

IF

(With abject apologies to Kipling)

If you insist on planting only cotton,
And chop and tend it in the blazing sun,
And then find out next fall the price is rotten,
And suffer no regret for what you've done;
Or, if tobacco lures you into gambling,
If when the weed is cured the price is low,
And creditors around your farm are ambling -
If one of them should say: "I TOLD YOU SO!"

If you can calmly watch your "lucky" neighbor
Ship off two cars of hogs for ready cash,
And fail to see that you've done something foolish,
Nor feel the dread of close impending smash;
If you can keep on grinning through these trials,
And keep the disposition of a lamb,
You'll show that common sense wins over smiles,
And - which is more - you'll prove yourself a ham!

W. W. Shay

Raleigh, N. C., March 27, 1930

RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 9, 1931

Current Farm Prices:

Cotton 9.25¢ per pound

Tobacco 13.4¢ per pound

Corn, east of Raleigh, 50¢ to 75¢ per bushel

(It costs about 75¢ per bushel to produce a thirty bushel yield.)

Hogs, which were properly fed and otherwise intelligently handled, paid over \$1.50 per bushel for the corn they ate during 1930.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1930

W. V. Hays, Field Agent

Rachael Rex Zehmer, Secretary

W. W. Shay, In Charge

Our annual report this year will consist mainly of a review of the Swine Extension work in the State during the last ten years and a continuation of the attempt to win recognition of its importance to the farmers of the State as an unusually stable source of net income. Owing to its possibilities of profitable expansion, such recognition is of equal importance to the Extension Service, as we have yet to learn of a county agent whose services were dispensed with while he was doing constructive Swine Extension work but on the contrary we know personally of several cases where the discharge of agents has been reconsidered following his adoption of such work in strict accordance with recommendations.

In thus reviewing the work we quote a few lines from each of the annual reports of the last six years.

1925

"In considering the work of the Office of Swine Extension, it should be constantly borne in mind that the result aimed at is not a sudden increase in the swine population of the State, but the adoption of a system of handling hogs which will result in greatly increased profit.

"This system has been thoroughly proven to be much more profitable than the customary methods throughout the State."

1926

"Because this method of handling hogs has been customary for years, it having been practiced by former generations, the belief

that it is the most profitable method although based entirely on theory is firmly fixed in the mind of the average farmer, and any attempt to convince him that there is a more profitable method is futile unless such claims are proven by results of which he has personal visual knowledge. xxx

"Briefly stated the system advocated consists of taking advantage of the very pronounced seasonal price trend, as illustrated by the accompanying chart, and the full feeding of a properly balanced ration for maximum production of high-class pork, ready for sale at desirable weight when the price is near its seasonal crest.

"This necessitates the control of breeding dates, as will be seen by reference to the price chart. xxx

"A swine feeding demonstration is merely the application of intelligent farm practice to the feeding of hogs.

"Unless the hogs are weighed at the beginning and end of the feeding period, the results of the feeding cannot be known. xxx

"The end sought through demonstrations is stabilization of production on a level adjusted to the capacity of each farm to produce corn economically, and in conformity with other lines of farming practiced.

"This can be accomplished only through knowledge of the cost of producing gains, and such knowledge can be acquired only through keeping records."

1927

"The chief problems to cope with in Swine Extension work in North Carolina are to meet and overcome a fixed mistaken belief on the part of farmers that:

- (1) Cheapness of gain results in maximum profit.
- (2) Maximum use of pasture results in maximum profit.
- (3) The use of soybeans for fattening hogs is profitable.
- (4) The cost of gain of full hand-fed or self-fed hogs is much greater than it really is.
- (5) The seasonal price trend of hog prices has no material effect on profit.

"These problems can be adequately met only by carefully conducted demonstrations, the results of which are thoroughly explained, such demonstrations being repeated until the method advocated, which is radically different from that customarily practiced, becomes, in a sense, a fixed habit of the demonstrator and his understanding of the result is clear.

"It is extremely important that a clear understanding of the results be acquired by the demonstrator, otherwise at the first serious drop in the price of hogs he will discontinue feeding.

"The thoroughness with which the Swine Extension work of a county is conducted may be measured by its stability during a period of low prices. Discontinuance, as a general rule, may be expected to result from a lack of knowledge of the cost of production, and such knowledge can be obtained only by keeping accurate records of feed consumption and gains. xxx

"The ultimate State goal for which we are striving is a general knowledge of the profit possible from the proper feeding and seasonal marketing of hogs; the comparative exemption of such feeding from risk of financial loss other than that due to disease; and the fact that the profit over the cost of producing corn is frequently multiplied by ten through its conversion into pork, as compared with the profit from selling the corn at the local market price.

"For seven years this has been our goal."

1928

"A brief glance at the figures in a chart or graph without comprehension of their significance is not enlightening, and will be of little if any value to the reader, yet the facts given in this and former reports, although vital to the industry upon which they bear, apparently receive scant attention when given out.

"Without a knowledge of these facts as a guide to operations, consistent progress in the production of market hogs under the conditions which exist in North Carolina is impossible, and that line of farming will continue to be spasmodic, unstable, erratic, and unsatisfactory until the economic effect of unintelligent feed-

ing and a disregard of the seasonal price trend are understood and appreciated--merely keeping hogs is not sufficient.

"The constant and almost universal advice to 'Feed about a half ration of concentrates to hogs on good pasture' is undoubtedly based on a superficial study of such feeding.

"Occasionally an attempt is made to bolster up such advice by reference to the average seasonal price trend of corn, which is another economic fallacy when considered in connection with a well-balanced, systematic plan by which the number of hogs kept on a given farm is adjusted to the estimated amount of corn to be grown on that farm which will be available for them.

" Only when income is computed from net receipts divided by the number of days of labor employed in their production rather than from gross income per acre, can the agriculture of the State progress materially.

"In order to make such a computation, records are necessary. xxx

"The feeding and marketing of hogs in North Carolina has been brought to its present proportions by well-conducted feeding demonstrations.

"It is, therefore, with deep regret that we note the discontinuance of feeding demonstrations in several counties, and its effect on this line of work in such counties, and on the aggregate as shown by the attached analysis of shipments during the last year. xxx

"It is, of course, realized that there is some disagreeable physical labor connected with feeding demonstrations, but the importance of the work justifies it, and seldom if ever has there been a year when conditions were more favorable for a clear demonstration of the economic value of Swine Extension work than are the conditions with which we are confronted this year."

1929

"The work which is only partly 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. xxx

"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. xxx

"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 for 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.

"The 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 most of his time to teaching, either in the schoolroom 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 anyone whose position is that of an educator. xxx

"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 in its effect!

"Our blue print follows. xxx"

(The same plan of work which has been submitted for several years. It was endorsed by a committee composed of leading farmers who were appointed by the Governor of the State. As usual, copies were sent to the district and county agents who were again urged to adopt it.)

"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 these crops.

"However, unless 'The System' outlined on page 8 (and sent to the district and county agents) is followed rather closely, 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 profit derived from them, nor indeed that any profit is received from

hogs on that farm. ~~xxx~~ Any increase in 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 belief of long standing, regardless of whether it is verbal or printed."

1930

The report for 1930 can be only a repetition of what has gone before to which is added the expression of a hope that, largely owing to the extremely unsatisfactory prices paid for cotton and tobacco this year and to some extent to what is thought to be a better understanding with the district agents, there will be a revival of the interest in swine work during 1931.

The position of the county agent which is dictatorial in character enables him to not only decide what he shall do in his county, but also how it shall be done which is unfair to both the county agent and the farmers who are entitled to the benefit of much more study than the county agent has been able to devote to many of the subjects which directly affect the net income of the farm; hence the specialist.

Directions by specialists which involve only slight variation from local custom are readily adopted, but directions which are revolutionary in character, like those for commercial pork production, and which require a stemming of the current of common practice and involve physical exertion on the part of the agent, are voluntarily adopted and adhered to by only the highest type of county agent who for justification of his employment relies on accomplishment at

the expense of commensurate effort rather than on a report of activities which in the case of pork production on a commercial scale will rarely survive unscathed close scrutiny by one familiar with the economic possibilities of the project covered.

Present conditions indicate equal if not better possibilities for gratifying results from constructive Swine Extension work during 1931 than even those shown by the attached records of the result demonstrations conducted during 1930.

All feeding demonstrations should also include demonstrations of improved housing, the use of self feeders, better sanitation, and when possible the use of suitable pasture as a supplement to, but not to the slightest extent a substitute for, the full feeding of market hogs during any period of their lives. The review continues in the form of charts.

SHOWING GROWTH AND POSSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL PORK PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Corn normally occupies one-third of the cultivated acreage of the State. It is the only crop of importance which can be made consistently and increasingly profitable year after year through improvement in the methods of production and marketing, regardless of its market price.

Progress was gratifying until 1927 when apparently owing to a decrease in the number of feeding demonstrations conducted expansion ceased.

Year	Demonstrations			Counties		Cars and trucks	Shipments reported by commission men			Average price		Profit if properly fed
	Started	Completed		Started	Completed		No. hogs	Weight	Value	Gross	at farm	
		No.	Per ct.									
1921	15	8	53	10	4	1/2	40	8,157	\$ 999.23	\$12.25	\$11.50	
1922	94	17	18	15	4	The above start was made in Halifax County July 31, 1921. On March 9, 1922 the second car, which originated in Craven County, was shipped, and was followed that fall by 4 more cars. On April 14, 1926 10 cars were shipped from that County. Reports of sales were unsatisfactory until the commission men began reporting them in 1927. They have continued to date.						
1923	98	62	63	20	20							
1924	35	22	63	21	20							
1925	107	71	66	16	16							
1926	384	205	59	25	17							
1927	403	153	38	35	21	400	30,118	5,475,035	\$ 610,906.64	\$11.16	\$10.27	\$179,033.64
1928	134	68	51	15	11	404	28,665	5,369,833	529,760.46	9.86	9.08	111,692.53
1929	66	45	68	14	11	G389 T295	32,345	5,933,973	666,504.89	11.16	10.38	200,568.28
1930	82	48	59	13	10	G239 T219	20,021	3,691,156	385,447.20	10.46	9.67	109,258.22
10 years	1,417	699	49.33	Av.18.4	Av.13	G1432 T514	111,149	20,469,997	\$2,186,619.19	\$10.68	\$ 9.93	\$600,552.67

The above indicated profit is based on a production cost of \$7.00 per 100 pounds. All other figures are taken from records.

