

PLAN OF WORK  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION  
NORTH CAROLINA  
FOR  
1939

L. I. CASE  
SPECIALIST IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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IN

NORTH CAROLINA

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I. The Situation: According to the latest available statistics livestock numbers in North Carolina vary only in small degree from a year ago. These statistics show a gradual reduction in cattle numbers for the past three years. The census figures show under the heading of "All Cattle", 671,000 for 1936, 651,000 head for 1937 and an estimated 638,000 head for January first 1938. These figures are made up in such a way that it is difficult to differentiate between the dairy and the beef cattle. One reason for this difficulty is that many cows of beef breeding are milked in our mountain counties and at the same time their calves are raised and finally sold for beef purposes. It is estimated, therefore, that approximately 40 per cent of the cattle numbers in North Carolina are kept mainly for beef. Granting that this deduction is correct we had approximately 255,000 head of beef cattle on our farms on January first 1938. Arriving at this figure as we have it shows a reduction in beef cattle numbers which is probably incorrect in view of the fact that there has been a rather noticeable switch from dairy to beef cattle during the past year or two. The fall of 1938 shows a very marked tendency toward increased beef cattle interest. Grade heifers and steers have been shipped in from Texas, Nebraska, Alabama,

Tennessee, and Virginia. Most of this interest is in Eastern North Carolina where there is much surplus feed.

Work stock figures show an increasing tendency, although this is more noticeable in mules than in horses. Horse numbers for the three years are 68,000 for 1936, 69,000 for 1937 and 69,000 for 1938. The mule population for this same period is given as 298,000, 301,000 and 305,000.

Sheep numbers have shown a gradual downward tendency since 1931, although with 62,000 head given as the population for January first 1937 and 1938 it is evident that the downward tendency has been checked and judging from observation there may be a slight tendency to increase numbers in the state.

Stockmen generally are becoming more and more conscious of quality and there is more interest than has been evident in many years in sires of better individuality. This is particularly true regarding beef cattle and is due mainly to baby beef club work and better prices. There is still ample room for improvement however as there are altogether too many plain to mediocre bulls in service. Not enough of the better heifers by the good bulls have been kept and too little thought is being given to improved practices in feeding, management, and disease and parasite control.

A wet season in our principal sheep growing counties was responsible for our lambs not grading as high as usual. This may have been a blessing in disguise for it was responsible for the growers holding back more of their ewe lambs than usual. Lambs and wool brought good prices the past season although not as good as in 1937.

There is a dearth of good type purebred rams in service throughout

the state. We need more good purebred flocks and a greater appreciation of the compact, thick, deep-bodied and short-legged kind of rams in our purebred as well as our commercial flocks. Feeding and managerial practices especially in the eastern part of the state are of a low order and many of our flock owners are negligent when it comes to proper nourishment of ewes and lambs, parasite control, trimming and other things that tend toward the production of choice lambs and a good quality wool.

II. The Problem:

- A. Breeding. Too many common breeding animals in all classes of livestock.
- B. Feeding. Poor pastures. Insufficient winter supply of nourishing feeds. Inadequate knowledge regarding the balancing of rations for both breeding and fattening and work stock.
- C. Management. Indifference and lack of knowledge regarding proper managerial practices with all classes of stock.
- D. Parasites and Diseases. There is a tremendous economic loss due to parasites and diseases among all classes of farm animals.
- E. Marketing. Very little progress has been made in the selling of livestock and wool. The majority are selling to a dealer or trucker who, as a rule, makes a profit that the producer is rightfully entitled to.

III. Solution of The Problem:

- A. Breeding. Replace undesirable breeding stock with well bred animals. This to be done in the main by the more general use of purebred sires of



desirable breeding and type and the keeping of the best female offspring. Breeders of registered stock to improve their herds and flocks in order to make available a more desirable type of seed stock for use in commercial breeding establishments. More purebred herds, flocks and studs established on farms that are suitable. Devise ways and means for easier distribution of registered sires.

B. Feeding. Improve pastures first by making farmers conscious of the fact that pastures are crops that should be treated as such, rather than just pieces of ground with fences around them. This to be followed by fertilization and or seeding. Also improve pastures by regular clipping of weeds, rational grazing and other improved managerial practices.

Supply adequate winter feeds and see that they are fed to livestock in proper amounts and in balanced rations.

C. Management. Improve practices by making farmers conscious of the economical advantages of same. Control the breeding season with cattle and sheep. Prevent exposure of females at too young an age. Teach proper methods of dehorning, castration, docking, etc.

D. Parasites and Diseases. Prevent disease and parasitic infestation by adequate nutrition, rotation of pastures, and sanitation. Control by means of isolation, sanitation, vaccination and or other treatment.

E. Marketing. Market livestock and livestock products to the best advantage of the producers. Recognize the fact that various local marketing agencies are rendering a service and have a place, yet to eliminate this extra producer expense where practical.

IV. Extension Procedure:

A. Breeding.

1. Herd and flock management demonstrations to teach the value of good type registered sires. Adults.
2. Herd and flock culling demonstrations. Adults and 4-H Club members.
3. Placement of breeding stock through public sales and private purchase. Adults and 4-H Club members.
4. Judging instruction and contests. Adults and 4-H Club members.
5. Hold livestock shows as a means of calling attention to better breeding and individuality. Adults and 4-H Club members.
6. Records of fattening demonstrations and grading demonstrations to show value of better breeding and individuality. Adults and 4-H Club members.
7. Hold field meeting on farms of result demonstrators.
8. Furnish literature in the form of Federal and State bulletins, circulars, circular letters, etc.
9. Prepare articles in regard to demonstrations, sales, meetings, etc.

B. Feeding.

1. Pasture establishment, pasture fertilization, and pasture management demonstrations.\*
2. Crop rotation demonstrations, paying especial attention to supplying sufficient feed for livestock to be wintered.\*

\*To avoid duplication pasture and feed crop projects are outlined by and reported under the head of The Agronomy Department.

3. Demonstration herds to teach the use and value of adequate and properly balanced winter rations. Adults.
4. Demonstrations in fattening cattle for market. Adults and 4-H Club members.
5. Records of fattening demonstrations to compare various rations.
6. Hold shows and field meetings on demonstration farms.
7. Trench silo construction in cooperation with Agricultural Engineering and Dairy Departments.
8. Furnish literature.
9. Prepare articles, circulars, bulletins, etc.

