

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION  
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1929

W. V. Hays, Field Agent,

Rachael Rex, Secretary,

W. W. Shay, In Charge

There has been no change in the Office of Swine Extension during the last year, either in methods or personnel, the latter consisting of the three designated above. The primary duty of the field agent is to assist the county agents in starting and supervising feeding demonstrations with a view to obtaining as many accurate records of performance as possible, and to give information and well-founded advice relative to various methods of feeding, sanitation, the eradication of parasites, housing, breeding, marketing, etc. While in the office he assists in the record and research work with the double purpose of rendering assistance, and of increasing his knowledge of the things which influence the profit from pork production on a commercial scale either favorably or adversely.

The work of the secretary is comprehensive, including the making of specific feed schedules for individual lots of hogs. These schedules are based on the most profitable practice as proven by the authentic experimental data of many experiment stations. They are computed according to the average weight and number of the hogs for which the directions are given. They show the specific amount of each variety of feed recommended for use during the ensuing period of five weeks. They are designed to return the greatest amount of profit possible if followed strictly according to directions.

It is also a duty of the secretary to analyze all reports on

feeding demonstrations, and issue a sheet (Form 10) showing: The initial weight, the final weight, the total gain, the number of days on feed, the average gain per pig, the average daily gain per pig, the total amount of feed consumed, the total cost of feed consumed, the feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, the feed cost per 100 pounds gain, the total profit or loss, the profit or loss per pig, the amount and cost of each variety of feed consumed, the returns per bushel of corn, and the value at fertilizer prices of the manure resulting from the project during the period.

When the hogs are sold and the sale is reported to this office, a complete financial statement of the project from beginning to end is given. This statement includes all the detailed information already mentioned and makes it possible to compare and study the results of variations from the directions given as well as variations in the amount of feed consumed per pig in various lots, and the effect on profit.

When a report of an account sale of a carlot of hogs is received, the secretary immediately analyzes it (Form 12) and the analysis shows: Not only the total number and weight of the hogs in the car, together with the prices at which they sold, the total charges including freight, yardage, and commission, and dockage, if any, and the average selling cost per 100 pounds on the entire car, but this form also gives the name of each shipper in a co-operative car, and the number of hogs shipped by him, together with all the items cited above in each individual case.

From these forms (12) the secretary segregates shipments by months, by destinations, and by methods of selling. This is done for convenience in studying results from various angles.

The work which is only partially and briefly described above can be efficiently handled only in a systematic manner. Our system includes the use of mechanical calculators and several forms. A tickler file is used for the purpose of notifying the county agent when a weighing date falls due.

Records of feed consumption are easily obtained if directions are followed, i. e., sufficient feed for the entire period weighed

mixed, and set aside to be fed exclusively to the hogs which have been weighed; when they are again weighed, the feed which remains is also weighed and its weight subtracted from the weight of the amount originally mixed.

The formulas being standardized, the amount of each variety of feed in any given quantity of a mixture which has been consumed is arrived at on a percentage basis.

This systematized method of handling demonstrations makes it unnecessary for the farmer to keep a record, or for the county agent to do any figuring, and minimizes the chances of inaccuracies.

In addition to the above work which is done by the secretary, there is considerable copy work, and, of course, the correspondence.

In order that he may have a clear understanding of possibilities and conditions in the field of Swine Extension, and conceive wherein existing methods of conducting the work may be improved, it is necessary for the one in charge to divide his time between the field and the office, and to study the results of various methods of feeding, and of marketing in much more than a superficial manner, and to plan and execute ways by which his findings may be passed on to the county agents and securing, to as great an extent as possible, the adoption and execution of plans made by him.

The Forms 10B and 12 which follow are records taken from our files. They illustrate a part of the system briefly described above.