RECORD OF HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS DURING 1930

The preceding page shows the results of Swine Extension work in a few counties. It shows how growth in shipments stopped when expansion in demonstration work stopped. Does it not also show that it is of sufficient importance to justify more attention than it is receiving?

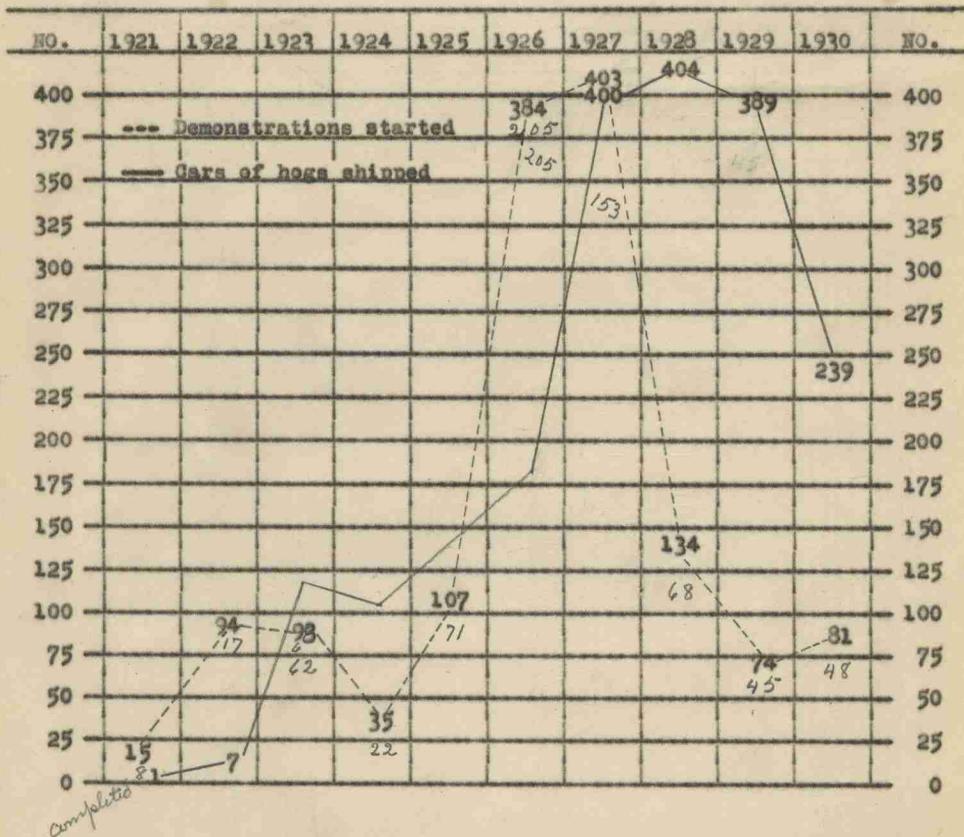
County	Demonstrations			Per cent of total	
	Started	Completed	Per cent	Started	Completed
Johnston	30	24	80.00	37.04	50.00
Edgecombe	15	8	53.33	18.52	16.67
Craven	(1) 10	7	70.00	12.35	14.58
Davidson	(2) 3	2	66.66	3.70	4.17
Wake	2	2	100.00	2.47	4.17
Garteret	1	1	100.00	1.23	2.08
Beaufort	1	1	100.00	1.23	2.08
Lenoir	3	1	33.33	3.70	2.08
Surry	1	1	100.00	1.23	2.08
Currituck	2	1	50.00	2.47	2.08
Pitt	2	0	00.00	2.47	0.00
Onslow	2	0	00.00	2.47	0.00
Stokes	1	0	00.00	1.23	0.00
Chatham	(3) 8	0	00.00	9.88	0.00
14 counties	81	43	59.26	100.00	99.99

81.25

(1) 1 lapsed, 2 still running. (2) 1 still running. (3) 1 lapsed, 7 still running.

The above figures show the pitiful inadequacy of the Swine Extension work conducted in the State during the last year. The fact that over 81% of all the feeding demonstrations completed were conducted by three agents shows that the work waits only on the disposition of the agent to do it. The fact that over 40% of the demonstrations which were started lapsed indicates a lack of interest due doubtless to a lack of understanding of its importance. This lack of understanding is further proven by the fact that many hogs which are shipped are produced at little or no profit, and frequently at a loss, as shown by pages 5 and 6 of Serial No. 3, "Some Odious Comparisons", which is attached.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATIONS STARTED
AND
NUMBER OF CARS OF HOGS REPORTED SHIPPED
FROM THE STATE ANNUALLY DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS
Fiscal year from December 1 to November 30



During the banner year of 1927 demonstrations were started in 35 counties, there being several in which one was started, but only twenty-one counties completed demonstrations that year.

The number of counties in which demonstrations were started in 1930 was only three more than the number which started in 1921; two less than in 1922; seven less than in 1923; eight less than in 1924, yet the results have proven consistently profitable every year.

RESULTS OF 49 HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

11 COUNTIES

No. hogs

Average period of 71 days

1930

1048

No. hogs	Initial weight	Final weight	Total gain for period	No. days fed	Gain per pig	Average daily gain per pig	Total feed consumed	Total cost of feed consumed	Feed per 100# gain	Feed cost per 100# gain	Profit per pig	Value of gains over feed cost Pork @ 10.16¢
1048	80,097	186,269	106,172	71	101	1.43	395,359	\$6656.99	372	\$6.27	\$3.94	\$4131.58

LOCAL PRICES

FEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Minerals	216	\$2.63	\$5.68
Cottonseed meal	1510	1.96	29.55
Fish meal	22517	3.56	800.89
Corn meal	3604 (75.08 Bu.)	1.02	77.12
Red Dog	10973	2.23	244.84
Corn	356539 (6366.76 Bu.)	0.86	5493.91
TOTALS	395359 (6441.84 Bu.)		\$6656.99

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit

By 1046 hogs sold (2 died 406 lbs.) ^{10.62} \$20042.87

Debit

To 1048 hogs, 80,097 lbs.	\$8104.16
To feed for hogs	6656.99
To freight and yardage	742.81
To commission	321.02
To other expense	56.89
To vaccination	27.50
To grade deduction	1.92
	\$15911.29

RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST OF GAINS \$ 4131.58

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds-wheat mill feed and fish meal or tankage, etc.- \$1080.96, from the value of gains at 10.161 cents per pound 106,172 @ 10.16 cents, \$10788.57, there remains \$9707.61 as return for the 6441.84 bushels of corn fed, or \$1.51 per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$4876.23.

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds which remains on the farm is \$1481.19.

Market Value of corn 86.56 cents per bu. \$5,576.03
 Cost @ 75¢ 4,831.50
 Profit \$744.53

REPORTED CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF HOGS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Form 12

Date sold _____ 19

NOVEMBER 30, 1929 TO DECEMBER 1, 1930

BY COUNTIES

County	No. cars	No. hogs	Weight	Price	Amount	Freight	Com.	Grade deduction	Check	Net price	Selling cost	Average weight	Other expense
Beaufort	34	2546	484865	\$ 10.43	\$ 50592.59	\$ 2295.46	\$ 1006.53	\$ 314.34	\$ 46967.72	\$ 9.69	\$.68	190	\$ 8.54
Brunswick	2	113	19995	10.94	2187.16	123.90	37.41	316.85	1709.00	8.55	.81	176	
Carteret	8	515	93620	10.49	10341.54	551.60	202.24	227.48	9362.22	9.49	.77	191	
Craven	41	2668	479720	10.41	49973.96	2244.13	999.18	22.88	46262.54	9.64	.77	179	445.23
Cumberland	12	744	141130	10.67	15063.42	724.51	316.68		14022.23	9.93	.74	189	
Currituck	2	141	25315	10.26	2596.76	122.70	52.61		2421.45	9.57	.69	179	
Duplin	16	1229	217990	10.43	22739.23	1121.02	454.88		21140.33	9.70	.73	177	23.00
Edgecombe	11	819	157151	10.28	16153.31	762.63	304.61	71.68	14985.74	9.54	.70	191	28.65
Greene	2	156	34215	10.53	3602.78	173.49	72.05		3337.64	9.75	.78	219	19.60
Hyde	13	889	187940	9.98	18750.40	885.54	372.68	115.35	17376.83	9.25	.67	211	
Johnston	15	1161	210060	10.68	22441.61	892.27	448.62	17.76	21020.19	10.00	.67	180	62.77
Jones	3	230	38935	10.38	4039.64	196.82	81.70	50.00	3711.12	9.53	.72	169	
Lenoir	5	309	56805	10.61	6028.91	309.13	120.58		5599.20	9.86	.75	183	
Martin	4	245	51440	9.84	5062.58	229.20	101.24		4732.14	9.20	.64	209	
New Hanover	2	97	19430	10.36	2013.67	141.05	40.27		1832.35	9.43	.93	200	
Northampton	2	71	10885	9.81	1067.93	64.73	21.35		981.85	9.02	.79	153	
Onslow	14	1040	181360	10.43	18921.80	1107.84	378.45		17435.51	9.61	.82	174	
Pamlico	8	566	107210	\$ 10.53	\$ 11292.52	\$ 616.45	\$ 224.63	\$ 65.14	\$ 10386.30	\$ 9.69	\$.78	189	\$
Pender	11	800	149400	11.06	16528.26	804.87	329.96	59.34	15117.54	10.12	.90	186	216.55
Pitt	9	685	120310	10.49	12618.32	538.62	252.37		11827.33	9.83	.66	175	
Sampson	6	353	61415	10.46	6425.05	419.30	129.84	86.50	5785.41	9.42	.90	173	4.00
Washington	13	877	167095	10.47	17488.23	895.75	354.38	132.65	16105.45	9.64	.75	190	
Wayne	5	434	74370	10.44	7813.69	316.64	155.48	38.59	7299.98	9.75	.64	172	3.00
Wilson	1	53	8965	10.35	927.88	61.80	18.55		847.53	9.45	.90	169	
TOTALS	239	16741	3105121	\$10.46	\$324673.24	\$15599.45	\$6476.29	\$1518.56	\$300267.60	\$ 9.67	\$.73	185	\$ 811.34
Freight per 100 lbs.				\$0.50									
Grade deduction per 100 lbs.								\$0.05					