C. Management

1. Demonstration herds as a means of teaching approved managerial practices such as segregation of the sire except during a definitely prearranged breeding season; the protection of young females from too early exposure, etc.
2. Method demonstrations in dehorning, castration, docking, etc.
3. Records of sales ram lambs as compared with wethers.
4. Hold field meetings on farms where demonstration herds and flocks are carried.
5. Furnish literature such as bulletins, circulars, etc.
6. Prepare articles, radio talks, circular letters etc.

D. Parasites and Diseases

1. Herd and flock management demonstration to cover the nutritional, sanitation and treatment phases of parasite and disease control.\* Adults.

\*In cooperation with Department of Veterinary Medicine and State Veterinarian.



2. Method demonstrations in vaccination and or treatment for prevention of or cure for parasitic infestation.\*
3. Records of percentage of young raised to market age where sanitation or treatment practiced.
4. Community or county wide cooperative treatment for parasites that require the services of a trained veterinarian.\*
5. Prepare articles.
6. Furnish bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, etc. to Extension workers, farmers, 4-H Club members and vocational teachers and students.

E. Marketing

1. Demonstration herds and flocks used as examples of economical marketing methods. Adults.
2. Grading and cooperative selling by grade in case of lambs particularly and with feeder steers where possible. Adults and 4-H Club members. Cooperation Division of Markets.
3. Pooling and cooperative selling of wool. Cooperation Division of Markets.
4. Cooperative auction sales of purebred stock to be conducted where possible.
5. Prepare news articles, circulars, radio talks, etc.
6. Furnish bulletins, circulars, circular letters, etc.

\*In cooperation with Department of Veterinary Medicine and State Veterinarian.

Exhibit - A OUTLINE OF BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP WORK, 1939

BEEF CATTLE PROJECTS

A. Herd Management.

This project consists of the selection of one or more farms where beef cattle are kept and working closely with the owner or manager. Careful attention and guidance should be given in regard to pastures, both winter and summer, as well as all other phases of breeding, feeding, and management. It is suggested that these farms be included on county farm tours and that special meetings be held on them where there is something definite to show in the way of approved practices. Where possible a herd record should be kept in connection with a farm management record.

B. Beef Bull Placement.

Plan conservatively for number of registered beef type bulls that can be placed in the county during year and make definite plans to that end. There are many advantages in the placement of bulls through Farm Security Administration loans. Macon County has placed several this way. Ask your F.S.A. representative about the plan.

C. Fattening For Market.

This refers especially to Piedmont and Eastern sections where cattle should be winter fed for consumption of surplus feeds and the production of manure for soil improvement. Record in detail should be secured using forms especially prepared for that purpose. It is believed that the feeding of cattle for market can be generally recommended on a large number of farms. Cotton farmers, truck farmers, peanut farmers, fruit farmers, and even tobacco farmers will find it practical to feed out some cattle for the manure even if they have to buy part of the feed. A high percentage of the fertilizing value of feeds of all kinds can be retained in the manure. Nothing will build up land as will a liberal application of stable manure.

D. Fattening Project.

Included under this heading are all individual fattening projects where it is intended to show the steers at the State Fair, Asheville or Rocky Mount. The feeding may be done by adults or 4-H Club Members. Records should be kept.

E. Feeder Calf or Cow and Calf Project.

This has special application in our mountain counties where the production of feeder cattle is most practical. There are classes for Feeder Calves at the Asheville Show. This project is also a practical one in other sections of the state.

#### **SHEEP PROJECTS**

F. This is similar to the herd management project with cattle. One or more farms where a commercial flock of sheep is kept to be given careful supervision. Attention should be paid to proper feeding the year around, breeding, management, and parasite control. Also proper shearing and tying of the wool. When possible both lambs and wool should be sold cooperatively and the lambs graded. These farms should be included on county farm tours and special meetings held on them when there is something definite to show in the way of approved practices. A record should be kept.

G. Ram Placement.

Make as close an estimate as possible as to the needs of the county and make definite arrangements to secure rams early. The matter of early arrangements apply especially to Eastern North Carolina where new stud rams should be on farms by June 1st.

H. Grading and Marketing Lambs.

Plans to be carefully made in advance of the marketing season and lambs graded and sold cooperatively by grade. Farmers who plan to cooperate in this project should be worked with throughout the year as far as possible and guidance given in every phase of market lamb production.

I. Wool Pool.

This refers to the cooperative marketing of wool. It is believed that more of this work should be done in order to secure a fair price for sheep growers. In addition to the selling of the wool, work should be done at shearing time in demonstrating proper shearing, tying and handling the clip.

J. Sheep Club ( Market Lambs)

This is especially applicable in counties where lambs are to be sold cooperatively. A good plan that is being followed in some places is for the club member to feed and manage the entire flock. Records should be kept.



## INSTRUCTIONS

Make at least 3 copies, one for specialist, one for district agent and one for county agent.

Under column headed "KEY", use the key numbers from the monthly reports. Example: In dairying, "C 3" would represent Jersey bulls to be placed.

Under the column headed "TOTAL WORK PLANNED", enter the total number of units planned for the year. Example: A total of 40 listed on the adult line and 10 on the 4-H club line would represent a total of 50 Jersey bulls to be placed in the county during the year.

Figures entered under the column headed "RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS" represent that part of "TOTAL WORK PLANNED" for which result demonstrations will be conducted, records secured and other teaching methods employed necessary to the result demonstration. Example: 40 Jersey bulls are to be placed with adults in the county but only 5 are to be used as adult result demonstrations with performance records, meetings, etc. The 5 should be listed under the column headed "RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS". (All 4-H club projects are result demonstrations.)

The "TOTAL WORK PLANNED" and "RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS" planned must be distributed by months and a separation of the two shown. Example: 12 Jersey bulls are to be placed in April with no performance records planned and in addition 2 Jersey bulls are to be placed for result demonstrations with records, "12 S2" should be entered under April. Substitute "C" for "S" to show completions. Use "S" under December and "C" under November to designate result demonstrations conducted for several continuous years with the number of such demonstrations written to the right of the letter. A record must be obtained sometime during the year on such demonstrations.

