

North Carolina
(State)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Animal Husbandry
(Name of project)

PLAN OF WORK

for

Calendar Year 1942

Major phases of project
or subdivisions of
project covered

Name of workers:

Percentage of time
devoted to entire
project by each worker

Beef Cattle
Sheep
Work Stock

L. I. Case
Sam L. Williams

100 per cent
100 per cent

Date submitted: Jan. 20, 1942.

Signed: L. I. Case
Project Leader

Date approved: _____, 1942.

Signed: _____
State Director of Extension

Date approved: _____, 1942.

Signed: _____
Director of Extension Work
U.S. Department of Agriculture

*If phases of project are divided between two or more workers, indicate assignment to each.

PLAN OF WORK
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION
NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
1942

L. I. Case
Extension Animal Husbandman

Sam L. Williams
Asst. Extension Animal Husbandman

PLAN OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORK

IN

NORTH CAROLINA

1942

I. The Situation: Beef cattle numbers over a three year period from January 1, 1938 to January 1, 1941 have increased 12000 head. At the end of 1941 there are still many new herds being established in the state. Considerably more interest is being shown in commercial feeding for market and at this time a large percentage of the feeder cattle are on full feed and will be finished within 90 to 100 days.

In Eastern North Carolina where the cash crop system of farming is changing toward a more diversified system farmers interested in beef cattle are being encouraged to go in on a conservative basis. Good pastures and feed crops are stressed as the first qualification for successful beef cattle production.

The establishment of small commercial herds through the use of native or grade females and good quality registered bulls has accounted for a large percentage of the increase in beef cattle numbers.

The sheep situation has made very little change as far as numbers are concerned. The estimated number on January 1, 1941 is the same as 1940, which was 60,000 head. However, considerably more interest is being

shown in sheep production and many new flocks would have been established during the year had it not been for the scarcity of good breeding stock and the resulting high prices. Plans were worked out for the purchase of two cars of western ewes, but they could not be located.

The latest United States Department of Agriculture estimates on horse and mule numbers indicates that we had on January 1, 1940 a total of 71,000 horses, of which 65,000 were two years old and over, and that there were about 3000 horse colts foaled in 1938, and 3000 foaled in 1939. In mules we had a total of 305,000 head, of which 303,000 were two years old and over. Only 1000 mule colts foaled in 1938, and about the same number in 1939. The death rate in mules is about 1/18 of the total, hence our annual loss of mules is 16,944, and we are producing a few more than 1000 per year to offset this loss. In horses we are losing 1/15 of the horses annually with production of only 3000 horse colts to offset the loss.

Along with the increase in numbers of most classes of livestock there has been a very noted improvement in quality. County agents are devoting more of their time to sound livestock programs, such as Baby Beef Club work, grading and cooperative marketing of lambs and wool, livestock shows, horse clinics and other educational work.

Farmers in the state are learning that good pastures are the basis of any sound livestock program. They are being encouraged to seed new pastures and improve those now established through the use of lime and phosphate.

Good registered sires of all kinds will be advocated during the coming year and indications are that many of these can be supplied from the herds and flocks within the state.

II. The Problem:

A. Breeding. An inadequate number of good breeding animals, especially sires.

B. Feeding. Too many poor permanent pastures. Better pasture mixtures needed and mineral elements often lacking. More general use of annual pastures the year around but especially in the winter in order to take advantage of our climatic advantages. Inadequate knowledge of properly balanced rations and proper feeding methods generally.

C. Management. Too much indifference when it comes to giving stock the care and attention that is demanded for success. This is especially true in the eastern part of the state where the main interest has been in cash crops. Indiscriminate breeding methods with young being dropped at any and all times of the year; females being bred too young; dehorning, castration and docking being neglected and many other items of good management are overlooked.

D. Parasites and Diseases. The loss due to parasites and diseases is great. Stomach worms and ticks in sheep are no doubt causing a greater loss than the much talked of sheep killing dog. Bots in horses and internal and external parasites of cattle together with diseases of all kinds in all classes of stock are causing a tremendous economic loss.

E. Marketing. While some progress has been made in better selling methods with lambs and wool there is much work to be done in improving marketing of all classes of stock. Auction markets are becoming very common throughout the state and they are largely replacing country dealers. These markets need supervision in way of weighing, disease control, etc. in order that the farmer be protected from unnecessary loss.

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. No doubt the same methods used this year will be employed again. We refer to consignment sales of registered stock, importation of breeding animals through bank financing and resale to farmers at actual cost.

B. Feeding. Improve pastures through demonstrations showing advantages of good pasture mixtures, fertilization, and good management. The latter to include deferred grazing, avoidance of over grazing at all seasons, and regular mowing to control weeds.

Supplementing permanent pastures with annual grazing crops in summer.

Greater use of annual grazing crops in winter.

Supply adequate winter feeds and see that stock are supplied the proper amounts and mixtures for proper growth, maintenance or fattening as the case may be.

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. Cooperative Horse and Mule Clinics have been organized in 60 counties this year and will be held during December, January and February.

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. Placing of breeding stock through public sales and private treaty. Cooperate with state associations of breeders with public sales. Cooperate with bankers as in past three years in bringing in breeding animals from other sections for resale to farmers at actual cost. Adults and 4-H Club members.

4. Judging instructions 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. Also use radio talks.

B. Feeding.

1. Pasture demonstrations using proper mixtures and adequate rate of seedings. Also fertilization demonstrations especially with superphosphate and lime.*

2. Crop rotation demonstrations, paying especial attention to supplying sufficient feed for livestock to be wintered.*

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. Hold shows and field meetings on demonstration farms.

6. Trench silo construction in cooperation with Agricultural Engineering and Dairy Departments.

7. Furnish literature.

8. Prepare articles, radio talks, 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 pre-arranged breeding season; the protection of young females from too early exposure, etc.

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

2. Method demonstrations in dehorning, castration, docking, etc.
3. Hold field meetings on farms where demonstration herds and flocks are carried.

4. Furnish literature such as bulletins, circulars, etc.

5. 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.

2. Method demonstrations in vaccination and or treatment for prevention of or cure for parasitic infestation.*

3. Community or county wide cooperative treatment for parasites that require the services of a trained veterinarian.* This applies especially to horse clinics.

4. Prepare articles, radio talks, circulars, etc.

5. 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.

* In cooperation with office of state and local veterinarians.

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.

V. Coordination and Cooperation:

Animal Husbandry work will be coordinated with extension work in Agronomy, Agricultural Engineering, Farm Management, Forestry, 4-H Club Work, Marketing, Entomology and Agricultural Economics. It will also be carried on in cooperation with, the State Veterinarian's Office, the State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Representatives of the Railroads, the Southeastern Chain Store Council, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Agricultural Education Department Field Representatives of Meat Packers, National, State and County Breed and Livestock Associations, The National Livestock and Meat Board, The Plant Food Institute and existing commercial marketing organizations operating in the state.

County Plans of Work

In order that each county should have a definite plan of work for the year a brief outline of Animal Husbandry Projects was prepared, Exhibit A. See page 9. This outline was used as a guide by the county agent in preparing county plan of work for 1942. These plans were then agreed upon by the Agent and Animal Husbandry Specialists. Exhibit B. See page 12. After these county plans of work were completed they were tabulated and the summary of work planned by districts appears as follows:

Western District - Exhibit C - Page 13
Northwestern District - Exhibit D - Page 14
Southwestern District - Exhibit E - Page 15
Northeastern District - Exhibit F - Page 16
Southeastern District - Exhibit G - Page 17

OUTLINE OF BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP AND WORK STOCK - 1942

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. (Suitable for result demonstration).
Not suitable for result demonstration.

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

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 Western North Carolina Fair and at the State Fair. (Suitable for result demonstration).

A-3 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. (Not suitable for result demonstration).

B. 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. (Suitable for result demonstration).

B-3 Fattening Project. 4-H Club

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. Records should be kept. (Result demonstration).

SHEEP PROJECTS

C. Flock Management:

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, on special forms prepared for that purpose. *(Suitable for result demonstration),*

C-2 Sheep Club (Market Lambs) 4-H Club *Result Demonstration*

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.