REPORTED TRUCK SHIPMENTS OF HOGS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Form 12

STATE, _____

COUNTY, _____

Date sold _____ 19

BY COUNTIES

NOVEMBER 30, 1929 TO DECEMBER 1, 1930

County	No. hogs	Weight	Price	Amount	St. yd. chgs. amount	Com.	Grade deduction	Check	Net price	Selling cost	Average weight	Other expense
Beaufort	1158	208230	10.26	\$21363.06	\$ 184.85	\$ 423.94	\$179.37	20574.90	\$ 9.88	\$.29	179	\$
Bertie	140	21460	10.45	2243.34	15.97	45.23	66.88	2115.26	9.86	.28	153	
Brunswick	381	65510	10.68	6999.62	58.44	133.29	334.97	6472.92	9.88	.29	171	
Camden	31	3605	9.71	350.09	4.85	7.00		338.24	9.38	.33	116	
Chowan	21	4115	10.75	442.36	2.10	8.84		431.42	10.48	.27	195	
Craven	93	15610	10.95	1709.24	10.18	33.73	23.24	1642.09	10.52	.28	167	
Cumberland	23	2790	9.69	270.41	4.05	5.41		260.95	9.35	.34	121	
Duplin	130	21775	10.34	2250.58	21.75	45.01		2183.82	10.03	.31	167	
Edgecombe	20	4175	9.73	406.10	2.88	8.12		395.10	9.46	.27	208	
Halifax	139	28785	10.06	2896.09	24.26	56.77	57.33	2757.73	9.58	.28	207	
Hyde	424	86055	10.34	8836.68	85.27	174.31	175.73	8461.37	9.83	.30	202	
Johnston	57	9190	11.26	1034.88	7.26	20.70		1006.92	10.96	.30	161	
Jones	184	27475	10.10	2774.69	28.90	55.43		2690.30	9.79	.31	149	
Lenoir	67	14390	11.53	1658.88	11.95	33.19		1613.74	11.22	.31	214	
Northampton	27	4870	9.99	436.60	4.45	9.74		472.41	9.70	.29	180	
Pamlico	184	32265	10.37	3344.59	29.78	66.77	5.80	3242.24	10.05	.30	175	
Pitt	87	15810	10.11	1597.94	15.27	31.63	16.50	1534.54	9.71	.30	181	
Robeson	24	3655	\$ 9.99	\$ 365.05	\$ 5.03	\$ 7.30	\$	\$ 352.72	\$ 9.65	\$.34	152	\$
Sampson	24	4965	9.65	479.12	4.15	9.58		465.39	9.37	.28	206	
Wake	35	5875	10.67	626.92	5.25	12.54		609.13	10.37	.30	167	
Washington	16	3025	10.75	325.19	2.18	6.50		316.51	10.46	.29	189	
Wayne	15	2405	10.50	252.53	1.50	4.95	4.80	241.28	10.03	.27	160	
TOTALS	3280	586035	10.37	\$60773.96	\$ 510.32	\$ 1200.04	\$864.62	\$58178.98	* 9.93	\$.29	178	

Grade deduction per 100 lbs. \$0.15.

* minus cost of transportation.

ARE WE LOOKING FOR OPPORTUNITIES?

Some conception of the opportunity presented to county agents
by this line of work may be gained by reference to the attached
sheet from the Farm Forecaster.

When do we begin?