Form No. 10 B

No. of Hogs

## RESULTS OF HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

Serial No. 12399 HeadJohnston County J. B. Slack Co. Agt From Jan. 8 To Mar. 27

Pasture

J. A. Smith OwnerPeriod of 78 daysAddress Smithfield, Rt. 1, N. C.

No. hogs	Initial weight	Final weight	Total gain for period	No. days fed	Gain per pig	Aver. daily gain per pig	Total feed consumed	Total cost of feed	Feed per 100# gain	Feed cost per 100# gain	Profit per pig	Value of gains over feed cost Pork <u>10.86</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1238</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>1.76</u>	<u>4451</u>	<u>\$ 107.19</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>\$ 8.66</u>	<u>\$ 3.03</u>	<u>\$ 27.29</u>

## LOCAL PRICES

## FEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal	<u>375</u>	<u>\$4.25</u>	<u>\$15.94</u>
Corn meal	(.....Bu.)		
Red Dog	<u>100</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.50</u>
Corn	<u>3976</u> ( <u>71</u> Bu.)	<u>1.25</u>	<u>88.75</u>
TOTALS	<u>4451</u>		<u>\$107.19</u>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit		
By 9 hogs, 1850 lbs. @ \$11.50		\$212.75
Debit		
To 9 hogs, 612 lbs. @ \$10.86	\$66.48	
To feed	107.19	
To freight & yardage	7.53	
To commission	4.26	\$185.46
Returns above feed cost of gains		\$ 27.29

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds—wheat mill feed and fish meal or tankage \$ 18.44 from the value of gains at 10.863 cents per pound 1238 @ 10.86 cents, \$ 134.48, there remains \$ 116.04 as return for the 71 bushels of corn fed, or \$ 1.63 per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$ 62.79.

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds, which remains on the farm is \$ 20.23.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Chief Problems

The chief problem in connection with swine extension work in North Carolina is how to secure the adoption of sound business principles in the production of hogs for market. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to effect the substitution of profit for cost of production as a measure of efficiency.

The adoption of the most profitable methods entails a complete reversal of farm practice from one which is known to require the smallest outlay of money and feed and which the farmer firmly believes to be not only the cheapest but also the most profitable method, to one which requires a very considerable increase in expenditure of feed per animal, both home-grown and purchased, but during a much shorter period of time.

This matter is much more complicated than appears on the surface. Logically the first step is consideration of the means available for the dissemination of facts. The county agent is confessedly too busy to study. Therefore, he must be made to understand the importance of following a plan formulated by someone who has the time to thoroughly study the problem.

The vocational teacher, on the other hand, is supposed to devote the most of his time to teaching, either in the school room or through projects conducted by his pupils. Therefore, he must either study or fail as an instructor. Personally, I believe that the same is true of any one whose position is that of an educator.

That the vocational teacher must be considered in any comprehensive state-wide plan of swine extension is proven by the fact that 18 of the 80 cars of hogs shipped from Beaufort county in 1929 were shipped by a vocational teacher from a restricted area. This was two more cars than he shipped in 1928, while the 62 cars shipped from that county by the county agent was only 61% of the number shipped by him during the previous year.

In Onslow county a vocational teacher shipped from his school district 8 of the 20 cars reported as shipped from that county in 1929.

The plan of conducting feeding demonstrations has not been adopted to a gratifying extent by the county agents during the eight years since it was inaugurated, as shown by the following sheet,



Form 22

Cost of shorts & tankage  
 \$1,349.75  
 Plant food value of feed  
 consumed \$1,675.50

RESULTS OF 45 HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS :

Average returns  
 per bushel of corn  
 \$1.50

Eleven County Yes County Agt. :

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Ser- no of demon- strations	No. hogs	Ini- tial	Final	Total	No.	Gain	Aver.	Total	Total	Feed	Feed	Profit	Value	No.	Pounds	Amount	Location of demon- strations
		weight	weight	gain	re- cord	per pig	daily gain	consumed	cost per con- sumed	per 100# gain	per pig @ 10¢	per Pork 10¢	of gain over feed cost	of gain over Pork 10¢	sold	sold	
2	15	1820	2865	1045	43	70	1.62	4316	276.48	413	27.32	22.64	239.63	15	2865	2335.14	Beaufort
2	37	8979	15237	6258	44	72	1.63	28636	635.12	458	10.15	.61	53.12	87	15237	1794.04	Carteret
10	112	4581	28658	24077	141	215	1.53	87643	2175.96	364	9.04	5.31	594.38	112	28658	3297.41	Gatham
3	226	15907	41812	25905	84	115	1.37	107364	1949.28	414	7.52	3.63	819.43	226	41812	4792.80	Craven
1	12	542	2430	1888	121	157	1.3	7070	164.96	374	8.74	2.77	33.28	12	2430	255.15	Cherokee
1	59	3068	11775	8707	149	147	.99	36980	882.40	425	10.13	1.55	91.48	59	11775	1342.04	Davidson
9	204	25131	44040	18909	53	93	1.75	73442	1432.14	388	7.57	2.90	591.87	204	44040	5052.75	Hedgecomb
1	15	525	2300	1775	129	118	.92	7860	158.00	443	8.90	2.75	41.21	15	2300	285.50	Hertford
11	174	16268	35265	18997	73	109	1.49	75472	1558.28	397	8.20	3.11	541.69	174	35265	4132.19	Johnston
1	10	797	1816	1019	80	102	1.27	3218	83.41	315	8.67	2.17	21.75	10	1816	196.33	Macon
4	4	356	1019	663	96	166	1.73	2339	49.04	353	7.39	6.55	26.20	4	1019	115.65	Pitt
45	918	77974	187217	109- 243	83	119	1.43	434340	29170.07	398	28.39	23.11	22854.04	918	187217	221592.00	

