

PLAN OF WORK  
SWINE EXTENSION  
NORTH CAROLINA  
FOR YEAR BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1939

EXTENSION SWINE SPECIALISTS

H. W. TAYLOR  
E. V. VESTAL

PLAN OF WORK FOR 1940  
OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION

I. The Situation or Background

The situation has changed in that Mr. E. V. Vestal, County Agent of Greene County, will join the staff of the Office of Swine Extension on December 1, 1939 as Extension Swine Specialist. I think Mr. Vestal is well qualified for work in swine extension. He was born and reared on a farm, he has served as county agent in one of the mountain counties in North Carolina and for several years he has been County Agent of Greene County in the Coastal Plain. While in Greene County he conducted some splendid demonstrations in cooperation with the farmers of Greene County showing the benefits of improved breeding stock, the practice of swine sanitation, and the feeding of properly balanced rations. Mr. Vestal has also taken an active part in helping his farmers market their surplus hogs and to my way of thinking he has done an excellent job in this respect. We will not divide the state between us but we will so plan our work as to handle the entire problem to the best advantage.

Our situation with respect to the hog population in North Carolina has changed slightly since a year ago and on January 1, 1939 the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported 1,155,000 hogs valued at \$10,833,000.00 in North Carolina, giving us second place in the South Atlantic States and

thirteenth place in the nation.

As stated in previous years our climate is mild and for this reason we usually have a heavy infestation of internal parasites when hogs are kept on the same field for as much as twelve months, and this is always a serious problem with our swine growers.

Our people are interested in securing better purebred boars and sows in order that they may improve the hogs which they raise for home use and for market. Our cooperative sales have been a big help in placing breeding stock with people who needed it.

The soft and oily pork problem will likely be with us as long as we grow peanuts and soybeans and permit the hogs to glean the scattered nuts and beans from the field. Our hogs are sold to the packer subject to a discount if they produce soft and oily carcasses and during the year just past we have seen our growers try out a plan of having the meat graders of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics inspect their hogs for soft and oily conditions. It turned out that the percentage of soft and oily hogs as reported by the meat graders in February, March and April of 1939 proved to be greater than the percentage reported by the packers during the same period in 1938. Therefore, we find ourselves no closer to a solution of how to determine which hogs are soft and oily than we were a year ago.

Our farm people are still interested in improved methods of butchering, cutting and curing pork. During the year just past we have not been able to give the county agents and home agents assistance from this office, but with the addition of Mr. Vestal to the staff we expect to be able to give a service of this kind in the future.

Our people are becoming more interested in cold storage and during

the year just past a few additional cold storage plants have been made available in order that our people might put their pork under controlled temperature to have it cured. Interest is also increasing in the use of cold storage lockers and one up to date plant that was opened about a year ago has done a prosperous business since that time.

Since a year ago one additional cooperative livestock shipping association has gone into active operation and those already installed have been holding their own. The two packers operating buying stations in this state have shown indications of opening additional stations. In fact, Armour & Company opened a branch station at Elizabeth City during the year 1939. The independent buyers located in the hog growing area of North Carolina are continuing to operate as usual.

Being a native son I do not feel that I am presuming too much to make a statement with respect to our attitude toward certain economical trends that affect us vitally. Both my paternal and my maternal grandfathers saw active service during the disastrous Civil War between the states. I believe as a whole most of our people have spent their energy in brooding over the wrongs resulting from the Civil War and the reconstruction period instead of really trying in a peaceable way to right some of those wrongs which are severe handicaps to us. Fortunately, it now appears that we have reached the stage where we are determined to work through the proper channels with an idea of adjusting freight rates on livestock and other commodities shipped from this area to official freight territory. As I see the problem we are not asking for any advantage over the people from other areas but we are merely requesting that our freight rates be adjusted so as to put us on a basis of equality with them.

## II. The Problem

1. Parasites, especially roundworms and kidney worms, cause serious losses through stunted growth and the condemnation of livers, kidneys, and kidney fat.

2. More good type breeding animals with easy feeding qualities are needed and should be distributed throughout North Carolina, especially good boars.

3. Where hogs consume any appreciable quantity of peanuts or soybeans we have soft and oily pork, which is quite a problem. We also have the problem of getting more of our growers to feed a balanced ration and in sufficient quantity to produce rapid and efficient gains.