(Result Demonstration)

C-3 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.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

C-4
E-3 Grading and Marketing Lambs. (Plans should show number of farmers to be worked with)

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. See C₁.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

C-5 Marketing
E-7 Wool Pool (Plans should show number of farmers to be worked with)

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.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

teach producers more about wool grades and

WORK STOCK PROJECTS

D. Work Stock Management

This consists of the selection of one or more farms where draft horses or mules are being raised and working closely with the owner or manager. Careful guidance in breeding, feeding and management should be given. In other words, this is what might be called a Demonstration Stud Project. These farms should be used for special meetings when there is something definite to show in the way of approved practices. They should also be visited on farm tours where possible.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

D-1 Stallion Placement.

Estimate conservatively the number of stallions that should be placed in the county during the year and make definite plans to that end.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

D-2 Jack Placement.

Estimate conservatively the number of jacks that should be placed in the county during the year and make definite plans to that end.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

D-3 Mare Placement.

Estimate conservatively the number of mares that should be placed in the county during the year and make definite plans to that end.

(Not suitable for result demonstration)

D-7 Horse Clinic.

This work is to be done on a community basis in cooperation with local veterinarians. The veterinarian for a small fee examines the animals, does dental work and administers bot or worm treatment where either or both are deemed necessary. Advice is also given the owner for any other ailments or conditions that may be found. The county agent or extension animal husbandman gives advice on breeding, feeding and management. This project has proven very popular in other states and it is desired that it be carried out in a few counties in North Carolina where a good cooperating veterinarian is available. This work should be done in December, January or February.

(Result demonstration)

Note: For other projects which agents wish to include in their plans of work see Monthly Report form for key symbols.

LINE OF WORK Beef Cattle, Sheep and Work Stock **NORTH CAROLINA EXTENSION SERVICE** Ashe COUNTY
 PLAN OF WORK, 1942

KEY	TYPE OF WORK PLANNED	TOTAL WORK PLANNED	RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORK PLANNED													
				NO.	NO.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	PR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
A	Herd Management	AD.	12	2	S											C	
		4-H															
A-2	4-H Feeder Calf	AD.															
		4-H	10	10							S						C
A-3	Beef Bull Placement	AD.	10		S											C	
		4-H															
B-3	4-H Fattening Project	AD.															
		4-H	18	18	S												C
C	Flock Management	AD.	2	2	S												C
		4-H	3	3			S					C					
E-3	Grading and Marketing Lambs	AD.	200							S					C		
		4-H															
E-7	Wool Pool	AD.	200							S	C						
		4-H	10								S		C				
E-3	Ram Placement	AD.															
		4-H															

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

EXTENSION PROCEDURE		TOTAL NO.	DISTRIBUTION											
			DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
DAYS AGENT(S) TO DEVOTE TO WORK	AD.	30	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	
	4-H	28	1	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	3	
DAYS SPECIALIST TO DEVOTE TO WORK	AD.	4		1		1	1					1		
	4-H	4			1			1					1	1
DAYS LOCAL LEADERS TO ASSIST	AD.													
	4-H													
FARM AND HOME VISITS	AD.	120	10	8	12	12	8	6	12	14	10	10	10	8
	4-H	210	10	11	13	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	28	25
NEWS ARTICLES	NO.	12												
CIRCULAR LETTERS	NO.	12	1		2		2		1		3		3	
MEETINGS PLANNED	METHOD DEMONSTRATION	NO.	6		3	3								
	RESULT DEMONSTRATION	NO.												
	OTHER	NO.	2		1	1								
RESULT DEMONSTRATION RECORDS TO SECURE	NO.	35											35	
TOURS	NO.													

INSTRUCTIONS

Under column headed "KEY", use the key numbers from the Outline of Project Plans. Example: In Engineering, A 1 3 represents terracing with homemade and light terracing equipment.

Under the column headed "TOTAL WORK PLANNED", enter the goals planned for the year. These goals represent the number of farms for adult work and number of members for 4-H club work to be reached during the year. Number of meetings, tours, and other educational procedures are not to be entered in the upper part of this form. Example: In Agronomy, Crop Rotations, 100 under this column indicates that an educational procedure will be set up below which will result in 100 farms carrying out approved crop rotation systems.

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: 100 farms will be helped with Crop Rotations but 5 listed under "Result Demonstrations" indicates that only 5 of the 100 will be conducted as result demonstrations with records, meetings, etc.

The "Total Work Planned" column must be distributed by months and result demonstrations shown separate from the other goals. Show result demonstrations by "S" meaning to "start" and "C" meaning to "complete" under appropriate months with the number of such demonstrations written to the right of the letter. Distribute the remainder of the goal contained in the figure under "Total Work Planned" by numbers only (Do not use "S" and "C"). Example: 100 farms are listed under "Total Work Planned" for work with Crop Rotations, 5 of which are listed under the "Result Demonstrations" column. This distribution by months might be shown by 30 under January; 50S5 under February; 35 under March; and 05 under November. The above would mean that the 5 result demonstrations are to be started in February and completed in November; that 30 other farmers in January, 30 in February and 35 in March will be assisted through meeting, visits or other educational methods to adopt a proper system of crop rotation.

All result demonstrations continued from the previous year and to be carried through the next year must be listed under "Type of Work Planned" and the word "continuous" written under the months column. A record must be submitted sometime during the year on such demonstrations

EXTENSION PROCEDURE

Totals for the year must be entered under the column headed "TOTAL NUMBER", and distributed by months for all activities. Use figures only. No keys or letters should be used.

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

This form must be completely filled in (upper and lower parts) and brought to the planning conferences for all projects to be conducted during the next year.

(Revised September, 1941)

Exhibit - C

*Get this up
higher on page 46
and surrounding
it follow*

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
1942 PLAN OF WORK

Western District
J.C.Lynn, District Agent

	Herd Management	Feeder Calf	Bull Placement	Feeding for Market	4-H Baby Beef	Flock Management	4-H Sheep Club	Pan Placement	Marketing Lambs	Wool Pool	Workstock Management	Stallion Placement	Jack Placement	Bare Placement	Horse Clinics	Days Agent will work	Records to Secure
<u>Allegheny</u>			5	10		10	10	150	250							59	20
<u>Ashe</u>	2	10	10	18	1	3	10	200	200							60	45
<u>Avery</u>		10	18	10	2		4		60							26	20
<u>Buncombe</u>				18			2									30	23
<u>Burke</u>	2																8
<u>Clay</u>	1			3												18	8
<u>Cherokee</u>	4		4	2	12											39	17
<u>Graham</u>			4	1												36	4
<u>Haywood</u>	200	5	10	20	10		2									54	25
<u>Henderson</u>			3	3	8						6					4	14
<u>Jackson</u>	1	15	6	6	1											4	25
<u>Macon</u>			2	4												4	8
<u>Madison</u>	6		20	12	2											24	14
<u>McDowell</u>			1	1													12
<u>Mitchell</u>	40		10	5			5	20	20							44	5
<u>Swain</u>		5	3				5		15								
<u>Transylvania</u>	6		2	3	3						25					3	6
<u>Watson</u>	80	20	12	25	29	4	15	325	425							80	59
<u>Yancey</u>	12	4	4				3		25							22	6
<u>Total</u>	354	69	114	8	148	53	17	56	695	1005	31					346	300

Exhibit - D

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Northwestern District
O.F. McCrary, District Agent