RESULTS OF 45 HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA11 COUNTIES

No. hogs

Average period of 83 days.1929

918

No. hogs	Initial weight	Final weight	Total gain for period	No. days fed	Gain per pig	Aver. daily gain per pig	Total feed consumed	Total cost of feed consumed	Feed per 100# gain	Feed cost per 100# pig	Profit per pig	Value of gains over feed cost Pork 10.94¢
918	77974	187217	109243	83	119	1.43	434340	\$9170.07	398	\$8.39	\$3.03	\$2779.75

LOCAL PRICESFEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal	25327	\$3.81	\$965.77
Corn meal	23285 (485.1 bu.)	1.13	547.33
Red Dog	15193	2.53	383.98
Corn	356527 (6366.73 bu.)	1.09	6923.43
Minerals	66		9.81
Irish potatoes	35 barrels		35.00
Milk equivalent	1803 (1166 gals.)	.43	42.99
Ground oats	128 (4 bu.)	.50	2.00
Ground wheat	5526 (92.1 bu.)	1.36	124.87
Ground barley	6475 (134.89 bu.)	1.00	134.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

<u>Debit</u>		<u>Credit</u>
By 918 hogs 187217 lbs. @ \$11.54		\$21599.00
To 918 hogs 77974 lbs. @ \$10.94	\$8529.42	
To feed for hogs	9170.07	
To freight & yardage	663.05	
To commission	307.65	
To soft condition	22.10	
To trucking & agents' expense	74.59	
	52.37	\$18819.45
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>434340 (6,951.83)</b>	<b>\$9170.07</b>
<b>RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST OF GAINS</b>		<b>\$ 2779.75</b>

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds--wheat mill feed, fish meal or tankage, milk, oats, etc., \$1699.31, from the value of gains at \$.109388 per pound 109243 @ 10.94 cents, \$11949.87, there remains \$10250.56 as return for the 6851.83 bushels of corn fed, or \$1.50 per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$5111.64.

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds, which remains on the farm is \$1675.50.

*av price of corn \$1.03*



*Other  
members*

- 2** INCOME FOR LOST TIME from accident (up to \$300 monthly in hospital or \$200 at home); as much as \$5,000 for accidental death.
- 3** PAYMENT OF DOCTOR AND SURGICAL BILLS up to \$150 per person for calls at home or hospital. (Ideal for persons who now have group coverage without surgery.)

Eastern Cross is a stock insurance company chartered under the laws of your own state of North Carolina and licensed by your Insurance Department. It is legally reserved and has fully complied with all the requirements and is under the direct supervision of your own North Carolina Insurance Commissioner.

Even though the feeds eaten by these hogs were charged at a high rate, the profit on the corn was increased 40 cents per bushel by converting it into pork, yet there were only 45 of these demonstrations completed during the year, and they were confined to 11 counties as shown by the accompanying Form 22.

*copy* → \* It is interesting to study the apparent effect of swine feeding demonstrations on swine shipments.

Beaufort county, *having once been* being the leading county in this work, lends itself admirably to the purpose.