4. The main problem connected with farm butchering is careless slaughter methods together with failure to remove the animal heat quickly.

5. In a large area of the state the winters are so mild it is difficult to save pork without artificial refrigeration. The majority of our rural people do not eat enough fresh meat.

6. From 1930 until the latter part of 1936 practically no organized hog marketing work was done. Prices varied widely in the same area, for the same quality hogs. While our methods have improved since December 1936, we have only scratched the surface and feel that this constitutes one of the most important phases of our swine problem. For best results we believe production and marketing work should be done by the same agency.

7. I am now speaking in general figures and do not intend to be technically correct. It is my understanding that livestock from the west destined for the east enjoys a fifty percent longer haul at the

same freight cost per hundred pounds as livestock shipped from the southeast to the northeast. This is a problem which is vitally important to us in an economic way and steps should be taken to adjust it.

### III. Solution of The Problem

1. Parasites: Attempt to control infestation through demonstrations, emphasizing the main points of the McLean County System of swine sanitation. Feeding, housing, and management until farrowing time are also included.

2. Placing purebreds: Try to place good type purebred boars in each community so service will be available to as many farms as possible. Purebred sows will be placed wherever possible.

3. Feeding: Glean the peanut and soybean fields with small shoats to utilize such feed. When shoats reach weight of 100 pounds remove them from soybean and peanut fields and feed a balanced ration containing cottonseed meal, fish meal or tankage, corn and mineral. The self feeder method is advocated in all cases. We will also advocate the use of pasture to supply Vitamin A. The keeping of one or more actual feeding records in each county each year.

4. Farm Butchering: Demonstrations in improved methods of feed and care for 24 hours before butchering, how to butcher, how to drive off the animal heat, cut the carcass, and apply curing agents.

5. Cold Storage:

a. Assist patrons and operators of established cold storage plants by furnishing information on improved methods used in preparation

of pork for storage. This applies to pork to be cured into bacon or put in cold storage lockers for consumption as fresh meat.

b. Assist prospective patrons and operators by securing for them all available information with respect to cold storage.

6. Marketing: Cooperative sales, conducted and controlled by local boards of directors. Grading done by local associations. Packers submit bids by wire saving expense. Hogs sold f.o.b. point of origin on day of loading, basis weight and grade f.o.b. loading point. Hogs go to buyer submitting highest bid for whole lot of hogs offered. Only one bid submitted, except in case of tie between two highest, when both are given the opportunity to offer another bid. All hogs sold subject to killing hard. Hogs showing soft and oily carcasses discounted. Each owner's lot of hogs given an individual tattoo mark for purpose of identification after slaughter. Buyer pays freight from loading point to final destination. Seller drafts buyer, on day of sale, for full amount of bid less maximum penalty for oily.

7. Our growers have joined with the growers from other southeastern states for the purpose of presenting to the Interstate Commerce Commission their plea for an adjustment of the freight rates on livestock to bring them to equality with the rates from other areas.

IV. Extension Procedure

1. Parasites: Thrifty pig demonstrations (one or more per county) to teach value of sanitation and control of internal parasites. Included in these demonstrations are proper methods of feeding the nursing sow, use of self feeder with sows and pigs, castration, housing, pasture. Meetings at result and method demonstrations, newspaper articles, circular letters, bulletins, circulars, radio talks. Adult and 4-H Club members.

2. Placing Purebreds: Mimeographed form made in this office showing name and address of owner, and breed of hogs offered for sale. This form also indicates whether hogs are registered, or purebred but not registered. This information furnished to the Office of Swine Extension by the county agents, who in turn are supplied with copies of Form 40.

Breeders offer their hogs for sale, in cooperation with the local sale association, at the various sale points on specified sale days. One or more breeders will bring boars and gilts and offer them at private treaty during or at the conclusion of the fat hog sale. The North Carolina Swine Breeder's Association is planning to conduct a consignment sale of bred sows and gilts together with a limited number of service boars at some centrally located town in Eastern North Carolina during the next twelve months. Adult and 4-H Club members.

