self-fed supplement and shelled corn on pasture.

Table I gives final data on each trial. As noted, the last three trials were not used in the statistical analysis. Mr. E. Eyrum had a hog wallow in the control lot. Mr. C. Eyrum used dry lot and since the supplement was designed for pasture, the results were biased. Mr. Hassell had no control lot with which to compare the supplemented pigs.

Table II gives the data on all pigs receiving antibiotic and all pigs receiving the control ration. Table III gives data on the two added together, or the total number of pigs in the trial. Table IV gives averages for all pigs on each ration. The data for these trials shows that the addition of the antibiotic increased the rate of gain 9.7%, which was statistically significant. These pigs required 7% less corn to produce 100 pounds of pork, which was also significant. Other differences were not significant. When the cost of adding antibiotic to the ration was considered there was not a significant difference in the cost of

producing the pork.

Pigs receiving the antibiotic appeared to be more uniform and reached market weight ahead of their control lots. Pigs that were in the best condition at the beginning of the trial showed less response to the antibiotic. Although these pigs showed a definite response to the antibiotic, it should be pointed out that the greatest response occurred in the first part of the feeding trial and the total response to the antibiotics became progressively less as the pigs reached market weight. Runty and unthrifty pigs and pigs on dry lot showed a much greater response to the antibiotic.

#### Farm Meats

Requests for assistance with farm meats still far outnumber the time available for the present staff to devote to this project. During the year five cutting and curing demonstrations were conducted at widely separated points in the state.

Two of the demonstrations were conducted in conjunction with swine field days. Demonstrations included the cut-out value of different type hogs, as well as how to make the various cuts.

Cutting and curing demonstrations were also conducted at Marion, Danbury and Hertford. The approved methods of making wholesale and retail cuts and methods of curing and storing pork were demonstrated.

In cooperation with the Experiment Station tests were conducted to determine if the amount of sugar used in the cure had any effect on the storage life of bacon. Bacons were cured with various combinations of salt and sugar, ranging from 100% salt-0% sugar to 0% salt-100% sugar.

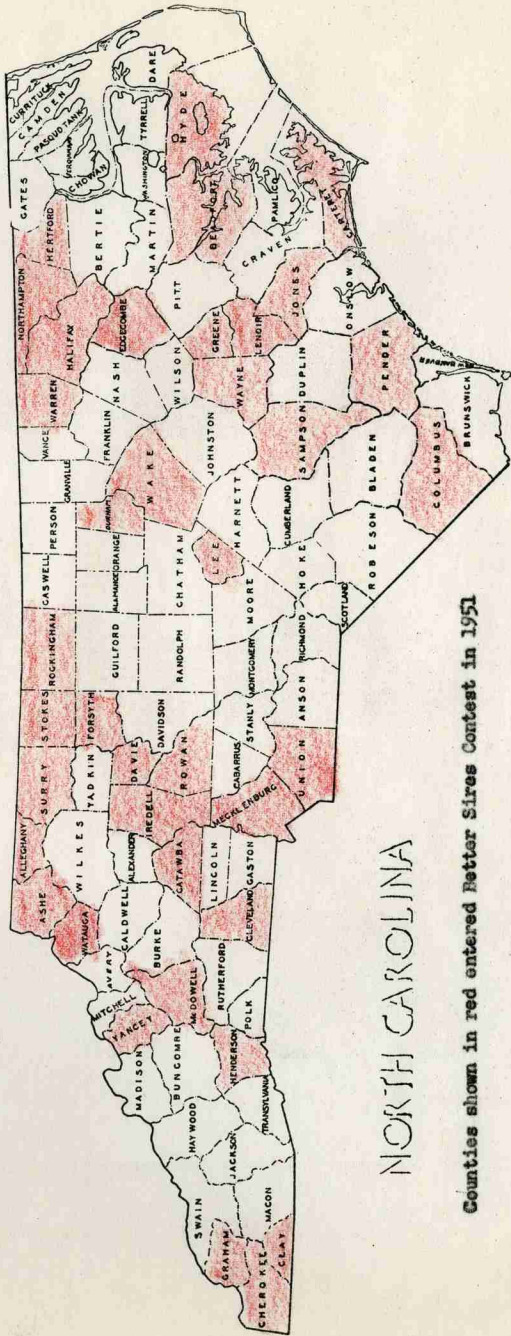
After sixteen months in storage there was no difference in the degree of rancidity of the bacons cured by different curing mixtures. However, those cured with approximately 50% salt-50% sugar were preferred by a taste panel for flavor and when sliced and frozen this bacon kept fresh as long as and

the slices could be separated easier than bacon cured with a higher ratio of salt.