The work was started in Beaufort county in 1922 and ran intermittently until shipments of hogs from that county amounted to 512 head in 1926. In 1927 *another* the present county agent, *came to the county and* Mr. E. P. Welch, began pushing the work, and as a result that year there were 4,640 hogs, (68 cars), shipped by the farmers of that county. During the spring of 1928 prices were low. Nevertheless, *the agent* Mr. Welch increased his feeding demonstrations from 13 in 1927 to 25 in 1928, *two vocational teachers also were active,* and shipments that year grew to 8,466 head, (117 cars), which averaged 195 pounds in weight.

Apparently an increase of 92 per cent in the number of feeding demonstrations conducted resulted in an increase of 82 per cent in the number of hogs shipped from the county.

As a matter of record, over 36 per cent of the feeding demonstrations completed in the State and reported to the Office of Swine Extension in 1928 were conducted in Beaufort county--and over 28 per cent of the hogs reported by commission firms as sold for the farmers of the State originated on 294 farms in Beaufort county.

That seems like a lot of hogs for 294 farms to produce, yet it is an average of only 29 hogs per farm--say 14 in the spring and 15 in the fall. That is the produce of only two and one-half brood sows raising two litters of six pigs each per year. It would require about 350 bushels of corn with proper supplement and pasture to feed the sows and carry their pigs to market weight.

The 8,466 hogs sold during 1928 from these 294 farms for \$160,418.76 and the average amount received per farmer was \$505.38.

The Federal census of 1920 gives 3,228 as the number of farms in Beaufort county that year, their average area being 67.8 acres with an

average of 24.6 acres cleared. The same authority gives 2,266 as the number of farms of over 20 acres, and 1,207 farms of 50 acres or over.

Therefore, these 3,466 hogs which constituted over 28 per cent of the hogs reported as sold for the farmers of the State during 1928, originated on less than 15 per cent of the farms of over 20 acres and less than 25 per cent of the farms of 50 acres and over in that one county, yet according to the Farm Forecaster there were 20 other counties in the State which raised a greater acreage of corn that year than Beaufort county, and 10 other counties which had more sows of breeding age.

During 1927 and 1928 there were \$260,870.94 worth of hogs shipped from Beaufort county. In the light of the data given above it can scarcely be said that the county had a surplus of hogs, yet the number of feeding demonstrations in the county was reduced to two in 1929 and reported shipments dropped to 89 cars for the year, *etc.* While there were more hogs shipped by truck during 1929 than during the previous year, such shipments were by no means sufficient to bring the total shipments during 1929 to an equivalent of the 117 cars shipped during 1928.

Our records show comparable results in almost all the other counties where the work has been conducted for three or more years with the one exception of Craven county. During 1929 shipments of hogs from that county increased materially over those of 1928 with only two completed feeding demonstrations during 1929 as compared with one in 1928. There were 63 cars shipped from that county in 1929.

With the possibilities of profitable and desirable expansion in pork production in the State as great as indicated above, the real problem is to establish the teaching of facts rather than a variety of illconceived opinions from various sources.

For the purpose a plan is needed. Such a plan has been submitted to a committee of farmers in an open session of a state-wide meeting, endorsed by them, and later endorsed by a committee appointed by the Governor of the State. Securing its adoption by



the county agents is an entirely different matter.

I am aware that what follows is "unethical", it may even be regarded as lese-majesty by some.

When we turn to industry for a solution of this problem we find no comparison. In industry each individual is either making plans or following them. The engineer hands the overseer a blue print, the overseer calls the machinist into consultation, gives him a copy of the blue print and not only instructs him to follow it but sees that it is done. When we turn hopefully to the district agent, we find with one exception--an antithesis which is paralyzing!

Our blue print follows.

#### Report of the Resolutions Committee

We the Resolution Committee do hereby endorse the following plan of swine feeding outlined by W. W. Shay.

S. H. Crocker            T. W. Griffin            Albert N. Venters, Chairman  
C. T. Zimmerman        F. Brock, *(approved later by Governor Bondrus  
committee)*

#### Plan of Work for Swine Extension

The most profitable known method of feeding and marketing hogs has been systematized in a form which is easy to understand and readily adaptable to the usual conditions on the farms of the State.

Conduct as many feeding demonstrations as can be given careful supervision and encourage all who feed hogs for market to weigh them and keep a record of all the feed eaten by them.

In demonstrations use only pigs of a weight which will assure their being ready to sell during March, April or May in the spring, or during August or September.