### EXTENSION PROCEDURE

Totals for the year's work must be entered under the column headed "TOTAL NUMBER", and distributed by months for all activities.

The lines with an asterisk (\*) must be keyed by months. Example: If 5 days in April are planned for Jersey bull placement work, "C3-5" should be entered under April and the same followed for other lines marked with an asterisk. If for two or more months an identical system of work is planned, the indication may be made by a line through the blocks under the months involved.

The total of the distribution by months must equal the figures under the column headed "TOTAL NUMBER".





Exhibit - C

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
1939 PLAN OF WORK

Northwestern District  
O. F. McCrary, District Agent

	Herd Management	Bull Placement	Fattening for Market	4-H Fattening	4-H Feeder	Flock Management	Ram Placement	Grading and Marketing	Wool Pool	Sheep Club	Days Agent Worked	Days Specialist Worked	Farm Visits	News Articles	Circular Letters	Method Meetings	Result Meetings	Records to Secure
Alamance	1	2	2			1	1				6	.5	32	5		2		4
Caswell																		
Chatham		4					2		1*		12	2	12	6		2		
Davidson	1	1					1		1*		6		24	3	1		1	1
Durham	2		2			1					10	.5	40	2		1		5
Forsyth	2	1				1	3			1	4	1	17	1				2
Franklin		2	2			4					15			4	4	2		6
Granville		1	1								1.5		24	3				1
Guilford	1	1				1					6		24	4		2		2
Orange		2	1								12	1	48	3				1
Person						1	2				5	1	20	4	4	1		1
Randolph																		
Rockingham	1					1					6		24	2				2
Stokes	2	1									15.5	1	44	4		1		2
Surry	2	2									6		24	2				
Vance		1					2	1*			5		20					
Wake																		
Warren		2									4.7		10	1				
Wilkes	5	1									5.1	1	24	2				5
Yadkin	1					1					4		16			2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>



Exhibit - D

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Southwestern District  
L.B. Altman, District Agent

1939 PLAN OF WORK

	Hard Management	Bull Placement	Fattening for Market	4-H Fattening	4-H Feeder	Flock Management	Ram Placement	Grading and Marketing	Wool Pool	Sheep Club	Days Agent Work	Days Specialist Work	Farm Visits	News Articles	Circular Letters	Method Meetings	Result Meetings	Records to Secure
Alexander	1	2									6	1	24	2				1
Anson	4	2	1				2				10	1	40	3			1	5
Cabarrus	2	2	2			1					4		12	5		2		5
Caldwell	3		1								4		16	2				4
Catawba	1		2								3	.5	12	2				3
Cleveland	2		1	2		1					6		24	4				6
Davie	1		1	3		1					13	1	60	6				6
Gaston			4								5		20	2			1	4
Iredell	4			5		3	5		2	24			108	5	3			14
Lee	1										2	.5	6					1
Lincoln	6	4	3								15	1	60	4			1	9
Mecklenburg	4	4		2		2	1				10		40	5				4
Montgomery			2								6		24	2				2
Moore	2					2		1*			6		24	3				4
Polk	1					1					4		12	3				2
Richmond	2										3		12	2				2
Rowan	3		2								6	1	24	2				2
Rutherford											5		20	2				
Stanly	1	1	3			1					15	2	48	6				5
Union	2	2				3	2				5		21	4		2		5
Total	40	19	20	12		15	10		1*	2	152	8.0	610	66	3	4	3	84

\*Farms

Exhibit - E

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
1939 PLAN OF WORK

Northeastern District  
B. Troy Ferguson, Dist. Agent

	Herd Management	Bull Placement	Fattening for Market	4-H Fattening	4-H Feeder	Flock Management	Ram Placement	Grading and Marketing	Wool Pool	Sheep Club	Days Agent Work	Days Specialist Work	Farm Visits	News Articles	Circular Letters	Method Meetings	Recruit Meetings	Records to Secure
Beaufort	3	2		2	3						15							3
Bertie			1	4		2					11	1	42	1				5
Camden			1			4	2	2*			12	2	30	6	4	2	5	5
Chowan								3			10	2	20	2	2	2		
Currituck		2		1		3		1			12	1	40					4
Dare																		
Edgecombe		4		4		4	2		2	34.5	3	36	5	8				6
Gates																		
Greene	2				1						6		20			6		3
Halifax			1	1		3	1				12							2
Hertford	1	2				2												
Hyde	2	3				20	5	1	1*		23	1	90					8
Martin		1		2				1			8		33					3
Nash	5	2		3		4	2	2			14	1	96	11	7	4	4	8
Northampton	3	5				6	2				9.1		54	4	2			2
Pasquotank		2				2	6	2			9.1	1	40	5	5	4		2
Perquimans				2		2					15	1	60					4
Pitt	3	2		5		3	1				35	2	135	6	6	2		11
Tyrrell		3				4	4	2	1*		18	2	40	7	4	6		4
Washington	2	2				4	5	2	1		30	2	105	6	4	5	2	6
Wilson						1	1				4	.5	16	1		2		1
Total	21	30	3	24		59	37	18	3*	2	277.7	19.8	857	54	42	33	11	82

\*Farms



Exhibit - F

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
1939 PLAN OF WORK

Southeastern District  
G.M. Brickhouse, Dist. Agent

	Herd Management	Bull Placement	Fattening for Market	4-H Fattening	4-H Feeder	Flock Management	Ram Placement	Crading and Marketing	Wool Pool	Sheep Club	Days Agent Work	Days Specialist Work	Farm Visits	News Articles	Circular Letters	Method Meetings	Result Meetings	Records to Secure
Bladen		3		1							3	.5	12	2				1
Brunswick	2	2									8	1	32	5		2	2	2
Carteret	1	1									4	1	13	1				1
Columbus		1	1								3		6	2			1	1
Craven	2	2				1					7	1	28	3	1	2	1	3
Cumberland	1			5							12	2	48	4	3	2		6
Durham	3	4				1	1				5	1	20	1		2		2
Harnett		2		1							8		12	4				1
Hoke																		
Johnston	2			10		2					50	2	182	10	3	2	1	14
Jones	1	1									3		12	2		1	1	1
Lenoir						2	1				5		20	2		1		2
New Hanover																		
Onslow						2					3		12	2		2		2
Pamlico						3	1				6		24	3		2	3	3
Pender		1				2					8							
Robeson		2	3	4			5	1*			22	2	112	7	5			7
Sampson		1		2			1				14		56	4				2
Scotland		2									3	1	8				2	2
Wayne		1	1	4							12	2	48	3	4	2	5	5
Total	15	21	4	27		13	9	1*			176	13.5	645	55	16	18	16	55