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Planted				Yield per Acre Bushels	Production Estimated				Price Per Bushel	Total Value of Crop				Value Per Acre	
	1927 '28 '29 '27-'28-'29					1927 '28 '29 '27-'28-'29					1927 '28 '29 '27-'28-'29					
	1927	1928	1929	27-'28-'29		1927	1928	1929	27-'28-'29		1927	1928	1929	27-'28-'29		1927
District																
Allegany	6,203	7,524	6,999	24 31 27	151,272	158,004	188,978	1,08 1.28 1.08	\$	163,374	202,245	204,091	25.02 26.87 29.16			
Ashe	14,700	16,810	15,994	26 22 28	382,200	369,820	447,832	1.06 1.21 1.08	\$	405,132	447,882	470,224	27.56 26.61 29.40			
Avery	4,522	5,051	4,603	22 19 23	99,484	95,969	106,869	1.10 1.25 1.11	\$	109,432	111,961	117,515	24.20 23.74 25.53			
Caldwell	20,967	15,166	18,281	22 22 24	501,167	379,938	429,801	1.06 1.12 1.05	\$	481,508	386,337	447,531	24.00 20.16 24.15			
Surry	34,619	29,583	31,147	22 18 22	701,618	582,494	685,234	1.06 1.17 1.01	\$	731,135	623,018	695,086	21.12 21.06 22.22			
Watauga	8,499	8,489	8,767	23 17 24	195,477	144,483	210,408	1.03 1.27 1.05	\$	201,341	183,493	220,928	23.69 21.68 25.22			
Wilkes	37,735	37,570	37,600	21 20 24	792,435	751,400	902,400	1.08 1.15 1.02	\$	776,586	864,110	920,448	20.68 20.00 20.48			
Burke	21,654	21,554	21,113	24 19 25	405,286	406,546	527,800	1.11 1.19 1.10	\$	409,250	487,336	513,634	19.44 22.51 25.75			
Yadkin	20,800	21,947	21,219	23 21 24	576,796	576,796	642,556	1.00 1.25 1.05	\$	479,750	521,621	467,813	23.00 23.76 22.65			
Northern Mountain (N.W.)	147,305	146,166	144,613	20 24 24	3,363,941	2,814,455	3,406,853	1.00 1.19 1.04	\$	3,348,406	3,348,317	3,534,736	22.91 22.91 24.44			
District 4—Buncombe	26,005	25,411	28,441	26 20 25	675,130	588,220	588,255	1.11 1.10 1.10	\$	615,278	559,042	586,295	23.66 22.00 25.00			
Cherokee	20,601	22,612	21,690	22 17 20	455,222	384,404	438,900	1.05 1.11 1.10	\$	385,239	426,688	447,180	18.70 18.87 22.00			
Clay	8,332	10,050	9,845	21 17 21	187,672	170,850	206,745	1.09 1.14 1.13	\$	166,939	194,769	232,622	18.60 19.33 23.78			
Graham	5,655	5,646	5,241	22 19 21	124,410	107,255	110,661	1.03 1.17 1.18	\$	115,701	125,488	129,872	20.46 22.23 24.78			
Haywood	14,332	13,716	14,002	20 20 25	372,932	274,320	351,300	1.07 1.04 1.10	\$	361,453	285,233	373,404	25.22 20.80 27.00			
Henderson	20,471	18,567	18,174	24 18 27	491,304	334,026	409,638	1.02 1.04 1.03	\$	452,000	347,387	505,419	22.08 18.72 27.81			
Jackson	13,365	12,906	13,193	26 18 23	334,135	262,308	303,439	1.00 1.12 1.15	\$	300,713	260,185	348,955	22.10 16.26 24.45			
McDowell	11,709	13,557	13,423	24 21 22	255,937	284,697	305,504	1.03 1.14 1.03	\$	247,745	284,543	295,859	20.58 21.15 22.65			
Macon	14,058	16,481	14,874	22 19 21	309,276	313,139	312,354	1.09 1.11 1.08	\$	275,266	347,884	383,442	19.19 20.09 22.67			
Madison	16,387	18,491	16,220	24 18 23	393,288	332,832	373,060	1.02 1.16 1.06	\$	361,825	386,085	391,713	22.08 20.88 24.15			
Mitchell	6,538	7,712	6,876	24 17 25	157,392	131,104	171,900	1.10 1.23 1.15	\$	173,131	161,258	180,496	26.41 20.91 26.25			
Polk	8,518	9,144	9,510	21 16 22	215,955	154,564	215,566	1.02 1.21 1.08	\$	232,177	216,421	264,091	23.46 21.04 24.83			
Rutherford	30,175	34,732	31,897	21 16 23	637,675	555,712	733,631	1.02 1.21 1.08	\$	582,981	672,412	792,321	17.57 19.36 24.83			
Swain	9,670	5,757	10,094	25 18 23	241,750	105,626	222,068	1.08 1.15 1.10	\$	326,915	119,170	244,275	24.60 20.70 24.20			
Transylvania	12,077	14,143	15,710	21 16 22	301,561	254,364	305,200	1.03 1.12 1.09	\$	204,482	234,343	299,565	24.00 20.16 23.11			
Yancey	12,670	12,183	13,213	23 21 24	301,925	255,843	328,410	1.00 1.20 1.09	\$	307,432	267,423	301,432	20.65 21.09 22.65			
Western Mountain (W.)	251,595	260,432	253,703	24 18 24	5,952,607	4,741,314	5,968,691	1.02 1.14 1.06	\$	5,468,000	5,407,875	6,367,232	21.73 20.77 25.09			
District 2—Alamance	23,611	27,452	28,723	27 19 23	638,053	466,884	606,629	1.05 1.05 1.01	\$	559,345	490,018	667,235	17.85 17.85 23.22			
Caswell	15,548	20,180	22,342	22 19 22	404,604	339,420	417,032	1.04 1.12 1.10	\$	379,388	429,430	471,822	18.46 20.58 22.00			
Durham	15,817	16,382	16,541	23 17 21	363,791	278,491	347,361	1.00 1.02 1.01	\$	363,791	284,064	350,825	20.00 17.34 21.21			
Forsyth	20,765	22,202	19,935	26 21 26	599,890	466,242	518,310	1.06 1.02 1.03	\$	518,294	475,567	533,859	24.26 21.42 26.77			
Franklin	33,075	31,524	28,853	20 19 20	611,500	598,556	587,650	1.00 1.08 1.09	\$	641,500	646,872	651,449	19.59 20.32 21.79			
Granville	24,063	24,815	27,094	20 18 22	531,060	484,542	587,192	1.08 1.05 1.00	\$	627,545	470,949	617,192	18.40 18.20 20.65			
Gulfport	23,499	37,634	38,037	23 21 25	879,267	790,314	950,925	1.11 1.11 1.00	\$	800,133	877,249	950,925	20.31 23.21 23.21			
Orange	34,497	36,652	31,779	22 19 23	516,934	402,084	479,138	1.09 1.03 1.02	\$	400,071	414,146	488,721	19.58 17.51 22.44			
Rockingham	24,865	24,525	23,219	23 18 22	516,934	402,084	479,138	1.09 1.03 1.02	\$	400,071	414,146	488,721	19.58 17.51 22.44			
Rockingham	23,499	25,572	21,849	22 23 25	538,978	488,156	546,075	1.08 1.24 1.00	\$	525,198	729,313	547,075	21.56 25.52 25.00			
Stokes	12,722	22,707	22,340	23 22 23	399,606	499,554	513,889	1.08 1.23 1.02	\$	489,614	614,651	524,167	22.64 27.06 23.46			
Yancey	21,287	14,870	14,012	20 17 22	485,740	244,290	308,264	1.05 1.10 1.06	\$	300,027	268,719	326,760	17.00 17.00 20.70			
Warren	36,319	36,319	36,319	22 22 22	421,922	378,672	474,890	1.02 1.10 1.08	\$	605,974	493,622	626,978	16.60 16.60 18.20			
Northern Piedmont (N.)	316,281	314,655	307,740	22 19 23	6,936,388	5,960,237	6,984,625	1.06 1.10 1.02	\$	6,670,697	6,584,139	7,151,061	21.09 20.92 23.23			
District 5—Alexander	14,457	12,355	11,831	19 19 21	274,683	197,630	234,789	1.08 1.16 1.03	\$	227,987	229,309	251,533	16.77 18.56 19.57			
Catawba	23,357	23,928	19,812	18 18 24	459,487	414,504	509,200	1.03 1.16 1.05	\$	433,542	522,875	488,148	18.69 22.48 20.50			
Chatham	37,459	37,350	35,493	21 15 20	787,290	560,250	708,060	1.09 1.14 1.01	\$	700,835	515,685	715,189	17.10 20.20 20.20			
Davidson	24,127	32,785	20,962	24 21 22	575,948	488,485	481,164	1.06 1.13 1.00	\$	497,981	777,988	481,164	20.64 23.78 22.00			
Davie	14,715	14,739	14,875	24 14 24	354,600	206,626	345,007	1.17 1.19	\$	308,502	246,885	338,100	20.88 16.66 19.52			
Fredrick	17,548	17,548	17,548	22 22 22	404,604	339,420	417,032	1.04 1.12 1.10	\$	379,388	429,430	471,822	18.46 20.58 22.00			
Lee	12,778	13,776	12,694	19 17 19	241,642	234,192	241,186	1.07 1.09 1.01	\$	234,203	255,269	245,988	14.83 15.53 19.19			
Randolph	37,865	31,477	36,769	23 19 23	870,918	598,063	645,434	1.07 1.15 1.05	\$	757,699	687,722	887,706	20.01 21.85 24.15			
Rowan	29,795	29,835	27,949	21 18 21	714,875	586,700	695,630	1.08 1.15 1.03	\$	652,993	686,205	824,497	22.25 20.22 23.65			
Wake	49,226	49,046	50,443	18 21 21	1,029,256	822,828	1,059,303	1.02 1.01 1.05	\$	1,060,778	848,656	1,011,828	16.25 15.25 16.25			
Central Piedmont (C.)	282,973	280,031	268,065	22 18 21	6,199,701	4,949,248	5,728,488	1.00 1.14 1.03	\$	5,556,707	5,624,647	5,904,063	19.64 20.09 22.02			
District 8—Anson	28,321	26,884	26,926	22 18 21	622,062	439,492	575,519	1.00 1.11 1.03	\$	560,756	437,886	575,519	16.29 16.29 23.26			
Catawba	23,357	23,928	19,812	18 18 24	459,487	414,504	509,200	1.03 1.16 1.05	\$	433,542	522,875	488,148	18.69 22.48 20.50			
Cleveland	38,132	35,788	38,824	21 18 21	801,822	644,134	710,304	1.07 1.13 1.03	\$	777,767	727,928	767,128	20.38 20.34 22.68			
Gaston	20,540	26,443	26,568	21 15 19	561,477	396,645	500,802	1.07 1.25 1.07	\$	544,633	496,806	538,568	23.87 18.75 20.33			
Lincoln	30,450	18,377	21,554	22 18 20	451,880	330,696	425,050	1.06 1.27 1.10	\$	388,617	419,984	433,371	18.92 22.86 20.20			
Mecklenburg	45,480	45,081	45,081	22 22 22	1,049,400	607,940	904,707	1.01 1.10 1.03	\$	904,707	904,707	904,707	19.10 19.10 19.10			
Montgomery	15,282	14,841	14,735</													

SWINE EXTENSION WORK IN GRAVES COUNTY

"The First Car"

Shipped to Kingen & Company, Richmond, Virginia, March 9, 1922

Pioneer Shippers	Hogs	Weight	Price	Amount
J. W. Burroghs	14	2520	\$10.00	\$252.00
N. F. Dickerson	10	1735	10.00	173.50
H. A. Patten	7	855	10.00	85.50
J. E. Daugherty	14	2965	10.00	296.50
A. C. Armstrong	5	1010	10.00	101.00
A. C. Armstrong	2	465	9.00	41.85
Dail & Cahoon	7	1340	10.00	134.00
G. A. Nichols	5	885	10.00	88.50
T. A. Grantham	7	1330	10.00	133.00
T. A. Grantham	5	745	9.00	67.05
TOTALS Shippers 9	76	13850		\$1372.90

\$1372.90

Debit

Freight, feed and yardage	\$41.00
Bedding car	1.20
Telephone	2.25
	<u>\$ 44.45</u>

Amount received by owners \$1328.45

Followed by 4 cars in the fall, but no record.

County Agent succeeded by C.B. Paris in 1923. No records.

Shipments Under Mr. Paris' Direction

Year	Cars	Hogs	Weight	Amount
1924	4	280	65,536	\$5,492.93
1925	3	210	33,720	4,974.23
1926	33	2210	490,107	47,676.13
1927	44	3526	619,868	65,432.11
1928	44	2894	554,505	49,991.95
1929	63	3993	712,095	73,020.88
1930	44	2740	502,078	46,391.65

Total amount received last seven years \$292,979.88

Form No. 10 B

No. of Hogs

184 Head

Pasture

RESULTS OF HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

GRAVEN

County

G. B. PARIS

Co. Agt

Serial No.

From

To

7 DEMONSTRATIONSOwnerAddressAv. Period of 92.6 days

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# gain	Profit per pig	Value of gains over feed cost Pork <u>9.9</u> ¢
<u>184</u>	<u>12277</u>	<u>34388</u>	<u>22111</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>86653</u>	<u>\$1497.89</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>\$ 6.77</u>	<u>\$ 3.76</u>	<u>\$ 691.46</u>

LOCAL PRICES

FEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal	<u>5790</u>	<u>\$3.29</u>	<u>\$190.21</u>
Ground meal	<u>400</u> (.....Bu.)	<u>2.15</u>	<u>8.60</u>
Red Dog	<u>315</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>6.62</u>
Corn	<u>80143</u> (<u>1431.2</u> Bu.)	<u>.90</u>	<u>1290.86</u>
Minerals	<u>(200)</u>	<u>.80</u>	<u>1.60</u>
TOTALS	<u>86653</u> (<u>1431.21</u> Bu.)		<u>\$1497.89</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Credit	Debit
By 182 hogs	<u>\$3698.72</u>	
(2 hogs died 406# \$40.84)		
To initial value of hogs		<u>\$1214.96</u>
To feed for period		<u>1497.89</u>
To freight & yardage		<u>173.71</u>
To commission @ 2%		<u>71.31</u>
To local expenses		<u>21.89</u>
To vaccination		<u>27.50</u>
Returns above feed cost of gains	<u>\$ 691.46</u>	

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds—wheat mill feed and fish meal or tannage \$ 207.03 from the value of gains at 9.9 cents per pound 22111 @ 9.9 cents, \$2189.35, there remains \$ 1982.32 as return for the 1431.21 bushels of corn fed; or \$ 1.385 per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$ 908.71

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds, which remains on the farm is \$ 340.21

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, RALEIGH, N. C.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

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

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

EXTENSION SERVICE

Serial No. 1

COMBINATION HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATION

Again in 1930 it was profitable when properly done.