1942 PLAN OF WORK

	Herd Management	Feeder Calf	Beef Bull Placement	Fattening for Market	4-H Baby Beef	Flock Management	4-H Sheep Club	Ram Placement	Marketing Lambs	Wool Pool	Workstock Management	Stallion Placement	Jack Placement	Hare Placement	Horse Clinic	Days Agent will Work	Records to Secure
Alamance	2		3		4	3		4	8	10					1	39	9
Caswell	1		1		2	1										6	2
Chatham	2		3					2	8	12						21	2
Davidson	5		3		1			2							1	12	4
Durham	12		5	2	8											18	12
Forsyth	6		3			6	3						1	6		13	6
Franklin	4		5		11									20	1	25	12
Granville	20		7					2					1		6	18	6
Guilford	30			7	11	5									1	115	15
Orange	10	8	4	3		1							1			29	9
Person			5		5											23	5
Randolph	5	2	5	5												8	4
Rockingham	1		2	2		1					4				4	12	4
Stokes	2		2												1	6	1
Surry	8		4								2				6	12	8
Vance			3					1	3							27	
Wake	3	2	2												5	10	7
Warren			5		10		1									27	11
Wilkes	1			2	6										1	22	8
Yadkin				2	3										16	36	20
Total	118	12	65	29	61	17	1	14	19	22	6	3	25	43	477	143	

Exhibit - E

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
1942 PLAN OF WORK

Southwestern District
L.B. Altman, District Agent

	Herd Management	Feeder Calf	Beef Bull Placement	Patterning for Market	4-H Baby Beef	Flock Management	4-H Sheep Club	Horn Placement	Marketing Lambs	Wool Pool	Workstock Management	Stallion Placement	Jack Placement	Mare Placement	Horse Clinic	Days Agent will Work	Records to Secure
Alexander	1		1	2											5	15	7
Anson	5		2		4	5			6	5	2				6	16	14
Cabarrus	3					1					5				3	10	4
Caldwell	2				3											21	3
Catawba	1				15										1	17	16
Cleveland	2			2	4						1					12	
Davis	4														1	14	1
Gaston	10	3	5			5										8	2
Iredell	6				6		4								3	30	12
Lee	2		2			1		1			2					5	1
Lincoln	24				5											60	5
Mecklenburg	8		4	2		2					2				5	14	10
Montgomery	2		1	2							2						
Moore	2		4	1	2	5			1	1					8		
Folk	2		4	1											4	20	2
Richmond	8			2											8	7	10
Rowan	7			2	2	1					5					11	5
Rutherford	2					1									4	3	4
Stanly	5		4	2		2									6	10	12
Union	10				10	4		6	1					10	6	23	19
Total	106	3	27	16	51	27	4	7	8	6	19			10	60	296	127

Exhibit - F

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
1942 PLAN OF WORK

Northeastern District
B. Troy Ferguson, Dist. Agent

	Hard Management	Feeder Calf	Beef Bull Placement	Buttening for Market	4-H Baby Beef	Flock Management	4-H Sheep Club	Pen Placement	Marketing Lambs	Pool Pool	Hortstock Management	Stallion Placement	Jack Placement	Pure Placement	Horse Clinic	Days Agent will Work	Records to Secure
Beaufort	5	4	3	7		7		3	1							15	9
Bertie	2		1	2	3	1		1	1							24	7
Camden			2	1		2		3	1	1					1	23	4
Chowan	2	2	4	1	3	1		2							2	20	7
Currituck			5			2										27	1
Dare	1					1									1	5	2
Darecombe			2		12			5	1					5	5	40	17
Gates			2		4			1							4	13	11
Greene	6		2	1	3						2					30	16
Halifax	15		5	5	1	10		6	1	1						22	5
Hertford	2		3	2		1		1							5	12	7
Hyde	10		2			20		3	2						4	32	2
Martin			3	10					2							30	2
Nash	2		5	1	10	1	4		2	1					5	40	21
Northampton	9		4	2	1	4		3	1							42	3
Pasquotank			4		5	3			2	1					3	32	14
Perquimans	2		3			2										12	
Pitt	12		2	2	5	2			2	2						35	9
Tyrrell	5		2			2		3	1						2	14	5
Washington	4		5			4		5	2	1					2	50	2
Wilson	5		6	2	5	2		1	1						6	50	6
Total	82	6	74	36	52	75	4	38	21	5	4			5	42	579	152

Exhibit - G

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
1942 PLAN OF WORK

Southeastern District
G.M. Erickhouse, Dist. Agent

	Herd Management	Feeder Calf	Deaf Bull Placement	Feeding for Market	4-H Baby Deaf	Flock Management	4-H Sheep Club	Han Placement	Marketing Lambs	Wool Pool	Workstock Management	Stallion Placement	Jack Placement	Mare Placement	Horse Clinic	Days Agent will Work	Records to Secure
Bladen	2		1		2	2									1	20	3
Brunswick	6		6													6	1
Carteret			4			1				1					1	4	2
Columbus	5		5	5		4					4					25	4
Craven			2		4	2		2	1						4	25	7
Cumberland	1				3	2	4			1						20	9
Duolin	5		4												1	8	2
Harnett	15		5	6	10	2		2	1					8	8	40	22
Hoke	3		1	1	4			1			1			10	5	20	4
Johnston	9		2	6	19	8					6			50	10	50	29
Jones	2		3	10	3	1	2								5	15	11
Lenoir	8		3	1	17	12		3	1	1		1		10		70	17
New Hanover															4	8	4
Onslow	12	3	1	6		4					18				6	10	11
Pamlico	5		1			3		1							4	10	4
Pender	4		2			1			1						6	15	10
Robeson	7		4	2	12											35	14
Sampson	3		1		2	1									9	9	12
Scotland	5															5	
Wayne			12	2	10	6		5								25	11
Total	92	3	57	39	86	49	6	14	4	3	29	1		78	64	420	172

GOALS AND SUMMARY

A summary of work planned for 1942³ as compared with 1941². Annual reports for 1941 are not yet in, therefore, it is impossible to record

accomplishments for 1941. *In the past goals have in the main been attained. We are now at a standstill with all the extra work which extension workers are being asked to do, it is difficult to say whether planned can be reached or not.*

	1941	1942	1941 ^B
Herd Management Demonstrations	322	753	
Beef Bulls to be placed	329	337	344
Cattle Fattening Demonstrations	92	124	175
Feeder Calf Projects	95	93	168
Four-H Fattening Projects	294	399	388
Flock Management Demonstrations (Sheep)	139	220	
Rams to be placed	123	129	- 134
Farmers to Grade and Sell Lambs	473	757	- 686
Farmers to Sell Wool Cooperatively	662	1041	- 1127
Sheep Club Projects	17	32	69
Work Stock Management	115	89	
Stallion Placements	5	1	1
Jack Placements	13	3	- 4
Mare Placements	96	121	
Horse Clinics	54	243	- 481

LITERATURE AND ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

1. Feeding and Management of The Beef Herd. Circular
2. Creep Feeding Beef Calves. Circular
3. Care of The Herd Bull. Circular
4. Feeding and Fitting Beef Cattle For Show and Sale. Circular
5. Feeding Cattle for Market. Circular
6. Baby Beef Production for 4-H Club Members in North Carolina. Circular
7. Stomach Worm Treatment For Cattle. Circular
8. Baby Beef Record Book For 4-H Club Members.
9. Market Lamb Production in Eastern North Carolina. Circular
10. Stomach Worm Treatment For Sheep. Circular

To Be Prepared During Year 1943:

1. Market Lamb Production In North Carolina. Bulletin
2. Beef Cattle Production In North Carolina. Bulletin

METHODS OF MEASURING RESULTS

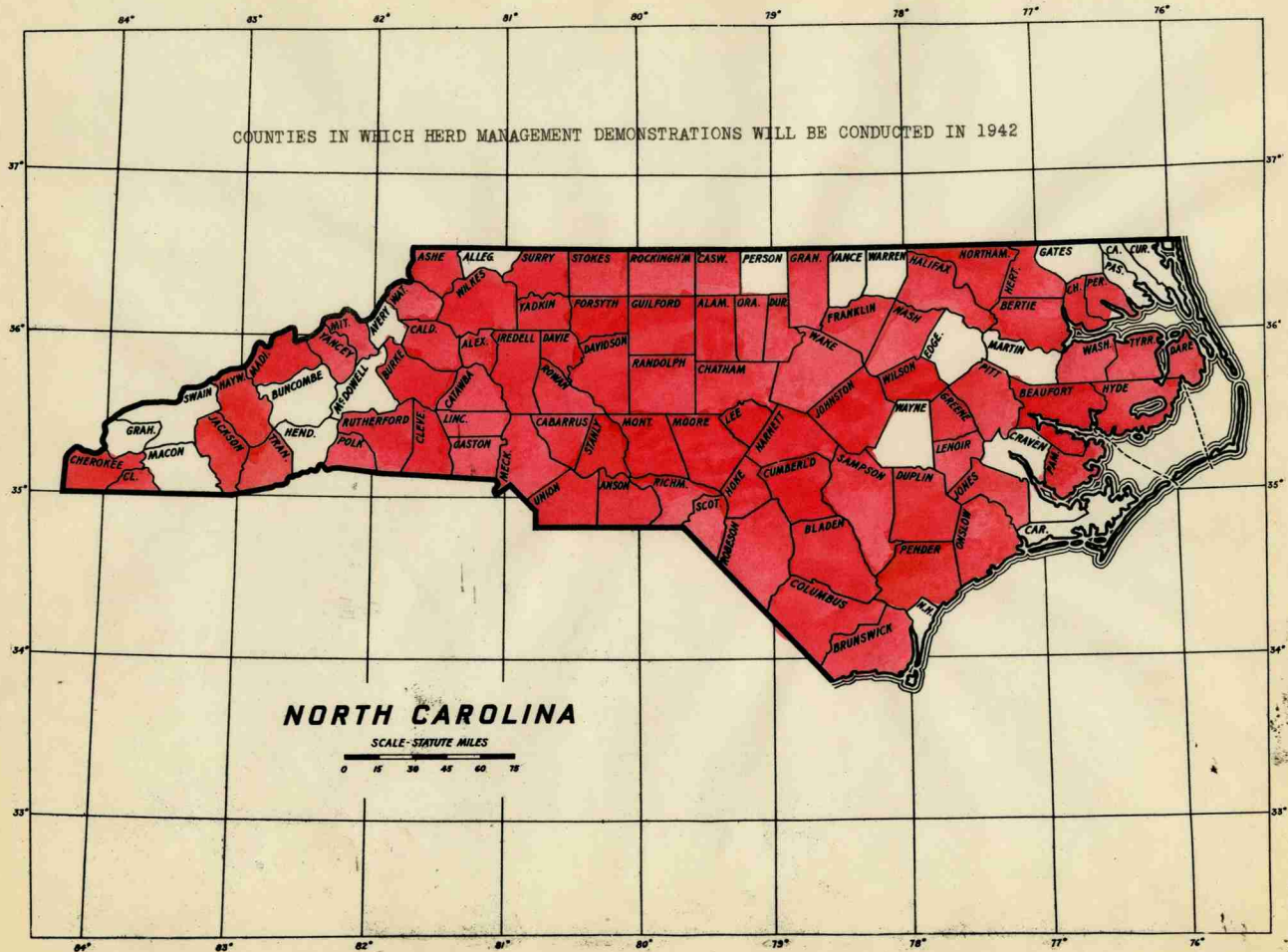
1. Number of Herd Management Demonstrations.
2. Number of Flock Management Demonstrations.
3. Number of Registered Beef Bulls Placed.
4. Number of Registered Rams Placed.
5. Number of Registered Stallions Placed.
6. Number of Registered Jacks Placed.
7. Number of Purebred or High Grade Cows or Heifers Placed.
8. Number of Purebred or High Grade Ewes Placed.
9. Number of Purebred or High Grade Mares Placed.
10. Number of Pasture Demonstrations.
11. Number of 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.

CALENDAR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORK - 1942

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BEEF CATTLE:												
<i>omit</i> A. Herd Management	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
A-2. Feeder Calf							////	////	////	////	////	////
A-3. Bull Placem ^t .	/	/	/	////	////	////	/	/	/	/	/	/
B. Fattening For M ^t .	////	////	////	////	////	////				////	////	////
B-3. Fattening 4-H	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////
SHEEP:												
<i>omit</i> C. Flock Management	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
C-2. 4-H Sheep Club	/	/	/	/	/	////	////	////	////	////	////	////
C-3. Ram Placement							////	////	////	////		
E-3. Grading and Marketing Lambs						////	////	////	////	////	////	////
E-7. Wool Pool						////	////	////	////			
WORK STOCK:												
<i>omit</i> D. Work Stock Mgn ^t .	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
D-1. Stallion Placem ^t			/	/	/	/	/					
D-2. Jack Placement			/	/	/	/	/					
<i>omit</i> D-3. Mare Placement	/	/	/	/	/	/						
D-7. Horse Clinic	////	////	////	////								

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

COUNTIES IN WHICH HERD MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN 1942