#### BETTER SIRES CONTEST

Thirty-eight counties entered the Better Sires Replacement Contest in 1951. This contest was sponsored by the North Carolina purebred beef cattle and swine associations in cooperation with the North Carolina Extension Service. The associations award the county agent or his assistant from the county making the highest score a trip to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Ten points are given for placing a purebred bull, 5 for a purebred ram and 5 for a purebred boar.

Watauga County won the contest this year with 595 points as a result of placing 47 bulls and 25 rams. Other counties which made a good showing placed as follows: Edgecombe, Lenoir, Halifax, Northampton, Stokes, Catawba, Ashe, Rockingham and Clay. A total of 218 bulls, 125 boars and 68 rams were placed by counties entered in the contest in 1951.



# NORTH CAROLINA

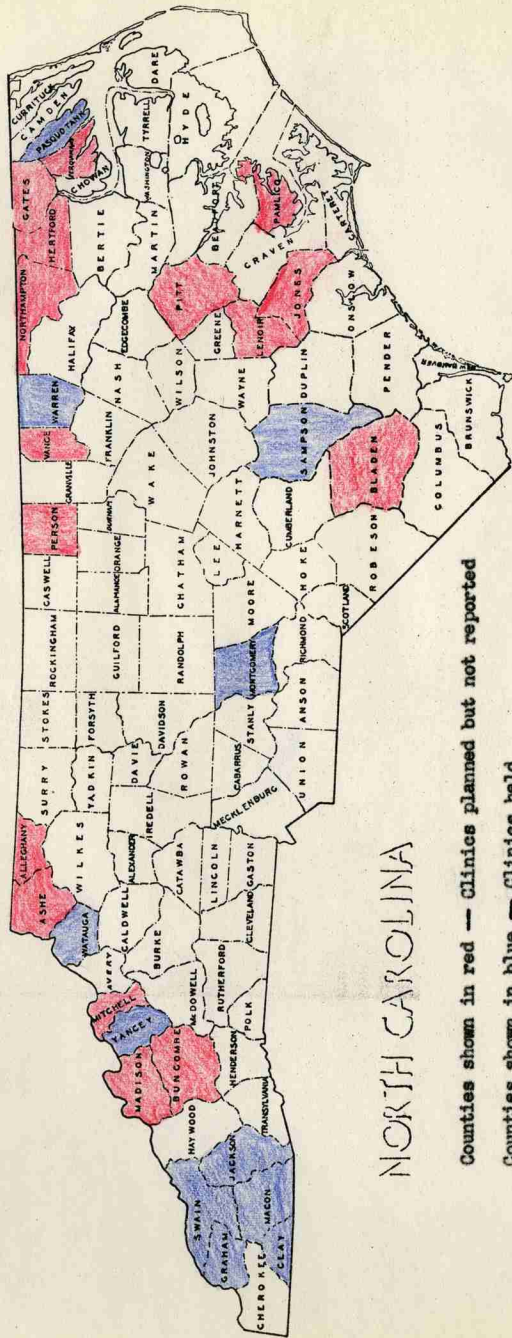
Counties shown in red entered Better Sires Contest in 1951

## WORK STOCK CLINICS

Interest in horses and mules and in the internal parasites affecting them continued to decline over the state. The number of clinics held and the number of horses treated are less than one-half the number reported a year ago. Agents in counties where clinics were formerly held reported that they were dropped due to lack of interest and support on the part of the farmers.

Two-thirds of the clinics were held in the mountain counties (see map) where the land is too steep for intensive tractor farming.

During the past year twenty-seven counties planned to hold work stock clinics but reports were received from only eleven counties. These eleven reported that a total of 576 horses were examined and 548 treated for bots and round worms. Forty-one head were given dental treatment.