On June 10 County Agent C. B. Faris helped John T. Register of New Bern weigh 39 head of shoats which averaged 74.2 pounds. They started them on self-feeders where they were kept 46 days, or until July 26, when they were again weighed and turned on 5 acres of standing corn which was supplemented with fish meal for another 46 days, or until September 10, when they were sold.

The pigs are charged in at the net price they sold for, (\$10.91 per 100 pounds). Therefore, any profit which was made on the 2894 pounds which the pigs weighed at the beginning on June 10 is not included in the following computation.

The yield per acre of the corn which was hogged down was estimated at 33 bushels.

The figures which follow show the results during each period, and incidentally show one of the main reasons why farming in eastern North Carolina does not pay better than it does. However, most readers will find it easier to skip the figures and remain satisfied with guessing.

ON SELF-FEEDER 46 DAYSCredit

July 26, 39 pigs 5,474 lbs. @ \$11.75 \$643.19.

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Debit</u> <u>Bus.</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Fish meal	800		\$3.40	\$27.20
Cottonseed meal	400		2.15	8.60
Acid phosphate	200		.80	1.60
Corn	8624	154	1.00	154.38 \$191.78
June 10, 39 pigs 2,894 lbs. @ \$10.91				315.73
Cost of selling @ 84¢ per 100 lbs.				45.78 \$553.49

Total feed 10024 lbs. Return above cost of gain \$89.70

Gain 2,580 pounds. Feed per 100 pounds gain 389.

Cost per 100 pounds gain \$7.43; profit per 100 pounds gain \$3.47.

Return per bushel of corn \$1.58.

HOGGING DOWN CORN 46 DAYS

The hogs ate 5 acres of standing corn and 900 lbs. of fish meal.

Credit

September 10, 39 hogs 7,810 lbs. @ \$11.75 \$917.67

Debit

Rent of land @ \$5.00 per acre		\$25.00
Man labor 129 hours @ 10¢		12.90
Horse and tractor hours 167		12.60
Seed, 2.5 pecks		1.50
Fertilizer	<u>62.50</u>	\$114.50
Fish meal 900 lbs. @ \$3.40		30.60
July 26, 39 pigs 5,474 lbs. @ \$10.91		597.21
Cost of selling @ 84¢ per 100 lbs.		65.31 \$807.62
Return above cost of gain		\$110.05

Gain 2,336 pounds. Feed per 100 pounds gain 434. Received per 100 pounds gain \$10.91. Cost per 100 pounds gain \$6.20. Profit per 100 pounds gain \$4.71. Gross return per acre of corn \$49.91. Net return per acre \$22.01. Cost per bushel of corn \$69.39¢. Return per bushel of corn \$1.36.

Had the corn been harvested at a cost of 12 cents per bushel and sold for 90¢ per bushel, the profit per bushel would have been 8.61 cents instead of 66.61 cents per bushel which the hogs paid for it.

The profit per acre would have been \$2.84 instead of \$22.01. The profit on the 5 acres would have been \$14.20 instead of \$110.05. The hogs increased the profit on the standing corn 675 per cent, or \$95.85.

Had the corn been sold for 90¢ per bushel, the return per day of human labor devoted to its production would have been \$2.10.

AFTER PAYING ALL OTHER CHARGES THE HOGS PAID \$9.53 FOR EVERY 1.0 HOUR DAY OF HUMAN LABOR DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF THE CORN.

RECAPITULATIONCredit

September 6, 39 hogs 7,810 pounds, Richmond, @ \$11.75 \$917.67

Debit

Freight to Richmond @ 48¢		\$37.79	
Commission @ 2%		18.35	
<u>Local charges</u>		9.17	65.31
Net at farm \$10.91			\$852.36

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Bus.</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
Fish meal	1700		\$3.40	\$57.80	
Cottonseed meal	400		2.15	8.60	
Corn	17864	319 av.	.88	268.88	
Acid phosphate	200		.80	1.60	\$336.88
<u>June 10, 39 hogs 2,894 pounds @ \$10.91</u>					315.74 \$652.62

Return above cost of feed \$199.74

Total gain 4,916 pounds. Feed per 100 pounds gain 406. Received per 100 pounds gain \$10.91. Cost per 100 pounds gain \$6.80. Profit per 100 pounds gain \$4.11. Profit per pig \$5.19. Return per bushel of corn \$1.47. Plant food value of manure remaining on the farm \$86.83.

"Lack of familiarity with mathematics is a formidable obstacle between our ignorance and any real grasp of the modern conception of the universe we live in; and that obstacle will continue to bar our paths until the extraordinary importance of mathematical studies receives full and practical recognition." Editorial.

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering

Office of Swine Extension, Raleigh, N. C.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

Serial No. 2

COMBINATION HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATION

On June 3 County Agent C. B. Faris helped W. O. Gaskins, New Bern RFD No. 1, weigh 22 pigs and start them on a self-feeder. At that time they weighed 1,060 pounds, an average of 48.18 pounds each.

They were kept on the self-feeder for a period of 48 days, or until July 21, when they were again weighed and turned on three acres of standing corn which was supplemented with 400 pounds of fish meal. They remained in the corn field for a period of 49 days, or until September 8, when they were sold.

The yield of corn was estimated at 46 bushels which appears rather high, because if there was 46 bushels per acre the pigs ate the abnormal amount of 8.45 bushels of corn per 100 pounds gain, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more than the average amount of corn consumed per 100 pounds gain under similar conditions.

In addition to the handicap of being charged with this unusual amount of corn, one barrow, which weighed 181 pounds worth \$19.75, died. Yet under these adverse conditions the hogs increased the profit on the corn 485 per cent as compared with harvesting it and selling it at \$0.90 per bushel.

Much credit is due the county agents for conducting these demonstrations which so clearly point the way to the most profitable method of handling a crop which normally occupies one-third of the cultivated acreage of the State. Two such demonstrations have been reported to date (Nov. 7th). Both were conducted in Craven County.

ON SELF-FEEDER 48 DAYSCredit

July 21, 22 hogs 2,508 pounds @ \$11.75 \$294.69

Debit

Cost of selling @ 84¢ \$21.07

June 3, 22 pigs 1,060 lbs. @ \$10.91 115.65 136.72

Gain 1,448 lbs., value @ \$10.91 \$157.97

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Bus.</u>	<u>Debit Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
Fish meal	500		\$3.40	\$17.00	
Corn	3976	71	1.00	71.00	88.00
Total feed	4476				\$ 69.97
				Return above cost of feed	

Feed per 100 pounds gain 309. Cost per 100 pounds gain \$6.08.

Profit per 100 pounds gain \$4.83. Return per bushel of corn \$1.98.

HOGGING DOWN CORN 49 DAYSCredit

September 8, 20 hogs 3,765 lbs., Richmond, @ \$11.75 \$442.38

Debit

Freight @ 48¢ \$18.19

Commission @ 2% 8.85

Local charges 4.42 \$ 31.46

Return for 3765 lbs. at farm @ \$10.91 \$410.92

1 gilt 195 lbs. kept at farm @ \$10.91 \$ 21.27

Total credit 3960 lbs. @ \$10.91 \$432.19

1 barrow 181 lbs. died

Total 4141 lbs.

Debit

July 21, 22 pigs 2,508 lbs. @ \$10.91 \$273.62

September 8, value of 1,452 lbs. net gain @ \$10.91 \$158.57

Credit by 1,452 lbs. gain on standing corn \$158.57

Debit

Rent of land, 3 acres @ \$10.00	\$30.00	
Man labor, 114.6 hours @ 20¢	22.92	
Horse labor, 152.4 hours @ 10¢	15.24	
Seed, 34 lbs. @ \$3.00 per bu.	1.80	
Fertilizer, 1800 lbs.	30.00	\$99.96
<u>Fish meal, 400 lbs. @ \$3.40</u>	<u>\$13.60</u>	<u>\$113.56</u>

Return above feed cost of gain \$ 45.01

Gain 1,663. Estimated feed per 100 pounds gain 498 pounds. Cost per 100 pounds gain \$6.95. Cost of net gain after deducting gain made by dead hog \$7.82. Profit per 100 pounds gain \$3.09. Return per bushel of corn \$1.05. Cost per bushel to, produce the corn 72.43¢. Profit per bushel of corn 32.75¢.

Value of plant food remaining on the field \$28.70.

Had the corn been harvested at a cost of 12 cents per bushel and sold at 90 cents per bushel, the profit would have been 5.57¢ per bushel instead of 32.57¢ per bushel which the hogs paid.

The profit per acre would have been \$2.56 instead of \$15.00; the profit on the three acres would have been \$7.68 instead of \$45.01.

The return for use of land would have been \$12.56 instead of \$25.00 per acre.

The profit per day of man labor devoted to the production of the corn would have been 67¢ instead of \$3.93 which the hogs paid.

RECAPITULATIONCredit

September 8, 20 hogs 3,765 lbs., Richmond, @ \$11.75 \$442.38

Debit

Cost of selling @ 84¢ per 100 pounds	31.46
Net price at farm 3,765 lbs. @ \$10.91	\$410.92
Kept gilt at farm 195 lbs. @ \$10.91	21.27
1 barrow died 181 lbs. @ \$10.91 (worth \$19.75)	
Credit for 3,960 lbs. @ \$10.91	\$432.19
June 3, 22 pigs, 1060 lbs. @ \$10.91	115.65
Net gain 2,900 lbs. value @ \$10.91	\$316.54

Debit

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Bus</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
Corn	3975	71	\$1.00	\$71.00	
Corn (3 acres)	7728	138(?)		99.96	
Fish meal	900		3.40	30.60	\$201.56
Total	12504		Return above feed cost		\$114.98

Gain 3,081 pounds. Net gain 2,900 pounds. Feed consumed per 100 pounds actual gain 406. Cost per 100 pounds net gain \$6.95. Profit per 100 pounds net gain \$3.96. Profit per living pig \$5.47. Return per bushel of corn \$1.37. At \$0.90 per bushel the 209 (?) bushels of corn eaten by these hogs would have brought \$188.10. After paying all other charges, and one hog worth \$19.75 died, the hogs paid \$285.94 for the corn and left plant food worth \$49.35 on the farm, whereas \$31.35 worth of plant food would have gone with the corn had it been sold.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, RALEIGH, N. C.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

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

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

EXTENSION SERVICE

COMPARATIVE RETURNS FROM CORN AND HOGS

During 1930 two farmers each planted five acres of corn and kept accurate records of the hours of man and horse labor devoted to its production. One man charged twice as much for rent of land, man labor, and horse labor as the other. In order to get a direct comparison, the average of what both charged has been charged to each in the computation below, man labor being charged at 15 cents and horse labor at 7½ cents per hour.