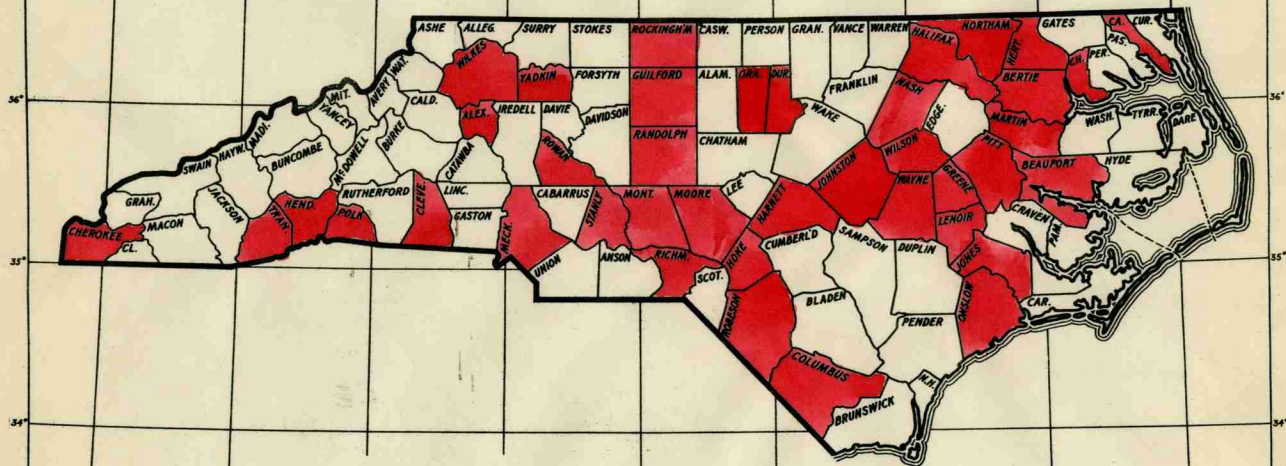


NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



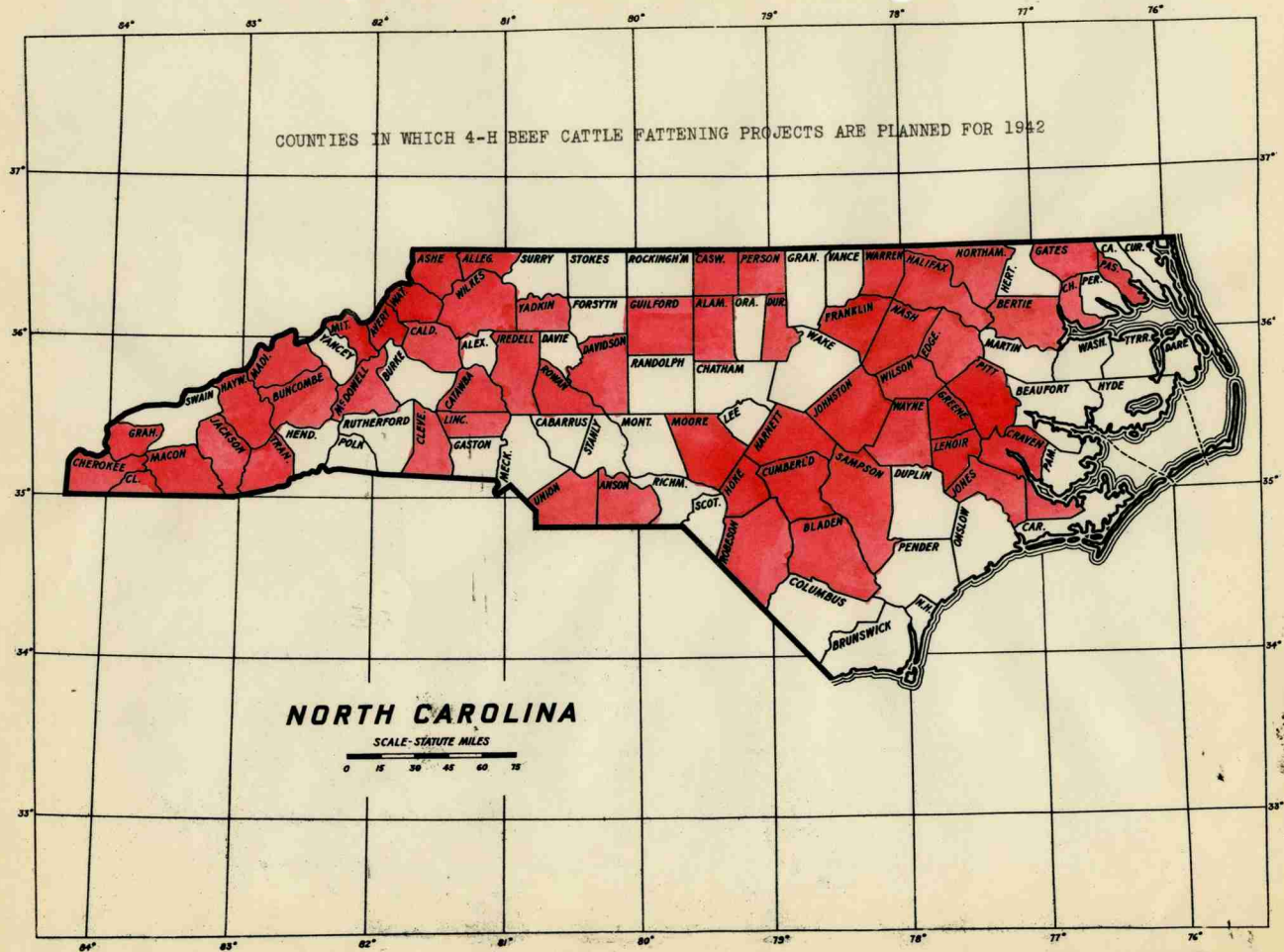
COUNTIES IN WHICH CATTLE FATTENING FOR MARKET ADULT PROJECTS ARE PLANNED FOR 1942



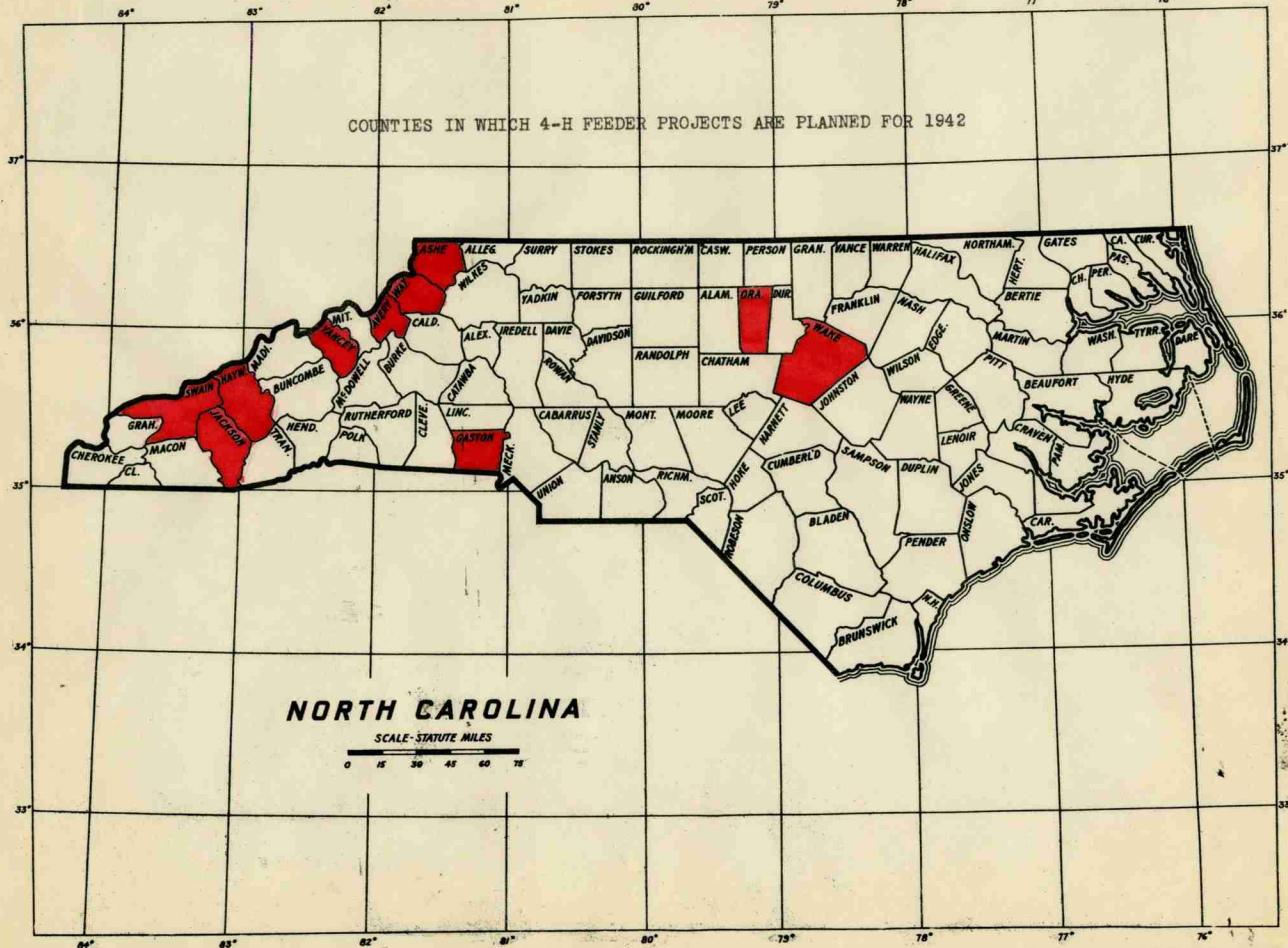
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-STATUTE MILES