3. Feeding: Self feeder method used. All pigs in feeding trial weighed at start. Quantity and market value of each kind of feed consumed is recorded. At completion of feeding demonstration sale weight is recorded together with price received. If for home use market price on day of slaughter is used. Data transmitted to Office of Swine Extension by



county agents where analysis is made and recorded on Form 10. Two copies of this form are sent to the county agent, who transmits one copy to the cooperating demonstrator. Salient facts from Form 10 are used by local newspapers and often by all weeklies and many dailies throughout this state. Result meetings to be held at these demonstrations, when copies of Form 10 on completed demonstrations in the same county are used for illustration and given to those in attendance. Where more than one demonstration is completed per county, all will be combined into one to show the average results. Included in the recommended ration (self feeder style) are fish meal or tankage, cottonseed meal, corn, and mineral. Also soybean oil meal and peanut meal will be included in certain sections of North Carolina. This office combines all completed demonstrations to determine the average for the state. This information is made available to the public through newspapers, circular letters, radio talks and farmers' meetings. Adult and 4-H Club members.

4. Farm Butchering: Method demonstrations have been planned in butchering, cutting and curing. These demonstrations are to be conducted by the county agents with or without the direct aid of a specialist. Since Mr. Vestal will be available there will be a number of demonstrations where he will give direct aid by being present and conducting the demonstration. In many cases the county agent will conduct the demonstration without any direct aid from this office. Information on proper methods will be made available to the general public through newspapers, farmers' bulletins and extension circulars, circular letters, radio, and meetings at method demonstrations. Adults and 4-H Club members.

## 5. Cold Storage:

a. Established Plants: Cooperate with patrons and operators in conducting demonstrations illustrating results secured when pork is cured under controlled temperatures. Also results with cold storage lockers for keeping pork fresh.

b. Prospective Cold Storage Plants: Assist prospective patrons and operators by securing for them all available information with respect to cold storage. Information on cold storage will be made available through newspapers, bulletins, circulars, circular letters, radio.

This work is to be done in cooperation with all other subject matter specialists, both men and women, here at State College and in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Work to be done with adults.

6. Marketing: Cooperate and advise with the local directors with respect to all problems of marketing and production. Secure information on grading live hogs, freight rates and minimums, tattoo machines and ink, hog price quotations, monthly price trends, and pass to local associations and to county agents. Assist buyers and sellers to meet on common grounds and discuss their mutual problems together. Render whatever assistance we can in connection with an attempt to secure a downward adjustment of live-stock freight rates from the southeastern territory to the official freight territory.

Receive reports from local associations, tabulate, analyze and compare them. Record daily price quotations on the Chicago, Baltimore, Richmond, Rocky Mount, Fayetteville, and South Georgia markets for comparison with top prices received at local sales points. Make these into monthly charts for county agents and others. These charts will show the margins between North Carolina f.o.b. prices and daily quoted prices on other markets.

Marketing information will be made available through newspapers, circular letters, charts, and radio. At the local sales, information is passed on through individual conferences, small group meetings, method demonstrations, etc.

The Office of Extension Studies, is cooperating heartily in the tabulation of reports of sales and the preparation of monthly charts. Adults and 4-H Club members.

#### 7. Cooperation With Others:

a. Parasites: Cooperation with Agronomy Specialists on rotation. Bulletins and moving pictures on parasites from U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reports on parasitic infestation from B.A.I. inspectors at packing plants. Construction of individual farrowing houses in cooperation with the Extension Agricultural Engineer, using building demonstrations and blue prints.

b. Placing Purebreds: In cooperation with breeders of standard breeds of hogs distribution will be made through individual sales, using Form 40, and through sales in connection with local boards of directors at fat hog sales. We will give full cooperation to The North Carolina Swine Breeder's Association in connection with any consignment sale of bred sows and gilts which they may wish to conduct. Assistance will be given to 4-H Club boys in purchasing purebred animals of good type and quality.

c. Feeding: Cooperative demonstrations will be conducted with farmers who agree to keep records. Copy of the analysis of each demonstration will be furnished the county agent and the cooperator. Self feeder building demonstrations and distribution of blue prints in cooperation with the Extension Agricultural Engineer.

d. Farm Butchering: Method demonstrations will be conducted by county agents and in each case where it is possible someone from this office will render direct assistance in connection with such demonstrations. Butchering, cutting, and curing demonstrations will be conducted on farms in cooperation with farmers who cure their own meat in their own smoke house.