LOT 1 Estimated yield 33 bushels:			LOT 2 Estimated yield 46 bushels		
Item	Hours	Cost	Item	Hours	Cost
Breaking land, man	26	\$3.90	Disc harrow, man	15	\$2.25
Discing-Tractor "	5	.75	2 horse plow "	25	3.75
Smoothing harrow "	5	.75	Disc harrow "	14	2.10
Running off "	10	1.50	Smoothing harrow "	6	.90
Planting "	10	1.50	Laying off rows "	7	1.05
			Making beds, disc "	6	.90
			Opening the beds "	6	.90
			Planting "	6	.90
<u>Total planting</u>	56	\$8.40	<u>Total planting</u>	85	\$12.75
<u>Cultivation</u>			<u>Cultivation</u>		
1st					
Riding cultivator "	11	\$1.65	Harrowing "	6	.90
2d					
Stonewall "	13	1.95	1 horse cultivator "	12	1.80
3d					
Stonewall "	12	1.80	1 " siding plow "	12	1.80
4th					
Stonewall "	12	1.80	Hoeing to stand "	30	4.50
			1 horse siding plow "	6	.90
			1 " " " "	12	1.80
			1 " " " "	3	.45

<u>It Was Hogged Down</u>	:	<u>Three Acres Hogged Down</u>
Value of Pork	:	Value of Pork
2336 lbs. @ \$10.91	:	1633 lbs. @ \$10.91
	:	\$178.16
	:	
<u>Debit</u>	:	<u>Debit</u>
Cost to produce	:	Cost to produce corn \$83.16
corn	:	Fish meal 400 lbs. 13.60
\$137.50	:	96.70
Fish meal 900 lbs. 30.60	:	
\$168.10	:	
<hr/>		
Net return as pork	:	Net return on gain
\$ 86.76	:	\$81.46
	:	
Net return as corn <u>LOSS</u>	:	1 hog died 181 lbs.
8.80	:	@ \$10.91
	:	19.75
<hr/>		
	:	Net return as pork
	:	\$61.71
	:	Net return 3 acres as corn
	:	24.48
<hr/>		
Net return increased by hogs	:	Profit increased by hogging
\$95.56	:	\$37.23
	:	
	:	
Average daily gain per pig 1.3 lbs	:	Had the entire 5 acres been hogged the profit would have been
	:	\$102.85
	:	
Corn per 100 lbs. gain 7.06 bus.	:	Profit as corn
	:	40.80
	:	
	:	Profit increased by hogging 62.05
	:	
Fish meal per 100 lbs. gain 38.52	:	
	:	
	:	Average daily gain per pig 1.51 lbs.
	:	
Cost per 100 lbs. gain \$7.20	:	
	:	
	:	Corn per 100 lbs. gain 8.45(?) Bus.
	:	
The return per day of human labor devoted to the production of the corn, if the crop were sold as corn would have been \$0.82; sold as pork it returned \$8.22. Increased: 900 per cent, or ten times as much:	:	Fish meal per 100 lbs. gain 24.49 lbs.
	:	
	:	Cost per 100 lbs. gain \$5.93
	:	
	:	
Value of plant food left on the field \$42.75 - harvesting would have removed \$24.75.	:	Cost per 100 lbs. net gain (living) \$6.66
	:	
	:	The hogs paid \$6.88 per day of man labor devoted to the corn which was hogged down - the two acres sold as corn returned \$3.64 (?)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, RALEIGH, N. C.

THERE IS STILL AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN CRAVEN COUNTY

It is our belief that the annual shipment of hogs from Craven County approaches nearer the capacity of the County to produce profitably than do the shipments from any other county in the heavy corn producing area of the State. There was an average of 48.75 cars of hogs shipped annually from Craven County during the last four years. The farmers received \$234,836.59 for them which was nearly 12% of the total amount received for all the hogs reported shipped from the entire State during the same period.

There is still plenty of constructive work to be done in the way of increasing the profit from market hogs even in a county where the point of saturation in profitable production has been reached. This is well illustrated by the fact that the average profit per pig on the 61 pigs represented by "Serial No. 1" and "Serial No. 2" attached was \$5.16 while the profit per pig on the 123 hogs included in the five other demonstrations conducted in the County was \$3.06 per pig, which is \$2.10 less.

This additional profit per pig which was made by the 61 pigs when applied to the other 2,679 hogs shipped from the County in 1930 amounts to a total of \$5,625.90, or an average of \$75.00 per shipper each six months, providing there were 75 owners shipping twice a year. This figure is certainly conservative for it must not be forgotten that the comparison of profit is made on demonstration-fed hogs. Moral: When conducting a demonstration, why not follow the system outlined?

Surely this matter is of sufficient economic importance to justify much more attention than it is receiving in any county.

One county agent who followed the "System" devoted 100 days of a four year period in his county to swine work. That county produced an amount of corn very similar to the production in Craven County. He was able to show concisely and convincingly that the profit on the corn eaten by the demonstration-fed hogs was increased over \$17,000 as compared with the profit from selling it at the market price, which made his time thus employed worth over \$170.00 per day in the form of a demonstrated increase in profit to his demonstrators.

WHY PROCRASTINATE?

If it is possible to demonstrate anything, the comparatively few swine feeding demonstrations which have been carefully conducted in a few of the one hundred counties of the State during the last ten years have demonstrated that the intelligent feeding of corn, properly supplemented, to hogs which are otherwise properly cared for, is a very profitable farm enterprise which may be adopted on thousands of farms in the State with no change except in the method of handling the hogs and the corn, a crop which normally occupies about one-third of the cultivated acreage of the State.

When measured by a comparison with what some counties are doing, the records of which are given, there is no apparent reason why the forty-eight counties listed below should not ship an average of twenty-five cars of hogs each annually. Indeed, some of them should average one hundred cars each annually; yet several of them have never conducted a swine feeding demonstration in accordance with the clear and simple directions which have been constantly available, and frequently issued. When do we begin?

LIST OF COUNTIES WHICH SHOULD SHIP 1,000 TO 1,500 CARS OF HOGS ANNUALLY

ANSON	GRANVILLE	PERSON
BEAUFORT	GUILFORD	PITT
BERTIE	HALIFAX	RANDOLPH
BRUNSWICK	HARNETT	ROBERSON
BUNCOMBE	HYDE	ROCKINGHAM
CHATHAM	IREDELL	ROWAN
CLEVELAND	JOHNSTON	STANLEY
COLUMBUS	JONES	STOKES
GRAVEN	LENOIR	SURRY
CUMBERLAND	MARTIN	SWAIN
DARE	MECKLENBURG	UNION
DAVIDSON	NASH	WAKE
DUPLIN	NORTHAMPTON	WASHINGTON
EDGECOMBE	PASQUOTANK	WAYNE
FRANKLIN	PENDER	WILKES
GASTON	PERQUIMANS	WILSON

So much for the extent to which the system affects profit. There are, of course, numerous alibis for not adopting and adhering to it, but to date no good reason for the continued disregard of it has been advanced.

A study of two other counties shows the effect of feeding demonstrations on the volume of production.

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 brood 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, breeding May 1, and November 1, as nearly as possible.

(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.

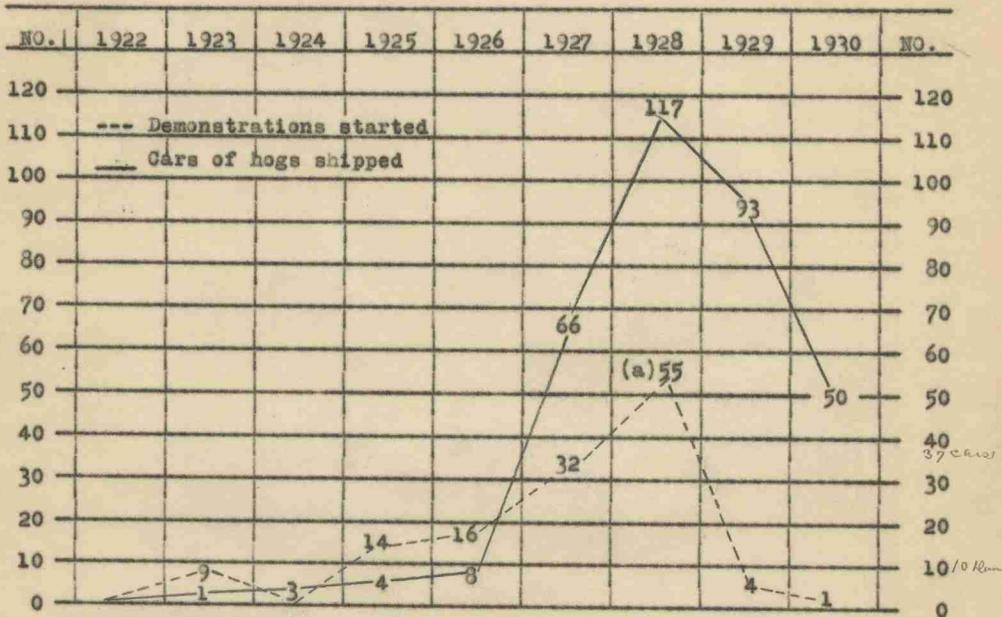
All that is necessary for success in commercial pork production on a fertile farm is shown in the system briefly outlined above. The feed should consist of corn properly supplemented according to the weight of the animals. (Corn will constitute about 80 per cent of the total feed to produce a 225 pound 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. Market hogs cannot be produced profitably on poor land.