Hold field meetings on farms where such demonstrations are conducted and study the economic results of such feeding.

Publish the results in local papers.

Get records on other methods of feeding and compare them with the results of following the system.

Keep in mind that the knowledge which may be obtained by

studying the results of a demonstration is of much greater value than any possible financial profit which may be derived from it, and that an unprofitable increase in the number of hogs raised is pointless and undesirable. *This was followed by "The System" which is printed on page 13. (Stop)*

#### The System

" For a farmer with fairly fertile land to succeed in properly feeding and efficiently marketing hogs, it is only necessary that he should do the following five things:

- (1) Adjust the number of breed sows to the amount of home-raised corn available for them, allowing 150 bushels of corn per sow per year.
- (2) Use good, thrifty animals and keep them so by giving due attention to proper housing, sanitation, and parasites.
- (3) So control breeding dates as to profit by the average seasonal trend of hog prices.
- (4) Full feed, either by hand or through a self-feeder on pasture when possible, all that hogs intended for market will eat every day from the age of four weeks until they are sold.
- (5) Stick to the system outlined above regardless of changes in the price of corn or hogs.

All that is necessary for success in commercial pork production on a fertile farm is shown in the system briefly outlined above. The feed should consist of corn properly supplemented according to the weight of the animals. (Corn will constitute about 80% of the total feed to produce a 225 pound hog.) If operations conform to the five points mentioned, the degree of success will be governed by the fertility of the land and the ability of the owner as an animal husbandman."

### Facing The Facts

An adult farmer having completed his physical growth can make progress only through mental growth--an increase of knowledge. So long as he continues to do the same things in the same way, year after year, without even learning the result of doing them either in that or any other way, there can be no progress.

Any increase in the profit from hogs must come through improved methods of feeding and marketing them. Such a change in methods necessitates a complete revolution of lifelong practices.

The group method of teaching at meetings and by articles in the press, while doubtless effective under different circumstances, will not serve as a medium for the teaching of improved methods of feeding hogs until the soundness and desirability of such methods have been proven by actual practice in the neighborhood where such meetings are held. This is true for the very good reason that it is not a trait of human nature to change the customs of a lifetime because someone makes a statement which is opposed to a fixed belief of long standing, regardless of whether it is verbal or printed.

Although considerable attention has been given to co-ordinating the sales of hogs with the average seasonal price trend, a very large part of the time spent in swine extension work is devoted to rendering assistance in making shipments, with the result that doubtless many of the hogs sold are unprofitable owing to the method or lack of method followed in producing them. This, as we see it, is not constructive swine extension work, and accounts for the lack of growth in the number shipped which followed the practical (which was really impractical) discontinuance of feeding demonstrations which had brought such gratifying progress between 1921 and 1927.

For the effect of feeding demonstrations and the possibilities in this field, turn back to the record of Beaufort county.



SHOWING THE GENERAL SIMILARITY OF CURVES  
IN FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS AND CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Year	1921:	1922:	1923:	1924:	1925:	1926:	1927:	1928:	1929:	Total
Demonstrations started:	15	94	98	35	107	384	403	134	74	1344
" completed:	8	17	62	22	71	205	153	68	45	657 <sup>48.44%</sup>
No. counties starting :	10	15	20	21	16	25	29	16	15	167
" " completing :	4	4	20	20	16	17	21	11	11	124 <sup>74.25%</sup>
Shipments: No. cars	1	7					400	404	389	Steady growth but no record

We no longer "point with pride" to the swine extension work of the State. It is running under the momentum given it through constructive work done by a few county agents from 1921 to 1927.

Careful consideration will, we believe, disclose the fact that corn, for the production of pork, is the only crop which may with logic and safety be substituted to any considerable extent for the so-called "money crops" of which the acreage is too great for profit, according to the Federal Farm Board which insists upon a reduction in the acreage normally planted to those crops.

However, unless "The System" outlined on page 8 is followed rather closely, very little if any benefit will result from such substitution except that which is realized from the resultant increase in the price of cotton.