\*Farms

Exhibit - G

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
1939 PLAN OF WORK

Western District  
F. S. Sloan, District Agent

	Herd Management		Bull Placement	Fattening for Market	4-H Fattening	4-H Feeder	Flock Management	Ram Placement	Grading and Marketing	Wool Pool	Sheep Club	Days Agent Work	Days Specialist Work	Farm Visits	News Articles	Circular Letters	Method Meetings	Result Meetings	Records to Secure
Alleghany	2	4		6		1	10	100*	150*	20	71	3	273	8	5				29
Ashes	1	2				2	10	60	50	6	42	2	168	10	5	2			9
Avery		3		3					35		13	1	52	5	1				3
Buncombe		4		8	4			5			27	4	108	5	1				12
Burke	1										2	.5	4	1					1
Clay	3	7		2		1					16	2	73	6					6
Cherokee	2	3	1	10	6						40		160	4					19
Graham	7	3									50	2	200	4	4				7
Haywood		3	4	10	3			15		2	63	6	174	12	6	3			19
Henderson	1	1	1	3							14	2	52	5					5
Jackson	3	3		4	8	5					36	2	108	5	2				17
Macon		2		2	4						20	3	80	2					4
Madison	3	3	5	5	4	1	2				40	3	160	9		2			13
McDowell		3	1								12	1	48	2					1
Mitchell	4	5	2	6	3	10		30	35		75	4	189	6	6	7			23
Swain	1	1									6		18	2	2				1
Transylvania		2		6	4						25		69	2	1	1	1	1	12
Watauga		12	3	15	4		9	80	100		63	4	218	10	8		1		22
Yancey		2		2			3	20	40		32	2	72	6	3				2
Total	28	63	17	82	40	20	34	310	410	28	647	41.5	2226	104	44	15	2		210

\*Farms



GOALS AND SUMMARY

A summary of work planned for 1939 shows the following numerical results expected:

Herd Management Demonstrations	122
Beef Type Bulls to be placed	154
Cattle Fattening for Market Demonstrations	45
4-H Fattening Projects	152
4-H Feeder Projects	40
Flock Management Demonstrations	118
Rams to be placed	101
Lambs to be graded and marketed	329*
Wool Pools to be held	417*
Sheep Clubs to be held	33

A resume of other statistical data concerning the County Plans of Work show the following:

Days Agent to devote to Animal Husbandry Work	1376.2
Days Specialist to spend in field assisting agents	90.5
Farm Visits to be made by County Agents	4741
Animal Husbandry news articles	325
Animal Husbandry circular letters	114
Method Meetings Animal Husbandry projects	83
Result Meetings Animal Husbandry Projects	33
Records to secure	465

Literature and Illustrative Material to be Used.

1. Feeding Cattle For Market, North Carolina. Bul. No. 217
2. Instructions in Baby Beef Production For 4-H Club Members.
3. Beef Cattle Production in The Blackland Area of North Carolina. Bul. No. 310
4. Beef Production on the Farm. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 1592
5. Breeds Of Beef Cattle. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 612
6. Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 909
7. Pastures In North Carolina. Extension Circular No. 202
8. Silage And The Trench Silo. Extension Circular No. 201
9. Feed-Lot And Ranch Equipment for Beef Cattle. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 1584
10. Dehorning, Castrating, Branding, and Marking Beef Cattle. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 1600
11. A Handbook for Better Feeding of Livestock. U.S.D.A. Miscellaneous Circular 12
12. Market Lamb Production in Virginia. Bul. No. 109
13. Sanitation as a Method of Controlling Stomach Worms in Lambs. Bul. No. 287
14. Farm Sheep Raising For Beginners. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 840
15. The Sheep-Killing Dog. U.S.D.A. Bul. 935
16. Stomach Worm Treatment For Sheep (N.C. Circular)
17. Approved and Objectionable Twine For Tying Flockes. U.S.D.A.
18. Storing Wool. U.S.D.A.
19. Technical Terms Of The Wool Market. U.S.D.A. Reprinted March 1935
20. Horse-Breeding Suggestions For Farmers. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 803
21. Mule Production. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 1341
22. Feeding Horses. U.S.D.A. Bul. No. 1030

Charts as follows: Slaughter Lambs U.S. Grades. U.S. Grades of Feeder Steers. U.S. Grades of Slaughter Steers. U.S. Grades of Slaughter Heifers. U.S. Grades of Slaughter Cows.