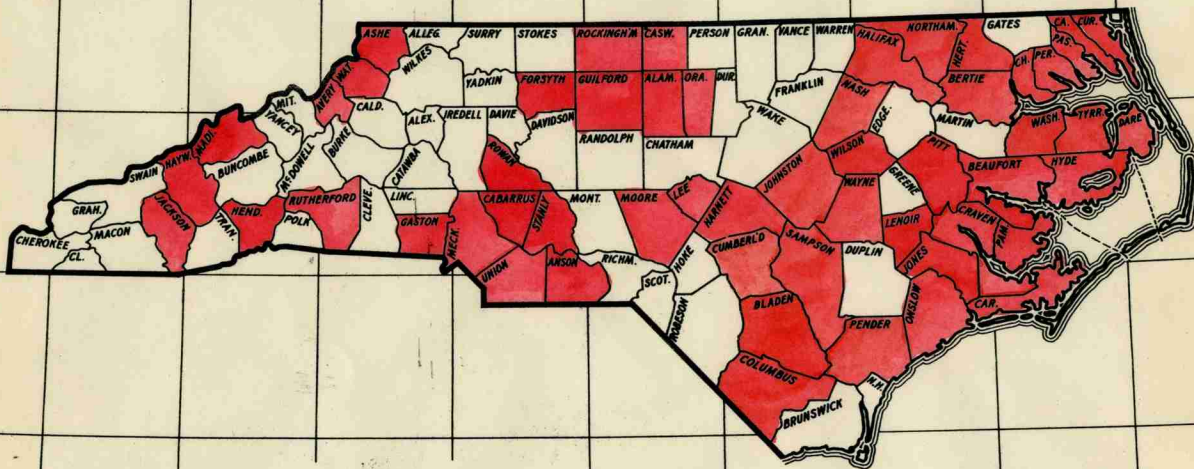
0 15 30 45 60 75



COUNTIES IN WHICH 4-H FEEDER PROJECTS ARE PLANNED FOR 1942



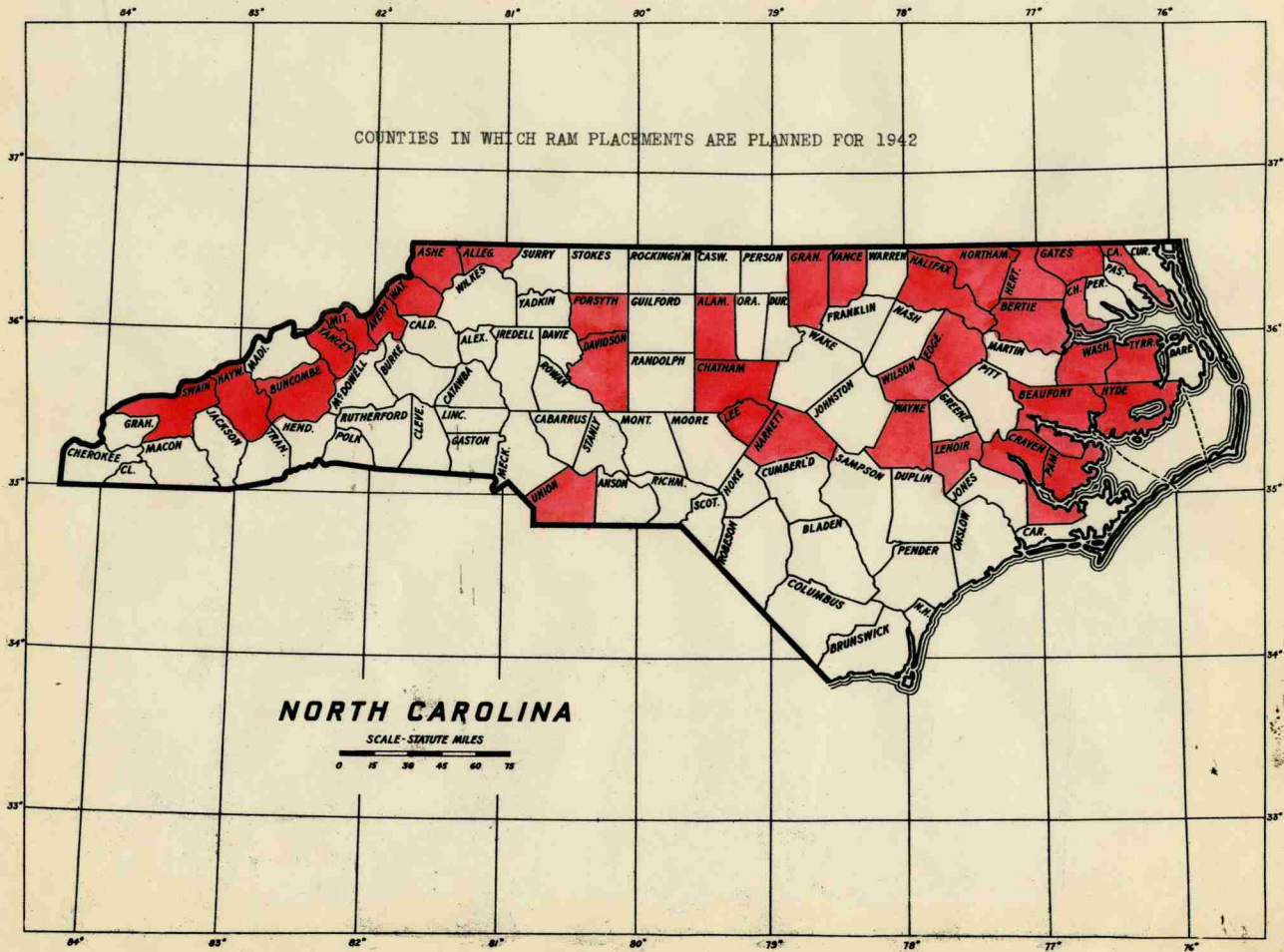
COUNTIES IN WHICH FLOCK MANAGEMENT PROJECTS ARE PLANNED FOR 1942



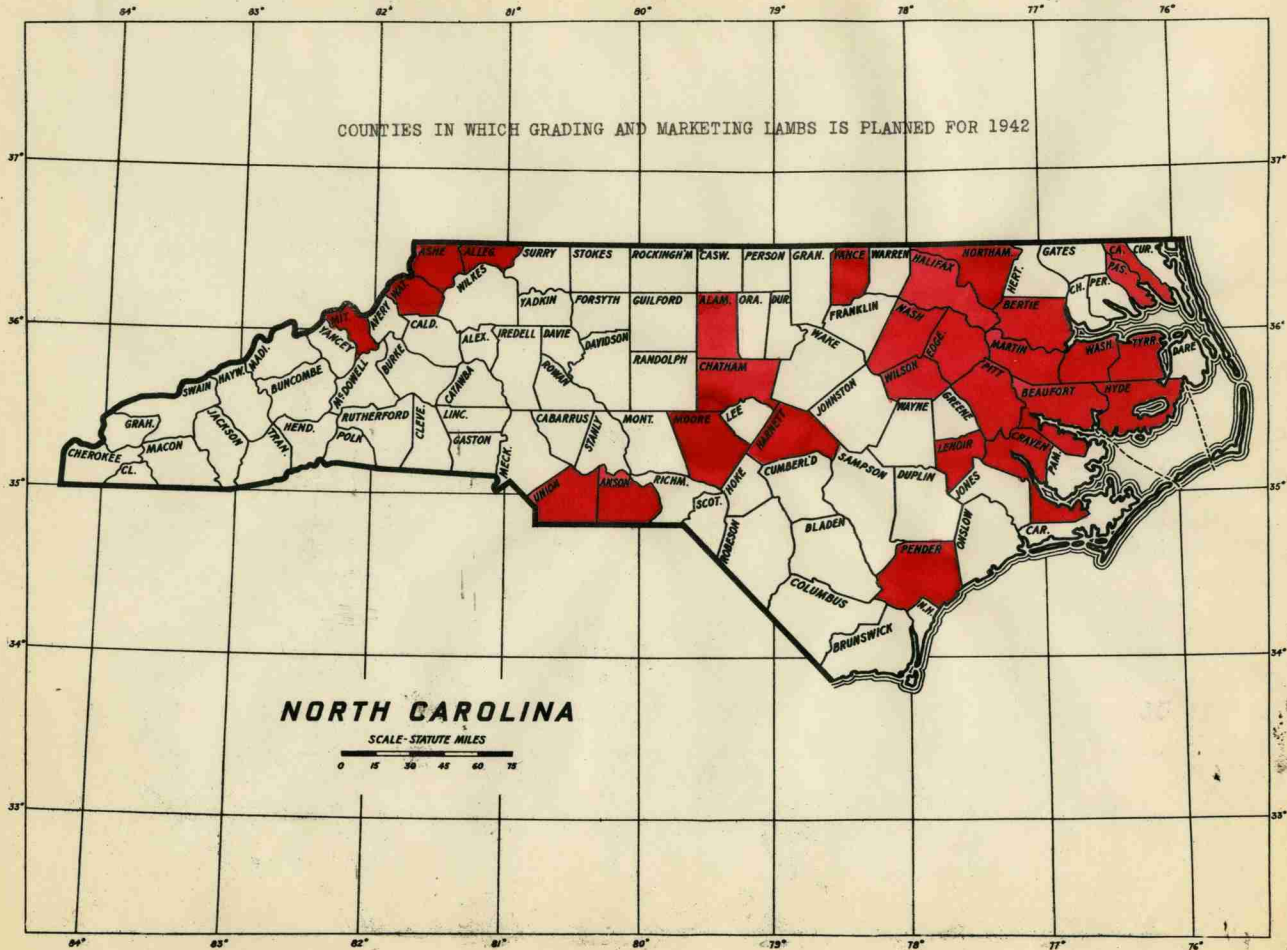
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-STATUTE MILES