e. Cold Storage: We will cooperate with established plants with respect to demonstrations in butchering, cooling, cutting, curing and storing in lockers. Cooperation with those wishing to establish cold storage plants for curing and storing fresh meat products will be given. This work will be done in cooperation with Mr. K. F. Warner of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletins secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other state extension services, and also from the Farm Credit Administration will be used. The cooperation of the Agricultural Engineer will be sought with respect to the mechanical aspects of this problem. We are planning to work closely with the State Home Demonstration Department here at the college and with the Home Demonstration Department in Washington. All other subject matter specialists will be given the opportunity to cooperate if they have any interest whatever in the subject.

f. Marketing: We plan to cooperate with the directors of all local marketing associations. We will attempt to secure and furnish information to them. We will also cooperate with the livestock department of the railroads located in the territory where commercial hogs are sold. The buyers of North Carolina hogs will be asked to furnish us with information on the shrinkage in transit, dressed yield, the carcass grading on the killing floor, and the soft and oily condition. The buyers have been very cooperative in the past and we feel sure that we may expect their

continued cooperation. We expect to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in an attempt to determine how to best approach the handling of the soft and oily pork problem.

We get excellent cooperation from our Agricultural Editor and his staff and we are depending on him to assist us in putting this plan of work before the people of North Carolina. We feel sure that we shall not be disappointed.

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#### V. County Plans of Work

To enable the county agents to prepare plans of work, a suggested outline was prepared, copy of which is enclosed, Exhibit A. This was used in making individual county plans of work for 1940, sample copy of which is enclosed, Exhibit B. In order to furnish a simple statistical picture of the demonstrations planned with respect to swine work and the Extension Procedure planned with which to put these demonstrations across we are showing tabulations by districts with the same information for Negroes shown as a separate item, and the grand total for the entire state, Exhibit C.

Maps: Outline maps are included, showing geographical distribution of each phase of work planned.

SUBJECT: Suggestions for 1940 Plans of Work with Swine.

A. THRIFTY PIG DEMONSTRATIONS. Records Should Be Kept.

1 - 4 Adult. Farrowing, Care of Pigs and Weaning

Damage from parasites is increasing. This project consists of farrowing pigs on land that has been cultivated since any hogs ranged on it. The sow should be washed with soap and water before she is put in the clean field or lot. The sow and pigs should be put on self-feeder as soon as the sow is on full feed. The sow should be removed at weaning time. The pigs should be continued on the feeder and should be kept on the clean land until they are 4 months old or until they weigh 100 pounds. For reference see Leaflets Nos. 5 and 108, and Bulletins Nos. 1457, 1490, 1504 of the United States Department of Agriculture, and our SS Form No. 1.

Four-H. Records should be kept as provided in 4-H Manual.  
Brood sow project  
Fat hog feeder project

5 - 6 Adult. Placement of Purebred Boars and Sows

This consists of the placement of purebred boars and sows. It is suggested that plans be made for the placement of young animals in most cases because less money will be involved in making the purchases.

B. FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS. Records Should Be Kept.

1 - 6

In this project a self-feeder should be used. The pigs should be weighed at beginning of demonstrations and reported to this office on Form No. 5. Weight and cost of all feed consumed should be recorded. Weight of pigs should be secured at end of demonstration. If pigs are butchered for home use, weight of pigs, weight and cost of each kind of feed, and market value of pigs at butchering time should be reported to this office on Form No. 8. If pigs are sold a report should be made on form No. 8. Reference: Form No. 45.

C. KILLING AND CURING.

1. Butchering, cutting and curing demonstrations to be conducted by the county agent without the aid of a specialist.
3. Assistance to be given to patrons and operators of established cold storage plants for curing pork, use of cold storage lockers for fresh pork.
6. Assistance to be given to prospective patrons and operators of cold storage plants for curing pork, and use of cold storage lockers for fresh pork.

D. MARKETING.

1 - 8

Assistance to be given by agent to organized groups of farmers in connection with the sale of live hogs and pork products.