# NORTH CAROLINA

Countries shown in red -- Clinics planned but not reported  
 Countries shown in blue -- Clinics held

## 4-H LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST -- 1951

Fourteen teams competed in the 1951 statewide contest held at the college Animal Husbandry Farm. This was an increase of four teams as compared to ten competing in 1950. The Edgecombe County team consisting of Charles Fisher, Bobby Parker, Douglas Eason and Larry Ellis won the contest. Douglas Eason of Edgecombe County was high scoring individual, with Charles Fisher of Edgecombe second, Bobby Smith of Perquimans third, and Clyde Austin of Watauga County fourth. Team scores were as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Beef Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Possible Score</u>
1. Edgecombe	405	410	378	1193	1350
2. Perquimans	398	406	387	1191	"
3. Johnston	395	405	371	1171	"
4. Pasquotank	354	418	383	1155	"
5. Watauga	379	385	375	1149	"
6. Nash	356	386	393	1135	"
7. Polk	371	364	389	1124	"
8. Alamance	377	406	320	1103	"
9. Wake	347	288	370	1100	"
10. Guilford	353	400	346	1099	"
11. Franklin	346	381	350	1077	"
12. Davie	330	380	364	1074	"
13. Catawba	344	350	343	1037	"
14. Anson	334	331	345	1010	"

Edgecombe County was first in beef cattle; Pasquotank County was high scoring team on sheep and Nash County was high team on hogs. The team entered the Eastern National Contest at Timonium, Maryland. In this contest they were high in horses and received a handsome trophy for their placing. The North Carolina team ranked seventeen in the contest.

The team also entered the national contest in Chicago on November 23, 1951. The North Carolina team ranked eleventh among the twenty-eight teams competing. This trip to Chicago was financed by Colonial Stores.

#### LIVESTOCK SCHOOLS

Livestock schools were held for the third year. Schools were held in fifty-two counties with white agents and farmers, as compared with twenty-eight in 1950. The attendance was 4672, as compared with an attendance of 3852 in 1950.

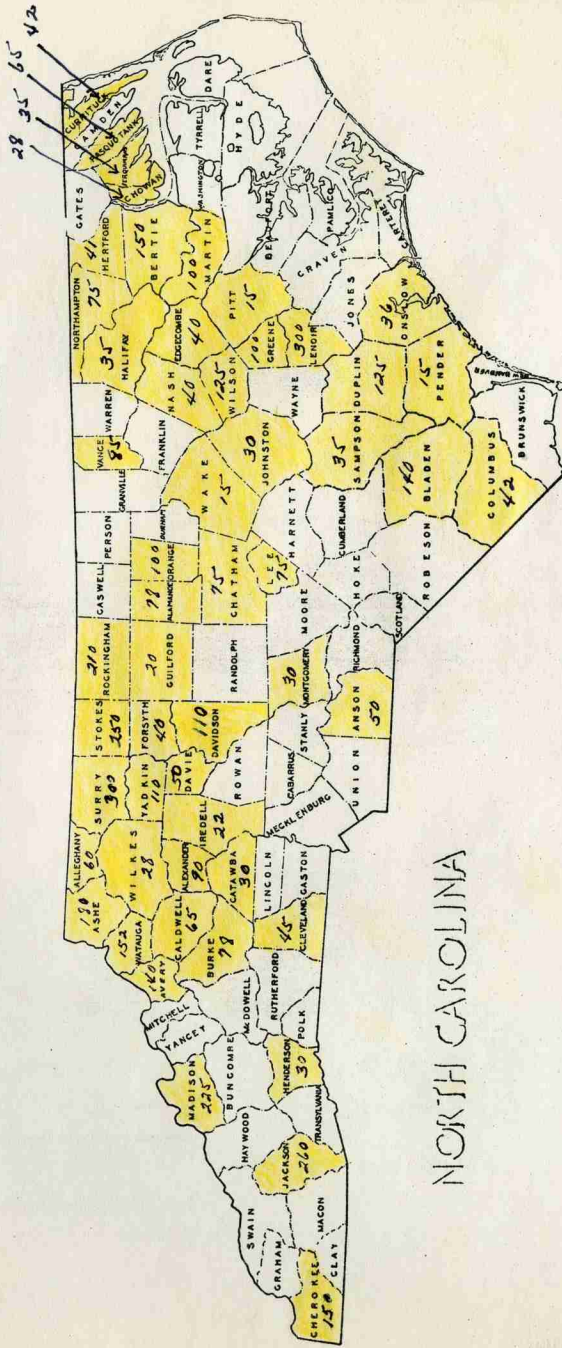
The program presented at the schools follows:

10:00 - 10:15	The Purpose of Livestock School and an Outline of the County Livestock Situation -- The County Agent
10:15 - 10:45	Outlook and Marketing of Beef Cattle, Hogs & Sheep -- H. D. Quessenberry, N. C. Dept. of Agriculture
10:45 - 11:30	Feeding and Management of Sheep -----A. V. Allen
11:30 - 12:15	Control of Diseases and Parasites of Livestock -- Local Veterinarian
12:15 - 1:15	Lunch
1:15 - 2:00	Feeding and Management of Hogs -----Jack Kelley
2:00 - 2:45	Feeding and Management of Beef Cattle ----- J. S. Buchanan

The following map shows where the livestock schools were held.