COUNTIES IN WHICH GRADING AND MARKETING LAMBS IS PLANNED FOR 1942

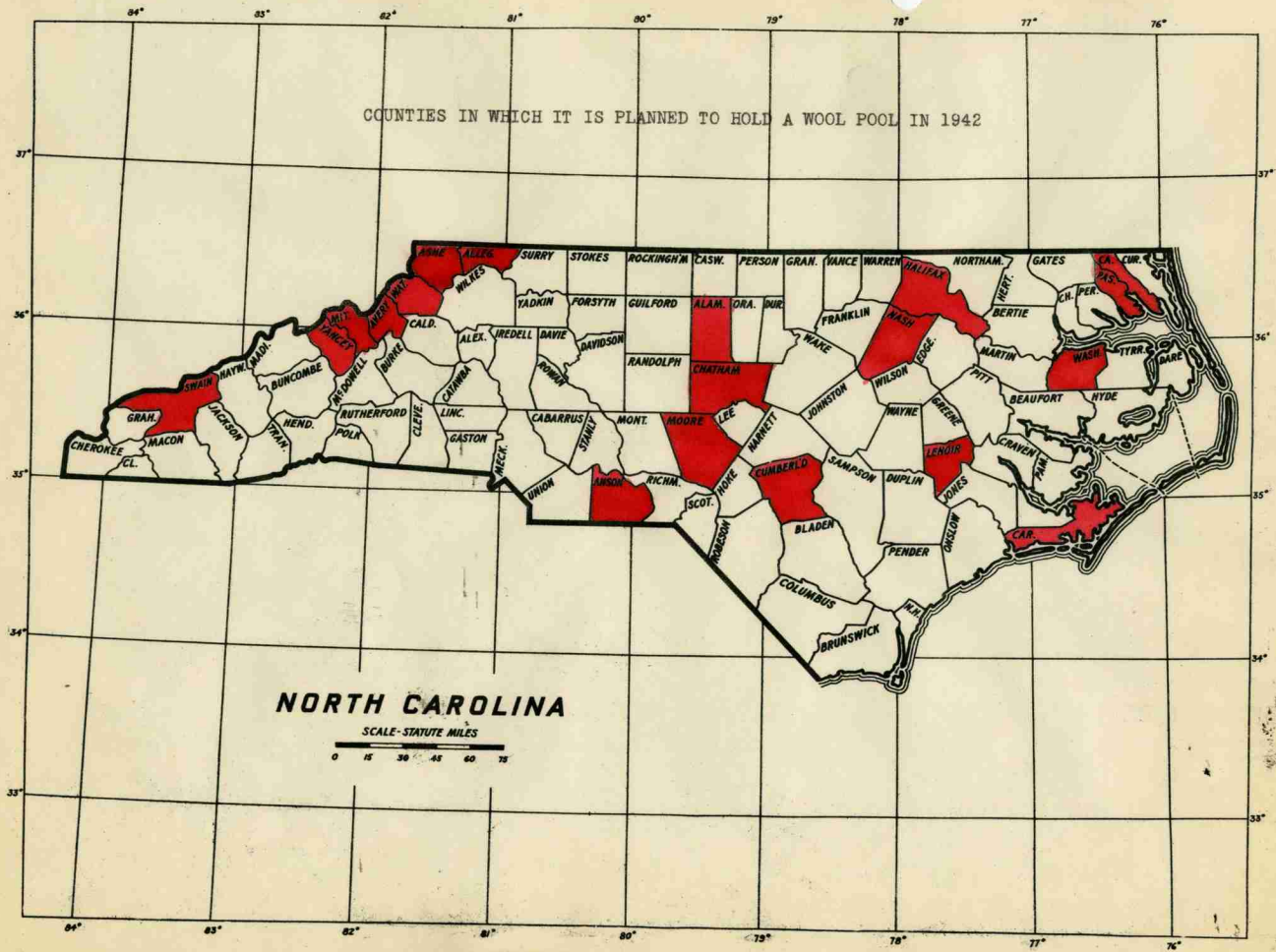


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COUNTIES IN WHICH IT IS PLANNED TO HOLD A WOOL POOL IN 1942

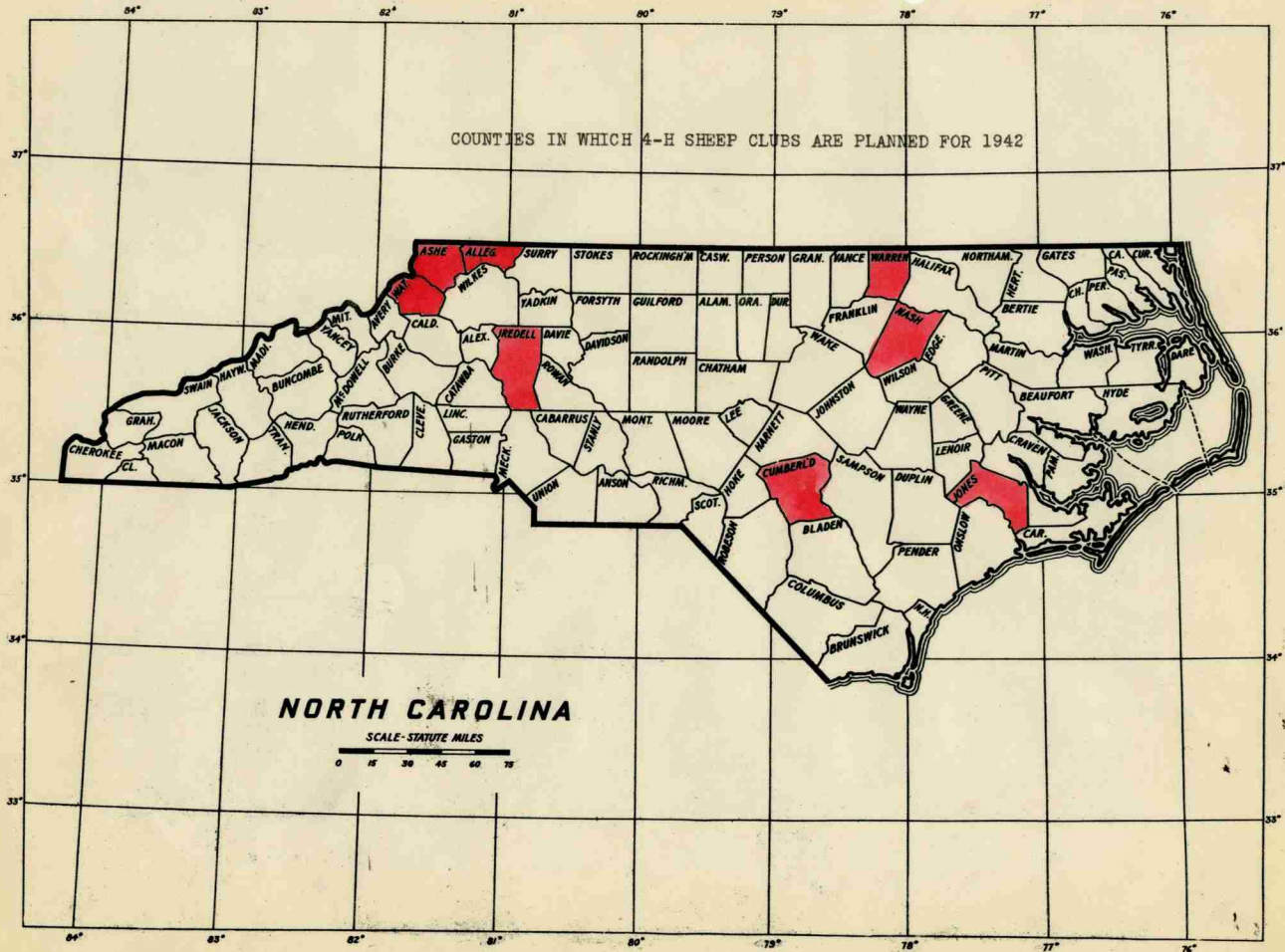


NORTH CAROLINA

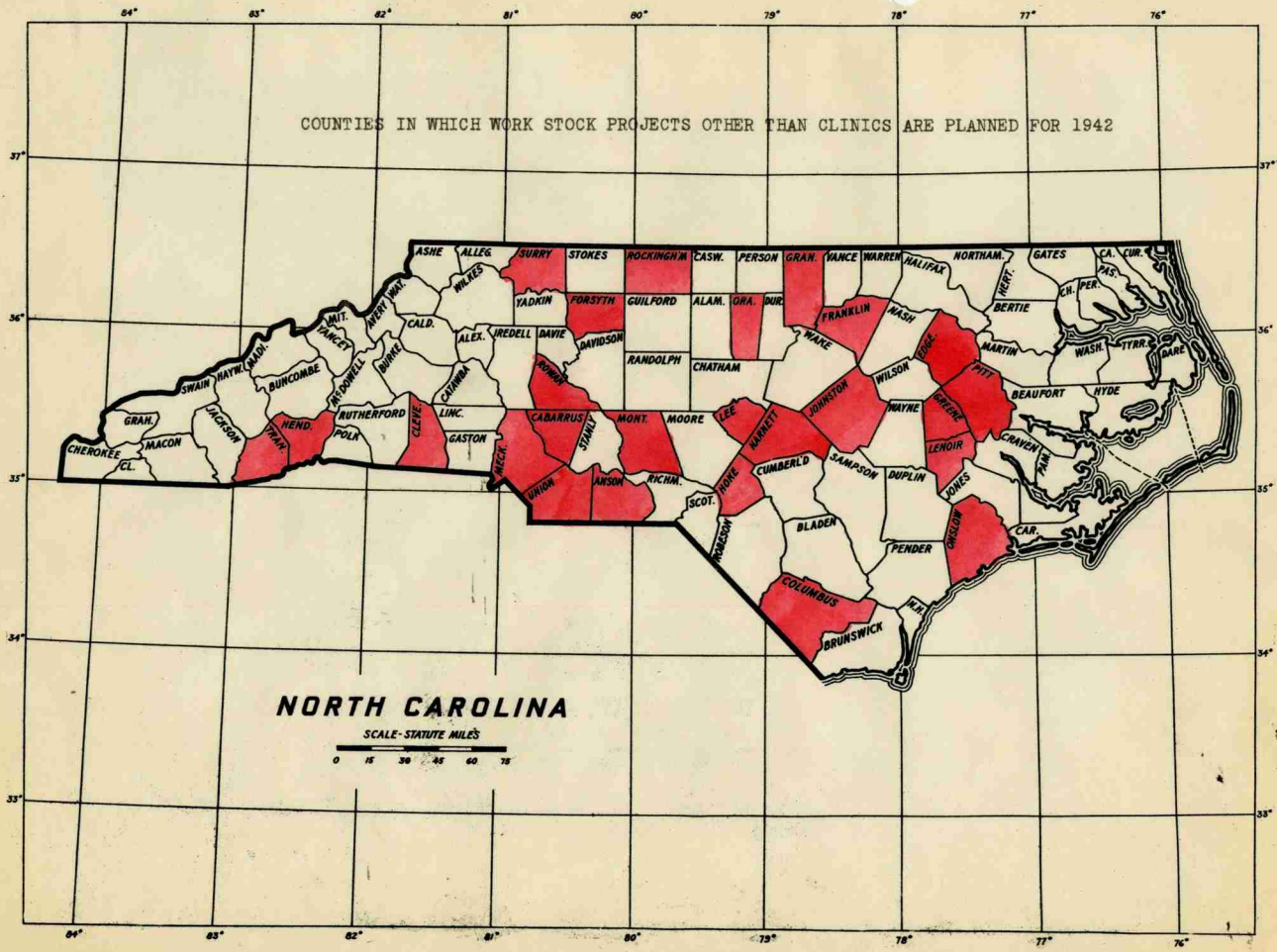
SCALE - STATUTE MILES