SEASONAL TREND OF HOG PRICES
AND MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT 11 MARKETS.
Average Of 19 Years; 1910 To 1928.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month
000's	3,223	2,670	2,438	2,122	2,353	2,425	2,071	1,784	1,633	2,114	2,644	3,135	000's
Prices	\$9.89	\$10.23	\$10.93	\$11.00	\$10.87	\$10.81	\$11.26	\$11.52	\$11.65	\$10.61	\$9.77	\$9.47	Prices



SHOWING NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATIONS STARTED
AND
NUMBER OF CARS OF HOGS REPORTED SHIPPED
FROM
BEAUFORT COUNTY ANNUALLY DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS
TRUCKED HOGS ARE INCLUDED DURING 1929-1930 ON BASIS 73 PER CAR



(a) County agent 41; vocational teachers 14.

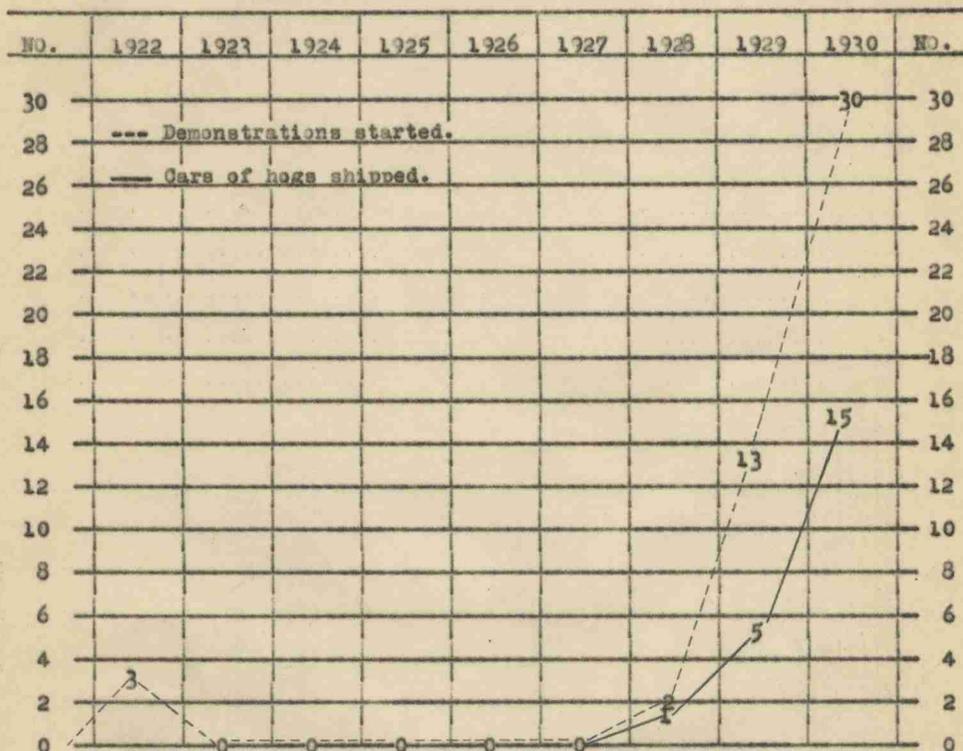
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CORN		VALUE OF HOGS SHIPPED	
1927	967,736 Bu.	1927	\$100,452.18
1928	767,002	1928	160,418.76
1929	817,200	1929	146,819.25
1930	1,101,978	1930	71,955.65
Total	3,653,916 Bu.	Total	\$479,645.84

Over 28 per cent of the reported shipments of hogs from the entire State in 1928 originated on less than 13 per cent of the farms in Beaufort County. According to the Farm Forecaster 22 other counties produced more corn and ten other counties had more brood sows than Beaufort County that year.

It is claimed that after demonstrations have been conducted for a few years they may be discontinued without detriment to the work. It is also claimed that the decrease in annual shipments from the State was due to a decrease in the amount of corn produced, and that an increase in corn production would be reflected by an increase in the number of hogs shipped. The results in Beaufort County do not confirm either of these claims.

ILLUSTRATING HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS
OF SWINE EXTENSION WORK IN JOHNSTON COUNTY

WILL IT FOLLOW THE TREND OF THE WORK IN BEAUFORT COUNTY,
OR WILL IT BE SUSTAINED?



Like Beaufort County, the swine work in Johnston is being promoted by the present County Agent and a Vocational Teacher.

Of the 48 demonstrations completed in the State during 1930, 24 were completed by J. B. Slack, the County Agent in Johnston County. There were 300 hogs included in these demonstrations, and the average profit per pig \$4.71. On that basis, the profit on the 15 cars of hogs, the feeding of which was directed by either the County Agent or the Vocational Teacher would be \$5,468.31.

Conditions relative to corn and hog prices in Johnston County this year are average. Johnston County should be shipping an average of 100 cars per year. Had this been done since 1925, the amount received for such shipments would have been approximately \$840,000 and the profit derived from them would have been about \$218,730. It should be remembered that the above profit is in excess of the market value of the corn eaten by the hogs; the actual profit would have been considerably more.

The former County Agent of that County, like several other County Agents today, was confronted with that opportunity but could not be made to see it.

This staggering sacrifice of potential profit and prostitution of opportunity will continue to result in the loss of homes by farmers and jobs by county agents, and nullification of the work of this Office so long as the few hours instruction in Swine Production received at the College is regarded as sufficient justification for reliance on his judgment in a matter which involves as many complications as does commercial pork production.

Form No. 10 B

No. of Hogs

300 Head

Pasture

RESULTS OF HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

Serial No.

JOHNSTON County J. B. SLACK Co. Agt

From To

24 DEMONSTRATIONS ~~xxxxxx~~~~xxxxxx~~ Address SPRING OF 1930Av. Period of 67.6 days

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# gain	Profit per pig	Value of gains over feed cost Pork
300	25931	59180	33249	67.6	111	1.64	121636	\$1970.20	366	\$ 5.93	\$4.71	\$1413.32

LOCAL PRICES

FEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish meal	6446		
Corn meal	(..... Bu.)	\$3.83	\$246.68
Red Dog	2350	2.26	53.12
Corn	112840 (2015 Bu.)	.83	1670.40
TOTALS	121636 (2015 Bu.)		\$1970.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Credit	Debit
By 300 hogs, 59,180 lbs. @ \$10.77	\$6374.41	
To 300 hogs, 25,931 lbs.	\$2646.46	
To feed for hogs	1970.20	
To freight & yardage	225.00	
To commission	119.43	\$4961.09
Returns above feed cost of gains	\$1413.32	

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds-wheat mill feed and fish meal or tankage \$299.80 from the value of gains at 10.176 cents per pound 33,249 @ 10.18 cents, \$ 3383.52, there remains \$ 3083.72 as return for the 2015 bushels of corn fed, or \$ 1.53 per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$ 1572.47.

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds, which remains on the farm is \$ 446.38.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, RALBIGH, N. C.

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

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
SWINE SPECIALIST

Serial No. 3

SOME "ODIOUS COMPARISONS".

Wherein The Difference in Net Return Per Pig is \$5.17.

(Economics for the Layman)

By W. W. Shay, Swine Specialist

On February 21, 1930 Mr. George A. Oglesby of Camp Glen, N. C. started plowing an eight acre tract for corn. County Agent Hugh Overstreet had requested Mr. Oglesby to keep a record of the cost of production. Mr. Oglesby's figures appear below.

LABOR RECORD

HUMAN LABOR			HORSE LABOR		
Item	Hours	Cost	Item	Hours	Cost
Plowing, man hours @ 20¢	40	\$ 6.00	Plowing, horse hours @ 10¢	80	\$ 8.00
Harrowing, drag	10	2.00	Harrowing, drag	20	2.00
Laying off rows	10	2.00	Laying off rows	10	1.00
Distributing fertilizer	12	2.40	Distributing fertilizer	12	1.20
March 6, planting	12	2.40	March 6, planting	12	1.20
Total planting	84	\$16.80	Total planting	134	\$13.40

Total cost of planting \$30.20; cost per acre \$3.78.
Seed, 2 bus. @ \$2.25 4.50; Seed per acre .56.
Total cost of
seed and labor \$34.70; cost per acre \$4.34.

CULTIVATING

Harrowing	10	\$ 2.00	Harrowing	20	\$ 2.00
2 horse cultivator	10	2.00	2 Horse cultivator	20	2.00

2 horse cultivator	: 10	: 2.00	: 2 horse cultivator	: 20	: 2.00
2 horse cultivator	: 10	: 2.00	: 2 horse cultivator	: 20	: 2.00
1 horse siding	: 20	: 4.00	: 1 horse siding	: 20	: 2.00
1 horse plowing out	: 30	: 6.00	: 1 horse plowing out	: 30	: 3.00
5 cultivations	: 90	: \$18.00	5 cultivations	: 130	: \$13.00

Total, 5 cultivations \$31.00.

Cost per acre \$3.88.