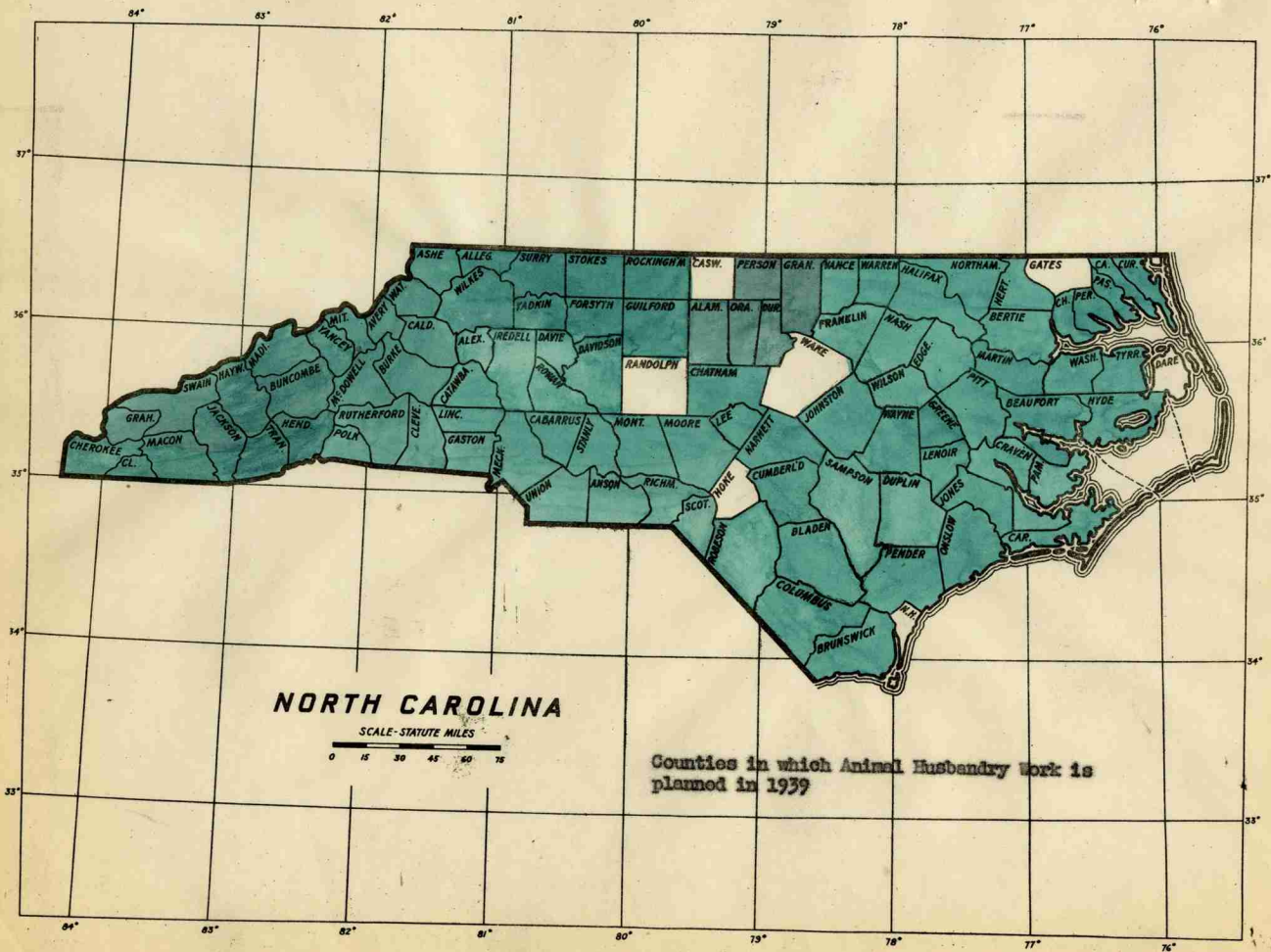
### Methods of Measuring Results

1. Number of Herd Management Demonstrations.
2. Number of Flock Management Demonstrations.
3. Number of Registered Bulls Placed.
4. Number of Registered Rams placed.
5. Number of Registered Stallions or Jacks placed.
6. Number of Purebred or High Grade Cows or Heifers placed.
7. Number of Purebred or High Grade Ewes placed.
8. Number of Purebred or High Grade Mares placed.
9. Number of pasture demonstrations.
  - a. New pastures established.
  - b. Fertilization.
  - c. Management.
  - d. Annual pastures.
10. Number of farmers assisted in growing feed for winter feeding.
  - a. Harvested feeds.
  - b. Velvet beans for winter grazing.
  - c. Cover crops for winter grazing.
11. Number adult cattle fattening demonstrations carried out.
12. Number 4-H Club steer fattening demonstrations completed.
13. Number 4-H Club feeder steer projects completed.
14. Number of silos constructed on beef cattle or sheep farms.
15. Number of farmers following parasite or disease control recommendations.
16. Number of lambs graded by U. S. Standard Grade and shipped cooperatively.
17. Number of pounds of wool sold cooperatively.
18. Number of feeder steers purchased by U. S. Standard Grade.

CALENDAR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORK - 1939

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>BEEF CATTLE PROJECTS</b>												
A. Herd Management	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
B. Beef Bull Plac'm't	/	/	/	////	////	////	////	/	/	/	/	/
C. Fattening for Mkt.	////	////	////	////	////				////	////	////	////
D. Fattening Project		////	////	////	////	/	/	/	/	/	////	////
E. Feeder Calf or Cow & Calf Proj't.					////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////
<b>SHEEP PROJECTS</b>												
F. Flock Management	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
G. Ram Placement							////	////	////	////		
H. Grading and Marketing Lambs			////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////		
I. Wool Pool					////	////	////	////				
J. Sheep Club		////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////			

Legend - ////////////// Intensive work      / / / / / Less intensive, etc.