COUNTIES IN WHICH 4-H SHEEP CLUBS ARE PLANNED FOR 1942



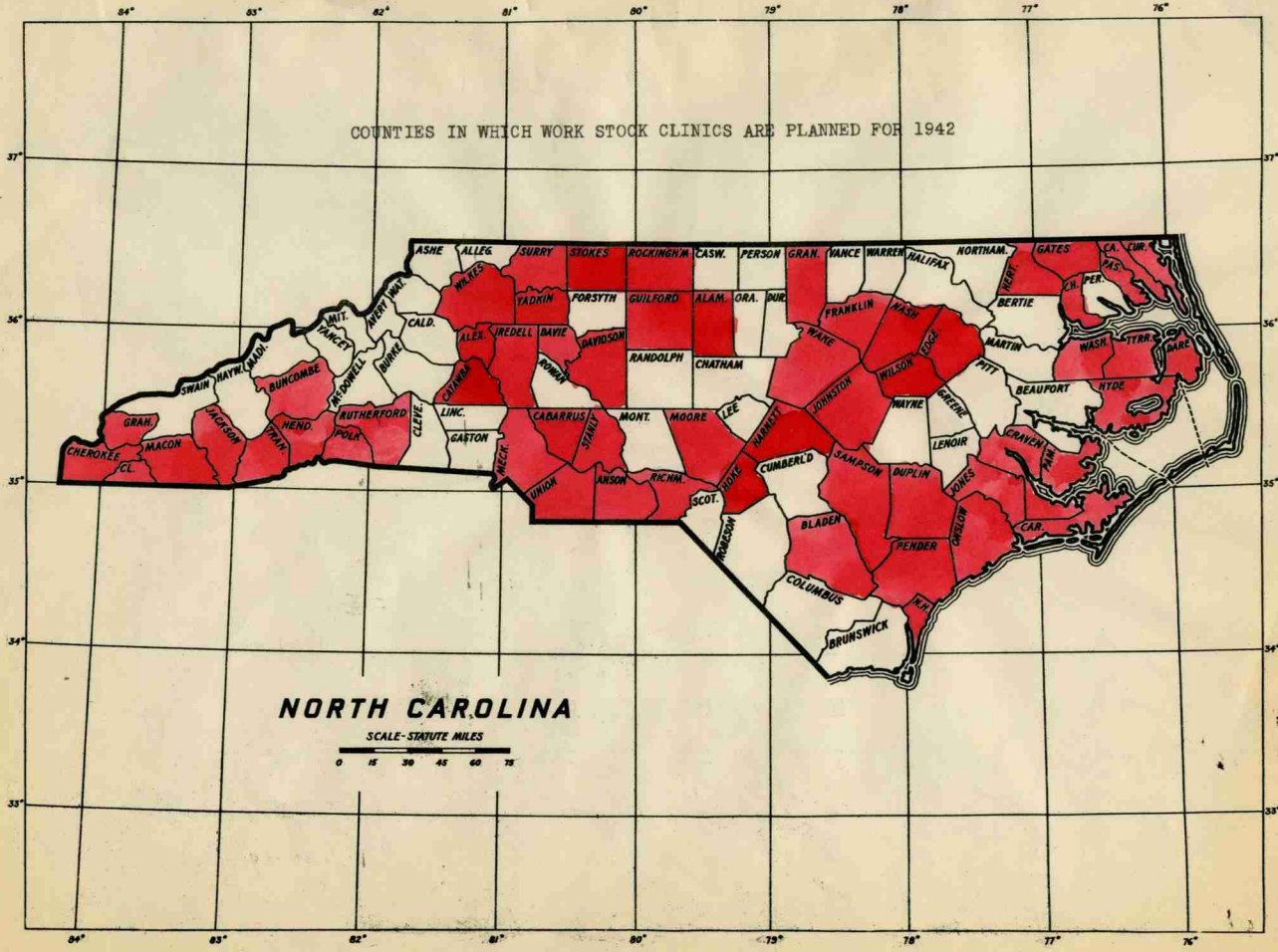
COUNTIES IN WHICH WORK STOCK PROJECTS OTHER THAN CLINICS ARE PLANNED FOR 1942



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SCALE- STATUTE MILES
0 15 30 45 60 75

COUNTIES IN WHICH WORK STOCK CLINICS ARE PLANNED FOR 1942



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