The number of hogs on a farm is no indication of the amount of profit derived from them, or indeed that any profit is received from hogs on that farm, yet the fact that the swine population of the State was 1,282,939 in 1919 and only 858,218, or one-third less, in 1927 is pointed to by those who see only the figures, as proof that no progress was made in that branch of livestock production during the time mentioned, yet not over three cars of hogs were shipped from the State during the year 1919 and over four hundred cars were shipped during 1927. It is only fair to assume that the farms on which these export hogs originated retained sufficient pork for their home use.

Hogs are still sold by weight and quality instead of by the dozen, and methods of feeding and timely marketing determine the

economic result of pork production on a commercial scale to a much greater extent than mere numbers. Increasing the daily gain per pig from one-half pound to one and one-half pounds, trebles the amount of pork produced by any number of hogs in a given length of time.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Shay</u>	<u>Hays</u>	<u>Total</u>
News Articles	12	8	20
Visits to agents	22	94	116
Visits to demonstrations	60	131	191
Visits to others	28	291	319
Number of meetings	31	48	79
Attendance	1138	1773	2911
Letters written	375	592	967
Office consultations	-	150	
<hr/>			
Travel by auto	3995	4894	8889
Travel by rail	1473	7279	8752
Total mileage	5468	12173	17641

Traveling is done by members of this office only in response to requests made by county agents--all such requests have been complied with.

HOGS SHIPPED FROM NORTH CAROLINA NOV. 30, 1928 TO DEC. 1, 1929

Form 12

COUNTY, \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY AGENT, \_\_\_\_\_

Date sold \_\_\_\_\_ 192

County Name	No. cars	No. hogs	Weight	Price	Amount	Freight	Com.	Grade deduction	Check	Net price	Selling cost	Average weight	Other expense
Beaufort	80	5866	1148770	11.12	127731.65	5434.07	2507.82	183.67	119596.92	10.41	.69	195	9.17
Bertie	4	318	50950	10.79	5496.27	209.29	114.09	213.30	4959.59	9.73	.64	160	
Bladen	5	449	76365	11.12	8492.29	410.70	169.06	39.42	7873.11	10.31	.76	170	
Brunswick	2	161	28735	10.98	3154.49	205.20	60.08	150.40	2738.81	9.53	.92	178	
Carteret	10	663	123830	10.57	13086.58	735.43	261.67		12089.48	9.76	.81	186	
Chowan	5	358	70985	11.39	8087.03	347.00		88.40	7651.63	10.78	.49	198	
Craven	63	3993	712095	11.06	78778.03	3481.74	1571.19		73020.88	10.25	.81	178	704.22
Cumberland	4	392	77111	11.16	8602.62	322.14	172.26		8108.22	10.52	.64	196	
Duplin	21	1464	256690	11.61	29800.93	1505.20	596.08		27635.65	10.77	.84	175	64.00
Edgecombe	8	537	103610	11.60	12022.07	563.26	236.43	59.03	11077.35	10.69	.85	192	86.00
Greene	1	81	17855	11.20	1999.69	95.13	39.96		1864.60	10.44	.76	220	
Halifax	6	411	74070	10.95	8114.27	320.41	161.97	16.10	7615.79	10.28	.65	180	
Harnett	1	64	10825	11.11	1202.93	87.00	24.07		1091.86	10.08	1.03	169	
Hyde	28	1944	398265	11.00	43798.78	1937.52	875.02	53.72	40932.52	10.28	.71	204	
Johnston	5	346	64185	11.80	7575.56	316.69	151.50		7070.37	11.01	.79	185	37.00
Jones	18	1507	240645	11.06	26617.27	1145.42	532.40		24939.45	10.36	.70	159	
Lenoir	9	720	126565	11.22	14205.63	617.98	284.16		13303.49	10.51	.71	175	
Martin	2	162	38715	10.68	4134.52	136.43	83.22		3914.87	10.11	.57	238	
New Hanover	1	55	9280	10.85	1007.11	67.40	28.71		919.00	9.90	.95	168	
Northampton	3	255	37250	10.54	3927.15	191.97	79.63		3655.55	9.81	.73	146	
Onslow	20	1486	250270	11.17	27944.92	1637.91	558.71	22.90	25723.40	10.28	.88	168	2.00
Pamlico	28	1964	361170	11.10	40102.22	2360.58	799.76	121.98	36819.90	10.19	.88	183	
Pender	7	482	91065	11.86	10803.19	537.93	216.00		9972.26	10.95	.91	188	77.00
Pitt	16	1310	238410	11.12	26512.27	1003.33	529.17	50.85	24928.92	10.46	.64	181	
Sampson	6	437	71425	11.38	8130.43	485.30	163.13		7482.00	10.47	.91	164	
Tyrrell	1	92	14320	10.64	1523.50	87.00	30.01	22.82	1383.67	9.66	.82	155	
Wake	2	121	26725	10.84	2895.88	122.95	57.93		2715.00	10.16	.68	220	
Washington	23	1479	272815	11.22	30620.53	1521.71	612.40	71.06	28415.36	10.41	.78	184	
Wayne	9	708	127060	11.65	14802.50	797.49	296.02		13696.49	10.78	.87	179	12.50
Wilson	1	94	19790	11.18	2212.48	77.60	44.25		2090.63	10.56	.62	210	
<b>TOTALS 30</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>27919</b>	<b>5139846</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>573382.79</b>	<b>26761.78</b>	<b>11248.76</b>	<b>1093.65</b>	<b>533286.77</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>.76</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>991.89</b>