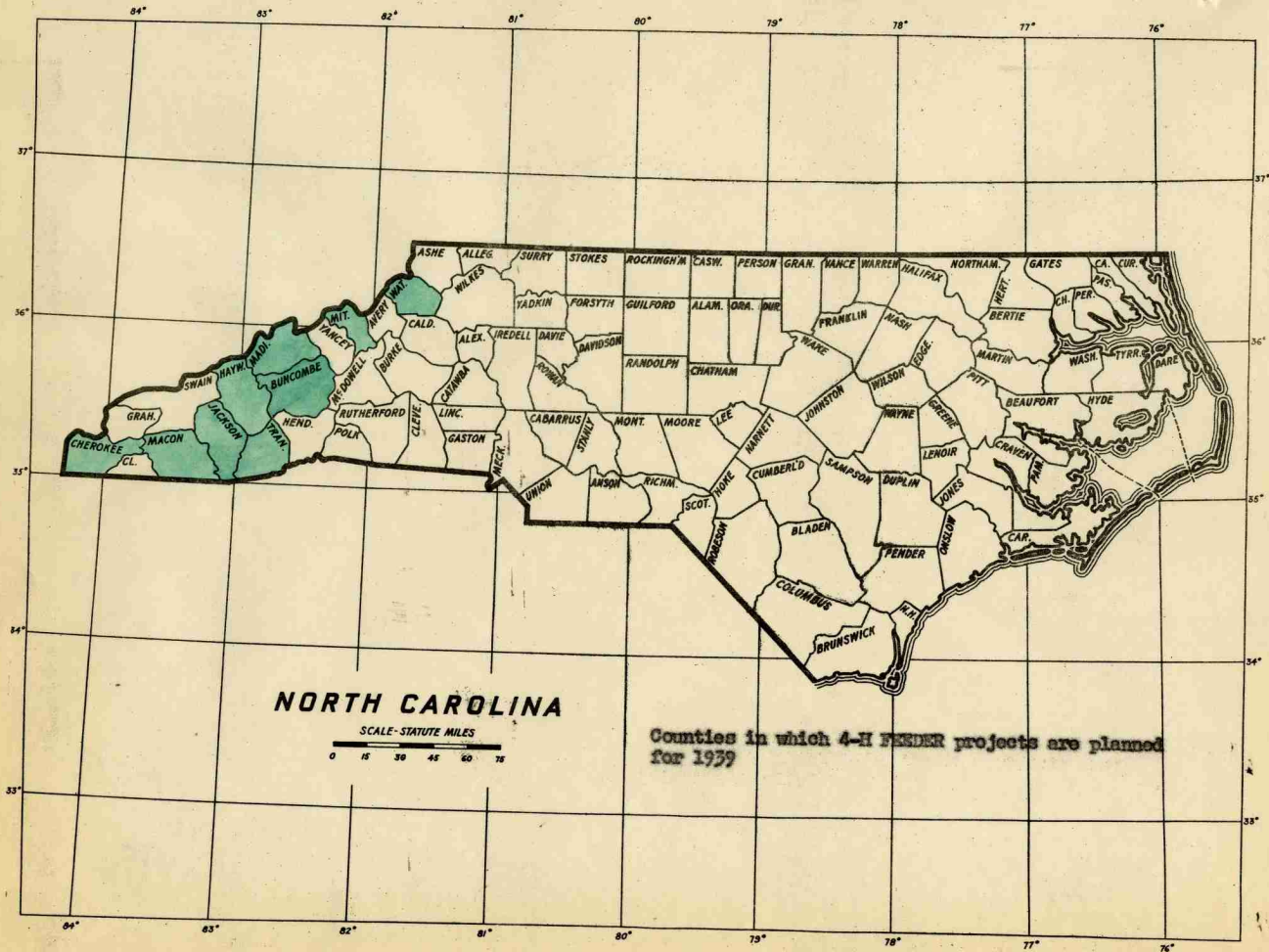


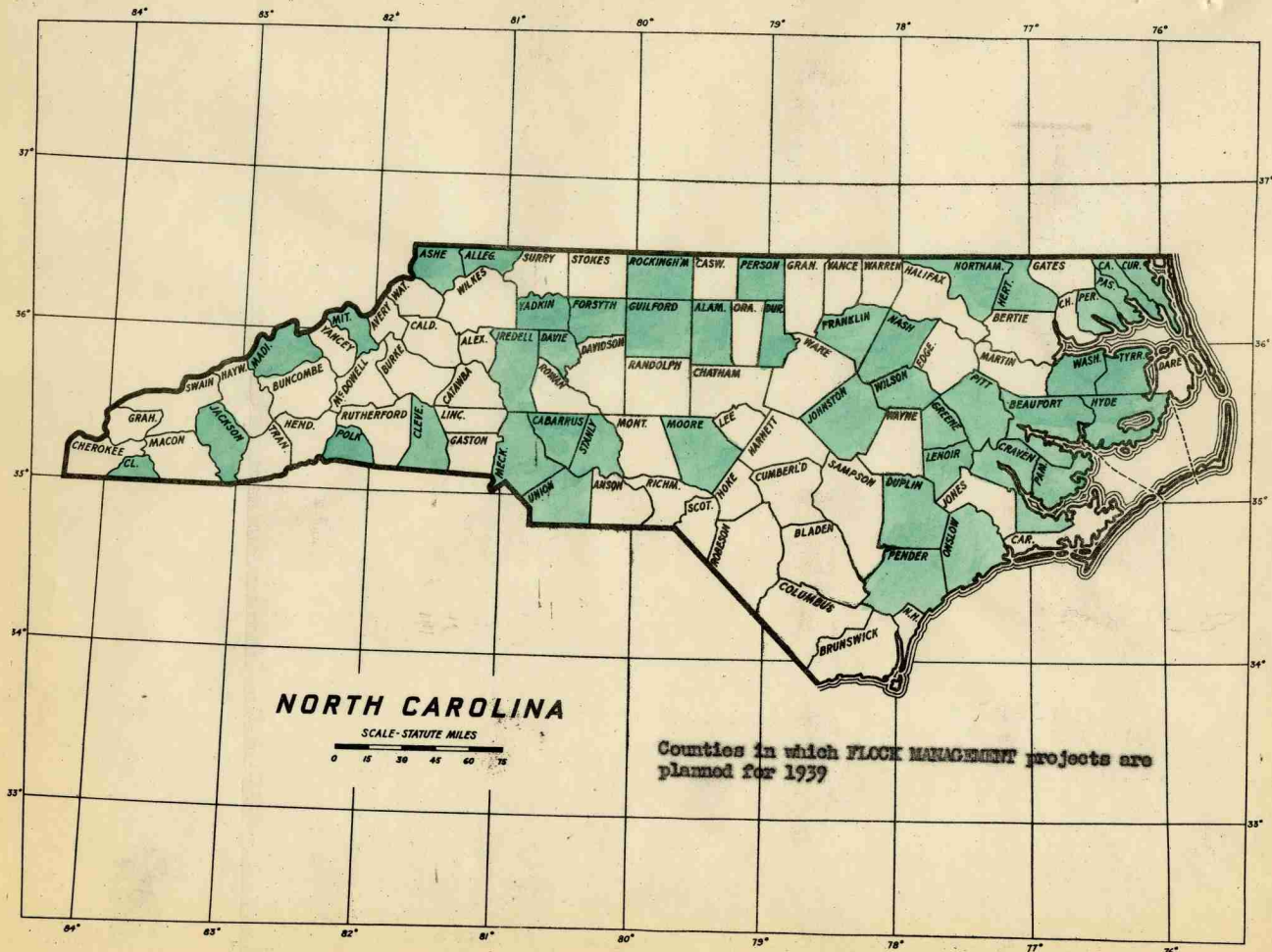












**NORTH CAROLINA**

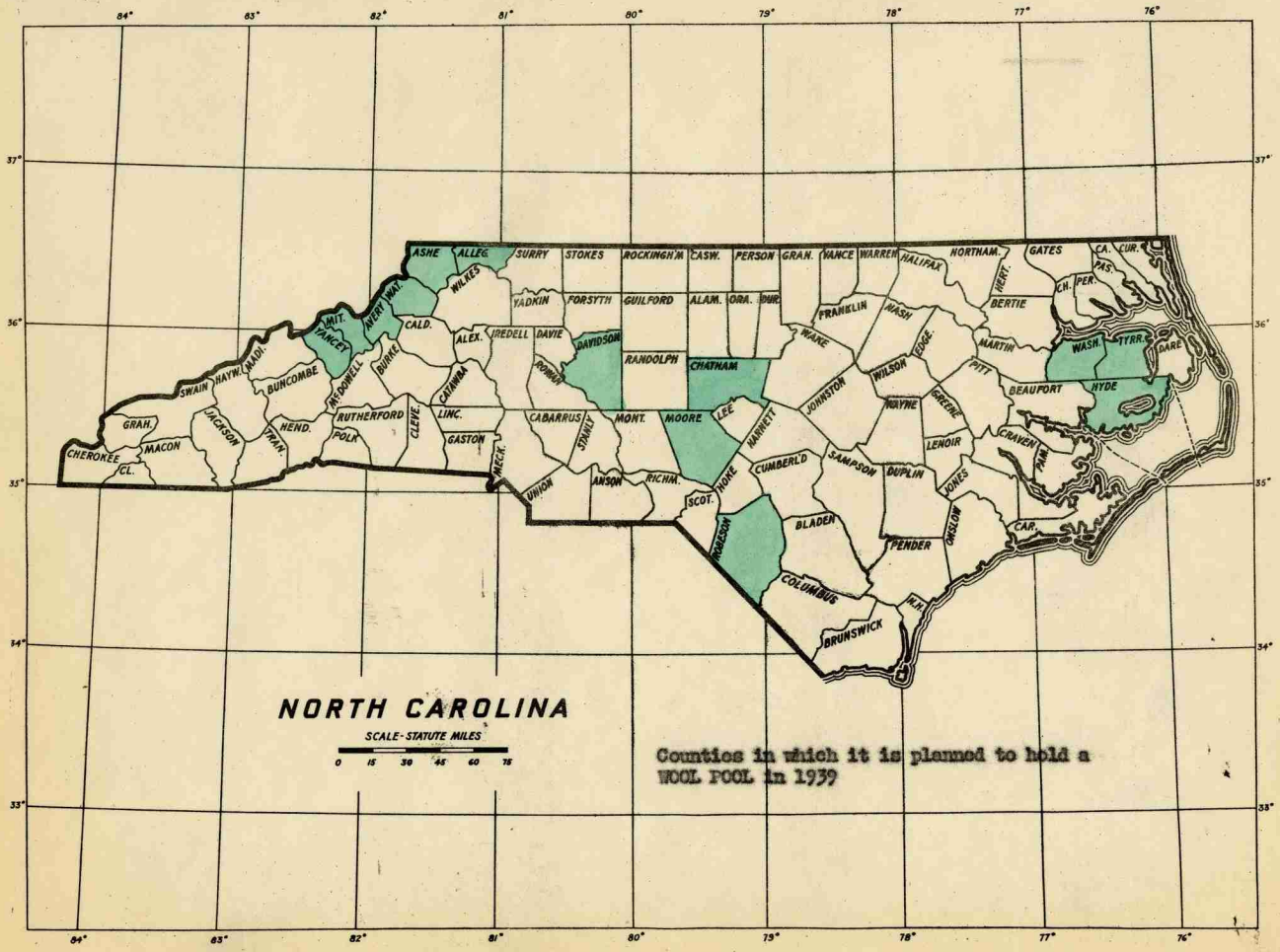
SCALE - STATUTE MILES  