LIVESTOCK SCHOOLS FOR WHITE AGENTS -- 1950-51



NORTH CAROLINA

Negro county agents in thirty-eight counties were assisted with livestock schools during 1951. These schools were held in connection with the Poultry Department and representatives of the Dairy Department, bringing a program of feeding and management of the laying flock, the dairy herd and also the swine herd.

All these schools were very well attended and the interest was very high. In comparison with 1950 figures, an increase is shown in the number of counties participating and in the attendance in these counties. In 1950 thirty counties held schools with attendance of 1,861; 1951 schools were held in thirty-eight counties with a total attendance of 2,187.

Programs consisted of an illustrated talk using colored slides on better practices of feeding and management of swine. The possibilities of increasing farm income by using hogs to supplement cash crop income were discussed and better methods of feeding and management with their advantages were pointed out. The number of Negro farmers growing hogs commercially throughout the state is on the increase. They are becoming aware of the advantages of using swine as a supplementary crop.

In these schools it was pointed out to Negro farmers that swine hold a number of advantages, particularly for farmers of their class. Since many of them are tenant farmers, they can readily go into the swine enterprise better than some other type of livestock enterprise. It was pointed out that hogs require less initial investment, require less space and are more efficient users of feed than other types of livestock which they might consider. Following the discussions, many of the farmers indicated their intentions of going into the swine enterprise. In fact, they had planted pastures and asked a number of questions in regard to equipment, rations, care and management.



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## COOPERATION OF AND WITH OTHER AGENCIES

State Extension Specialists:

Four-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 Bankers' Association, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce, Civic Clubs, Local and State Veterinarians, The Sunbeam Corporation, Agricultural Development Agents of Sears-Roebuck & Company, Railroads and Power Companies, Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Allied Farmers Cooperative, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, National Cottonseed Products Association, Livestock Auction Markets, Packing Plants, both local and out-of-state, State and National Breed Associations, Plant Food Institute, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, and Animal Husbandry Extension Specialists from other states.

## OUTLOOK

The outlook for beef cattle, sheep and hogs in North Carolina is for an increase in total numbers in 1952. This increase will be the result of the large number of breeding animals that have been purchased during the past two years. Livestock producers have not only bought additional breeding animals, but a large percent of their heifers, ewes and gilts have been kept for replacement and for expansion.

Indications are that North Carolina farmers will depend on beef cattle, sheep and hogs for a larger percent of their total farm income in 1952. This is being brought about because of the increase in feed production. Farmers are finding it more profitable to market feed through livestock instead of selling it direct.

Livestock markets in the state are being improved, especially the markets for fat cattle, which should encourage the feeding of more cattle for market. Packing plant facilities are expected to be improved so that a larger percent of the meat animals will find a market within the state.

## EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

The Animal Husbandry Extension Department prepared the following educational material in 1951 for county agents and farmers:

Extension Folder No. 83 -- "Profits with a Brood Sow and Pig Program"

Extension Folder No. 84 -- "Sodium Fluoride for Worming Hogs"

Revised Extension Circular No. 238 -- "Raising Hogs in North Carolina"

Extension Folder No. 79 -- "Profits With a Cow-and-Calf Program"

Revised Extension Folder No. 77 - "Bloat in Cattle and Sheep"

Complete sets of slides on beef cattle, sheep and hogs

1951 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 (From Specialists' Weekly Reports)

	<u>Jack Kelley</u>	<u>J. K. Butler, Jr.</u>	<u>A. V. Allen</u>	<u>J. S. Buchanan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Days in Field	184.3	96.4	161	186.1	627.8
Days in Office	94.4	155.9	97.2	79.9	427.4
Conferences	868	540	640	226	2274
Individual Letters	916	261	223	318	1718
Circular Letters	24	7	5	14	50
Copies of Circular Letters	2,142	979	473	1,232	4826
Visits to County Agents	243	111	293	244	891
Visits to Others	241	227	359	365	1192
Number Meetings	197	123	111	115	546
Attendance at Meetings	18,166	4,018	11,074	11,540	44,798