FERTILIZER

March 4, 2,400 pounds 8-4-4 @ \$15.00	\$30.00	\$36.00
Later 1,600 pounds soda @ \$24.00	\$48.00	\$38.40
Total 4,000 pounds		\$74.40

Distributing soda 20 man hours @ 20¢	\$4.00
Distributing soda 10 horse hours @ 10¢	1.00
Total	\$5.00

Rent of land \$40.00

RECAPITULATION

Total man hours @ 20¢	194	\$38.80
Total horse hours @ 10¢	274	27.40
Fertilizer 500 lbs, per acre @ \$9.30		74.40
Seed 2 bushels @ \$2.25		4.50
Rent of land @ \$5.00 per acre		40.00
Total cost of 8 acres		\$185.10

Average cost per acre \$23.14

Total yield, estimated at 41 bushels per acre, 328 bushels.
 Cost per bushel 56.43 cents.

Value @ 90¢ per bushel	\$295.20
<u>Cost to harvest estimated @ 12¢ per bushel</u>	<u>39.36</u>
Estimated value of corn in crib	\$255.84
<u>Cost to produce</u>	<u>185.10</u>
Profit on 8 acres as corn	\$ 70.74

Profit per acre as corn \$8.84.

Mr. Oglesby also owned 59 shoats. He and County Agent Overstreet weighed them on July 16 and turned them on the 8 acres of corn. On that date they weighed an average of 94 pounds each, or a total weight of 5,564 pounds.

No one knew what they had cost, but I believe that it is conveniently claimed that what a thing sells for fixes its value (stick a pin here, it will be referred to later). One of the rules which is followed in this office is that when computing the results of a demonstration the initial weight of the hogs shall be charged at the net price for which they sell at the farm, not because that represents their value when weighed in, but because it eliminates any effect of estimating prior results which are unknown.

The corn was supplemented with 1,400 pounds of fish meal. The hogs were sold September 2, 48 days after being turned on the corn. A copy of the account sales which is on file in this office along with several thousand others shows the following.

SALE OF 59 HOGS BY GEO. A. OGLESBYCredit

Sept. 4, 59 hogs, 10,690 pounds, Richmond @ \$11.50 \$1229.35

Debit

Freight @ 65¢ per 100 pounds	\$69.83	
<u>Commission @ 2%</u>	<u>24.59</u>	\$ 94.42
Net at the farm	\$10,6167	\$1134.93
<u>July 16, 59 hogs, 5,564 pounds @ \$10.6167</u>		<u>590.55</u>
Value of 5,126 lbs. gain on corn @ \$10.62		\$ 544.38

Cost To Produce

Corn, 8 acres, 18,368 lbs., 328 bus. @ 56.43¢	\$185.10	
<u>Fish meal 1,400 lbs. @ \$3.50</u>	<u>49.00</u>	\$ 234.10
Total	19,768 lbs. Return above cost of feed	\$ 310.28

COMPARATIVE RETURNS FOR THE CORN

<u>Sold as Pork</u>	:	<u>Sold as Corn</u>
Return per bushel \$1.51	:	Return per bushel \$0.90
_____	:	_____
Profit per bushel 94.57¢	:	Profit per bushel 21.57¢
_____	:	_____
Return per acre \$43.79	:	Return per acre \$13.84
_____	:	_____
Return per day of human labor devoted to the production of the corn \$17.99.	:	Return per day of human labor devoted to the production of the corn \$5.65.
_____	:	_____
Value of plant food remaining on the land \$77.20.	:	Value of plant food removed from the land \$49.20.

MORE ODIOSNESS

In addition to pigs and corn, Mr. Oglesby also had neighbors. Among them were some of those boys who just know that, regardless of other influences, the cost of production controls profit. Well, let's see.

From among Mr. Oglesby's neighbors we select three who also shipped hogs this fall.

Now we are going to be perfectly frank about this matter - we have no record on these hogs other than that of the account sales of them which shows that on November 18 these three men sold 46 hogs which weighed 8,955 pounds, but they were docked 80 pounds because two of the sows were obviously pregnant.

We are also going to be generous. These hogs when sold averaged 195 pounds each. For the purpose of illustration let us assume that on July 18 when Mr. Oglesby turned his pigs on the corn, these 46 pigs weighed 6,080 pounds, or an average of 132 pounds each, which is 38 pounds more than Mr. Oglesby's pigs averaged. Therefore, under similar treatment they could have been sold in September when his were sold, and consequently were worth as much per pound in July as his were.

Allowing that they were turned on soybeans which through some magic cost nothing, and for a period of 125 days made an average daily gain of one-half pound per pig, thus gaining 2,875 pounds at no cost whatever, the result would be as shown. Copy of the account sales appears below.

SOLD FOR THREE NEIGHBORS OF MR. OGLESBY

	<u>Credit</u>	
November 18, 46 hogs	8,955 pounds	
2 piggy sows docked	80 "	
	<u>8,875 pounds</u>	@ \$9.13 (subject) \$810.54
Soft and oily, docked		<u>98.28</u>
Value at Richmond	\$8.03	\$712.26

Value at Richmond	\$8.03	\$712.26
Freight to Richmond @ 55¢ per 100 pounds	\$48.53	
Commission @ 2%	14.23	\$ 62.76
<hr/>		
Value of 8,875 pounds at the farm @ \$7.32		\$649.50
Cost of 2,875 pounds gain on soybeans: NOTHING		
Value of 6,080 pounds July 16 @ \$10.6167		\$645.50
<hr/>		
Return above charge for feed:		\$ 4.00

<u>GLESBY'S HOGS</u>	:	<u>NEIGHBOR'S HOGS</u>
Length of feeding period 48 days	:	Length of feeding period 125 days
_____	:	_____
Net return per pig \$5.26	:	Net return per pig \$0.09
_____	:	_____
Profit on 46 pigs \$241.96	:	\$ At least 11 acres of soybeans of
	:	\$ average yield would be required
	:	\$ for the 2,875 pounds gain credited.

Of course greater profit can be shown by charging the initial weight at a lower price, but the 46 pigs could not have been bought in July at the price they sold for. If either is changed, both should be.

The prices at which the hogs sold during both September and November vary only slightly from the average of prices during those two months of the last twenty years. That is what is referred to as "the seasonal trend."

If the hypothetical soybeans cost \$15.00 per acre to produce, there would be a charge of \$160.00 against the 2,875 pounds gain which would not be entirely met by the indicated profit of \$4.00!

For ten years we have been trying to make it clear that simply raising hogs is not necessarily profitable. The fertility of the farm on which they are raised, the manner of feeding, and the feeder's ability as an animal husbandman are the main factors which govern success.

SOME PLAIN STATEMENTS

Last winter and early spring all district and county agents were urged by the Office of Swine Extension to conduct hog feeding demonstrations in accordance with the system advocated by this office and to include some corn hogging demonstrations. Directions and record blanks for conducting the latter were issued and our request for such demonstrations received support from other sources.

As a result five (5) such demonstrations were reported. The average of the results of three of them in which 120 hogs were run on 16 acres of corn for a period of 48 days are shown below. There is nothing unusual about these results as both the prices and the feed consumption are normal.

Sold as:	No. acres	Yield		Value	Cost to produce			Return			Return per day of man labor spent in corn field	Value of plant food remaining on field or removed
		Per A	Total		Total	Per A	Per bu.	Total	Per A	Per bu.		
Pork	16	Pork lbs	Pork lbs	\$10.75	\$422.76	\$30.80	In field	\$465.05	\$29.06	73.70¢	\$12.33	Remaining
		557	8.914	\$957.81			63.32¢					\$148.65
Corn	16	Corn bus	Corn bus	90¢	\$399.56	\$24.97	In crib	\$ 92.62	\$ 5.79	14.68¢	\$ 3.82	Removed
		39.94	631	\$567.90			75.32¢					\$ 94.65
Difference	16			\$422.91	F. meal	F. meal	Harvested					
					\$ 93.20	\$ 5.83	@ 12¢	\$372.43	\$23.27	59.02¢	\$ 8.51	\$243.30

WORTH CONSIDERING

The net return from the corn crop of the State could easily be increased \$5,000,000.00 a year without increasing the acreage. The practice of hogging soybeans is still costing the farmers many hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

The uneconomic practice of hogging small grains has been introduced and is spreading rapidly.

Constructive Swine Extension work is declining.

The same opportunity with raw knuckles will be knocking at the door of the county agent next spring. Will he open it?

INDIVIDUAL STUDIES OF THE RESULTS SHOWN ABOVE ARE AVAILABLE - IF INTERESTED, ASK FOR THEM.

(Presented at the Agents' Convention December 9-11. Three requests for individual studies received!)

STATISTICAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

	Articles	Visits			Meetings		Letters	Office calls	Travel	
		Agents	Demonstrations	Others	No.	Attendance			Auto	Rail
Shay	48	19	6	28	18	864	342	7	2653	2387
Days	4	* 93	* 46	* 313	67	* 17184	408	115	4435	5303
Total	52	112	52	341	85	18048	750	115	7088	7690

* August on Livestock Train. Visits to agents, 27; meetings 33; attendance 16220; total visits 137; office consultations 24; travel by auto 465, by rail 900. It will be seen that when the nature of the activities during the unusually active month of August is considered, the assistance which this office is prepared to give was not fully utilized by the county agents. However, all requests for assistance were met.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1931

Although instructions for properly feeding hogs, and keeping a very simple but accurate record of the results are given in the new Extension Circular No. 181, experience confirms us in the belief that if read at all it will be done very hastily and superficially. It is therefore recommended that:

- (1) an additional field man be employed, beginning April 1 to assist the county agents and vocational teachers in starting and continuing feeding demonstrations and in other ways promoting and directing the feeding of hogs.
- (2) the county agents in those counties where conditions justify the active promotion of pork production on a commercial scale be instructed by some one in authority to major this line of work this year.
- (3) if, owing to the volume of work resulting from such instruction and consequent promotion, it becomes necessary to employ an assistant for Mrs. Zehmer, such an assistant be employed.
- (4) county agents be instructed authoritatively to read carefully and study, if necessary, all mimeographed material sent out from this office.
- (5) they be especially instructed to follow closely the directions for conducting feeding demonstrations as given in the Plan of Work.