 0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties in which FLOCK MANAGEMENT projects are planned for 1939









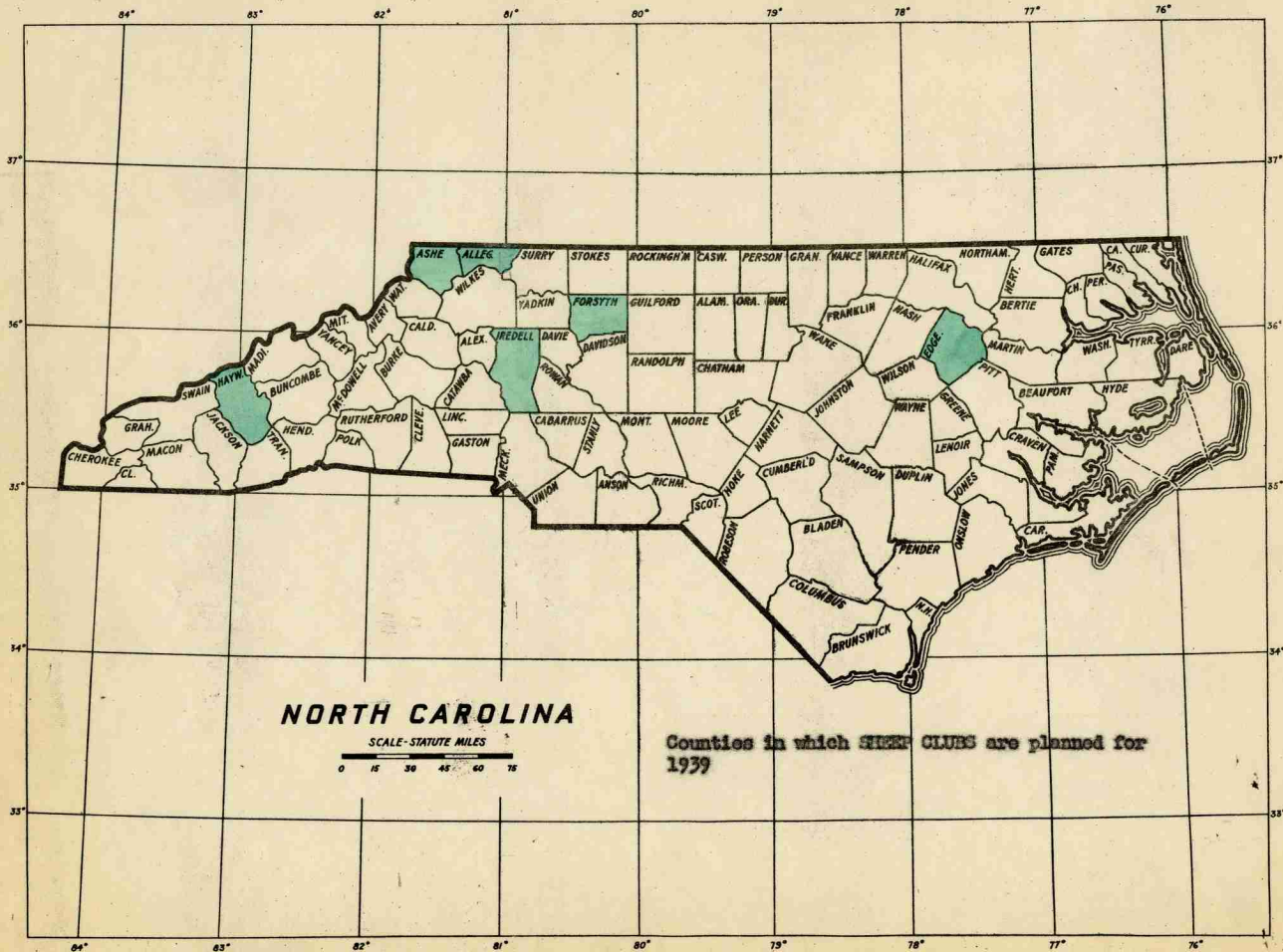
# NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES

0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties in which it is planned to hold a  
WOOL POOL in 1939





84° 83° 82° 81° 80° 79° 78° 77° 76°

37°

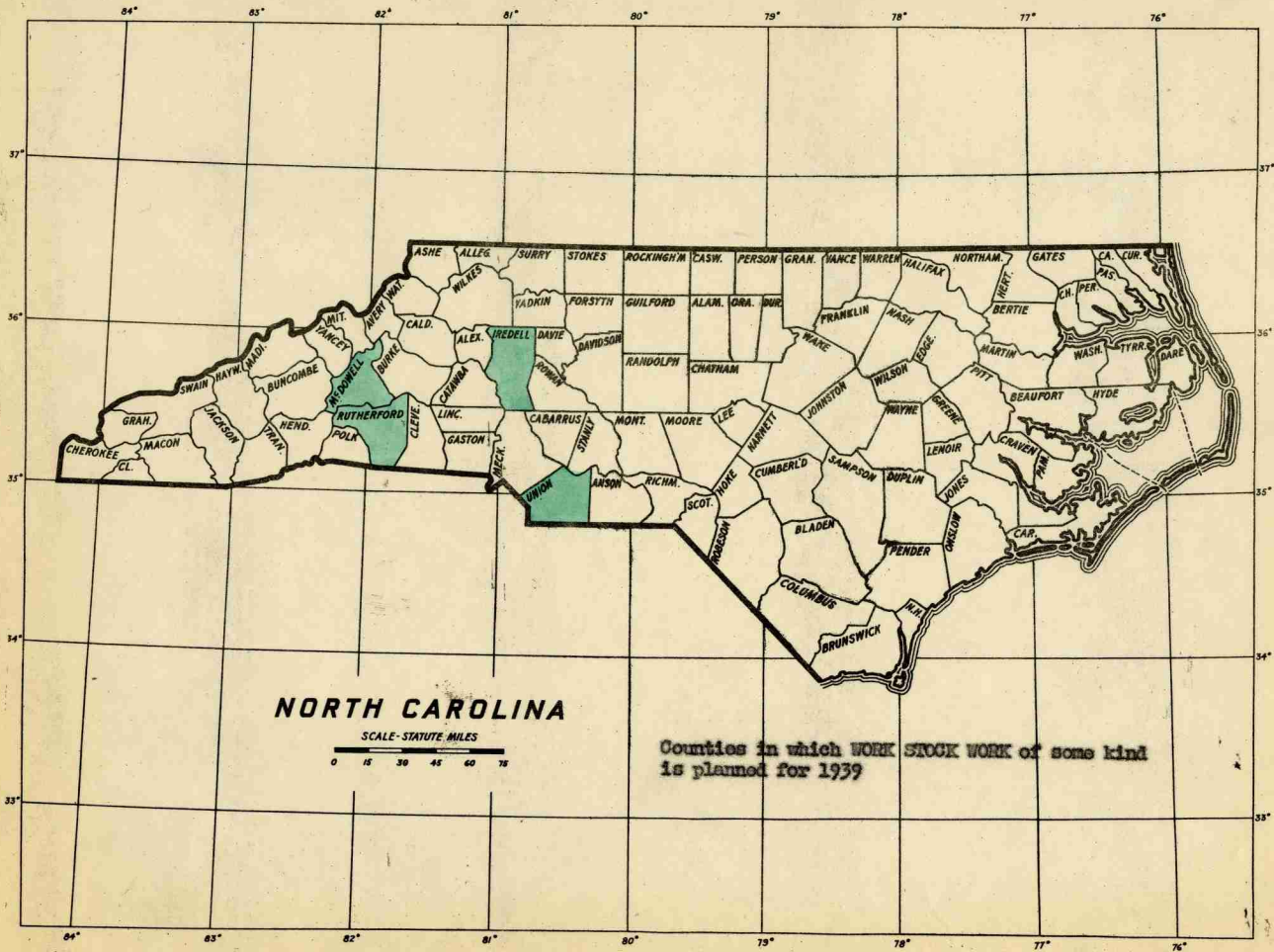
36°

35°

34°

33°

84° 83° 82° 81° 80° 79° 78° 77° 76°



Respectfully submitted,

*L. I. Case*

L. I. Case,  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry.

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

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State Director of Extension

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

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Regional Agent in Charge of Southern Section

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

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Chief, Division of Cooperative Extension,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.



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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