Weight per 100 lbs. \$ 0.52 Grade deduction per 100 lbs. \$ 0.02 Dockage



HOGS SHIPPED BY TRUCK FROM NORTH CAROLINA NOV. 30, 1928 TO DEC. 1, 1928

Form 12

COUNTY, \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY AGENT \_\_\_\_\_

Date sold \_\_\_\_\_ 192

County Owner	No. hogs	Weight	Price	Amount	St.yd.chgs. Freight	Com.	Grade deduction	Check	Net price	Selling cost	Average weight	Other expense
Beaufort	946	173020	\$ 11.03	\$ 19087.60	\$ 165.94	\$ 284.75	\$ 16.59	\$ 18620.32	\$ 10.76	\$ .26	182	\$
Bertie	175	31502	10.75	3386.47				3386.47	10.75		180	
Bladen	78	14405	11.41	1644.31	9.28	15.54		1619.49	11.24	.17	184	
Brunswick	19	2845	10.68	303.83	1.90	6.08		295.85	10.40	.28	149	
Chowan	1574	290455	11.02	32022.17	308.23	23.61	12.06	31678.27	10.91	.11	184	
Edgecombe	28	6215	10.65	662.20	4.60	13.15	4.64	639.81	10.29	.29	221	
Halifax	29	6150	12.11	744.86	4.65	14.90		725.31	11.79	.32	212	
Hertford	112	16165	11.04	1785.14	14.70	20.50		1749.94	10.82	.22	144	
Hyde	298	63095	10.98	6929.16	64.19	138.32	12.65	6714.00	10.64	.32	211	
Johnston	73	9415	10.42	981.58	9.00	11.70	48.24	912.64	9.69	.22	128	
Jones (locally)	201	34430	10.02	3450.97				3450.97	10.02		171	
Martin	21	3400	12.00	408.00	5.10	8.15		394.75	11.61	.39	161	
Nash	23	3300	11.75	387.75	4.30	7.76		375.69	11.38	.37	143	
New Hanover	29	5775	11.66	673.09	2.90	13.57	18.30	638.32	11.05	.29	199	
Northampton	11	1465	10.87	159.25	1.10	3.15		155.00	10.58	.29	133	
Pamlico	61	11980	12.19	1459.87	10.48	29.20		1420.19	11.86	.33	196	
Pasquotank	452	67775	10.50	7115.95	81.33			6962.34	10.27	.23	149	
Pitt	27	4945	\$ 11.80	\$ 583.40	\$ 4.70	\$ 11.51	\$ 10.44	\$ 556.75	\$ 11.26	\$ .33	183	\$
Robeson	30	6245	10.70	668.41	4.75	13.37		650.29	10.41	.29	208	
Rockingham	12	3470	11.52	399.63	3.20	7.99		388.44	11.20	.32	289	
Sampson	179	30760	11.18	3440.02	25.28	68.77		3345.97	10.88	.30	171	
Washington	48	7315	11.32	828.44	9.80	16.11	22.60	779.93	10.66	.35	152	
TOTALS	4426	794127	10.97	887122.10	826.38	879.46	145.52	85460.74	10.76	.19	179	

Selling cost does not include cost of hauling. Grade deduction per 100 lbs. \$0.02+