H. W. Taylor,  
Extension Swine Specialist.

LINE OF WORK SWINE

## NORTH CAROLINA EXTENSION SERVICE

PLAN OF WORK, 1940BERTIE COUNTY

KEY	Exhibit B TYPE OF WORK PLANNED	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL WORK PLANNED NO.	RESULT DEMON- STRATIONS NO.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORK PLANNED											
					DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
A 1-4	Thrifty Pig Demonstrations	AD.	50	6			8-6			C-6						
		4-H	6	6			8-6		C-6							
A 5-6	Placing Purebreds	AD.	20				10								10	
		4-H														
B 1-6	Feeding	AD.	12	6							8-6					C-6
		4-H	12	12							8-12					C-12
C-1	Butchering	AD.	12	2		1	1									
		4-H														
D 1-8	Marketing	AD.	25	1	281	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	281
		4-H														
		AD.														
		4-H														
		AD.														
		4-H														

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

EXTENSION PROCEDURE		TOTAL NO.	DISTRIBUTION											
			DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
DAYS AGENT(S) TO DEVOTE TO WORK	* AD.	31	1	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	1	1
	4-H	12	1	2	1	1	2	1			1	1	2	
DAYS SPECIALIST TO DEVOTE TO WORK	AD.	3	BY REQUEST OF AGENT											
DAYS LOCAL LEADERS TO ASSIST	AD.	20												
	4-H													
FARM AND HOME VISITS	* AD.	57	3	8	7	5	7	7	4	4	4	4	2	2
	4-H	29		3	3	2	2	4	4	4	5	2		
NEWS ARTICLES	* NO.	9		C-2	A-1	A-1	B-1							
CIRCULAR LETTERS	* NO.	1		C-1										
MEETINGS PLANNED	METHOD DEMONSTRATION*	NO.	5	C-1	A-2			A-1				B-1		
	RESULT DEMONSTRATION*	NO.	2					A-1					B-1	
	OTHER	NO.												
RESULT DEMONSTRATION RECORDS TO SECURE	* NO.	31						A-12						D-1 B-18
TOURS	NO.													

REVISED AUGUST, 1938

\* (OVER)

## INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

### EXTENSION PROCEDURE

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

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

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



This is a brief key to the meaning of the columns in the table on the opposite page. For a more detailed explanation see the enclosed outline, "Suggestions for 1940 Plans of Work with Swine".

Column No.

Legend for Column

1	County or District
2	Number Thrifty Pig Demonstrations with Adults
3	Number Thrifty Pig Demonstrations with 4-H Members
4	Number Purebreds to be Placed with Adults
5	Number Purebreds to be Placed with 4-H Club Members
6	Number Feeding Demonstrations with Adults
7	Number Feeding Demonstrations with 4-H Club Members
8	Number Butchering Demonstrations to be held by County Agents
9	Number Established Cold Storage Plants to be Assisted
10	Number Prospective Cold Storage Plants
11	Number Cooperative Hog Sales to be Held
12	Days Agent to Work with Adults (Including Marketing)
13	Days Agent to Work with 4-H Club Boys
14	Number Farm Visits to be Made with Adults
15	Number Farm Visits to be Made with 4-H Club Members
16	Number News Articles to be Written
17	Number Circular Letters to be Used
18	Meetings at Method Demonstrations
19	Meetings at Result Demonstrations
20	Number Records to Secure

TOTAL NUMBER SWINE DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED FOR 1940

WHITE AND NEGRO AGENTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northwestern District	18	27	59	41	21	111	55		3		136	107	341	460	48	18	23	20	188
Southwestern District	26	114	63	80	25	40	24		1	14	161	154	424	438	65	19	18	15	197
Northeastern District	86	122	167	78	82	207	10	2	1	549	681	240	1482	556	171	52	58	52	470
Southeastern District	68	72	106	27	61	350	13		1	507	457	241	1056	826	139	86	114	77	564
Western District	14	40	74	62	23	23	65			11	172	56	454	201	38	26	42	6	146
Total for WHITE Agents	212	375	469	286	212	731	165	2	6	881	1587	778	3737	2481	461	201	255	170	1565
Total for NEGRO Agents	42	44	147	97	52	51	78			169	538	119	871	482	79	54	58	41	175
GRAND TOTAL	254	419	616	383	264	782	243	2	6	1050	1925	897	4608	2963	540	255	313	211	1740

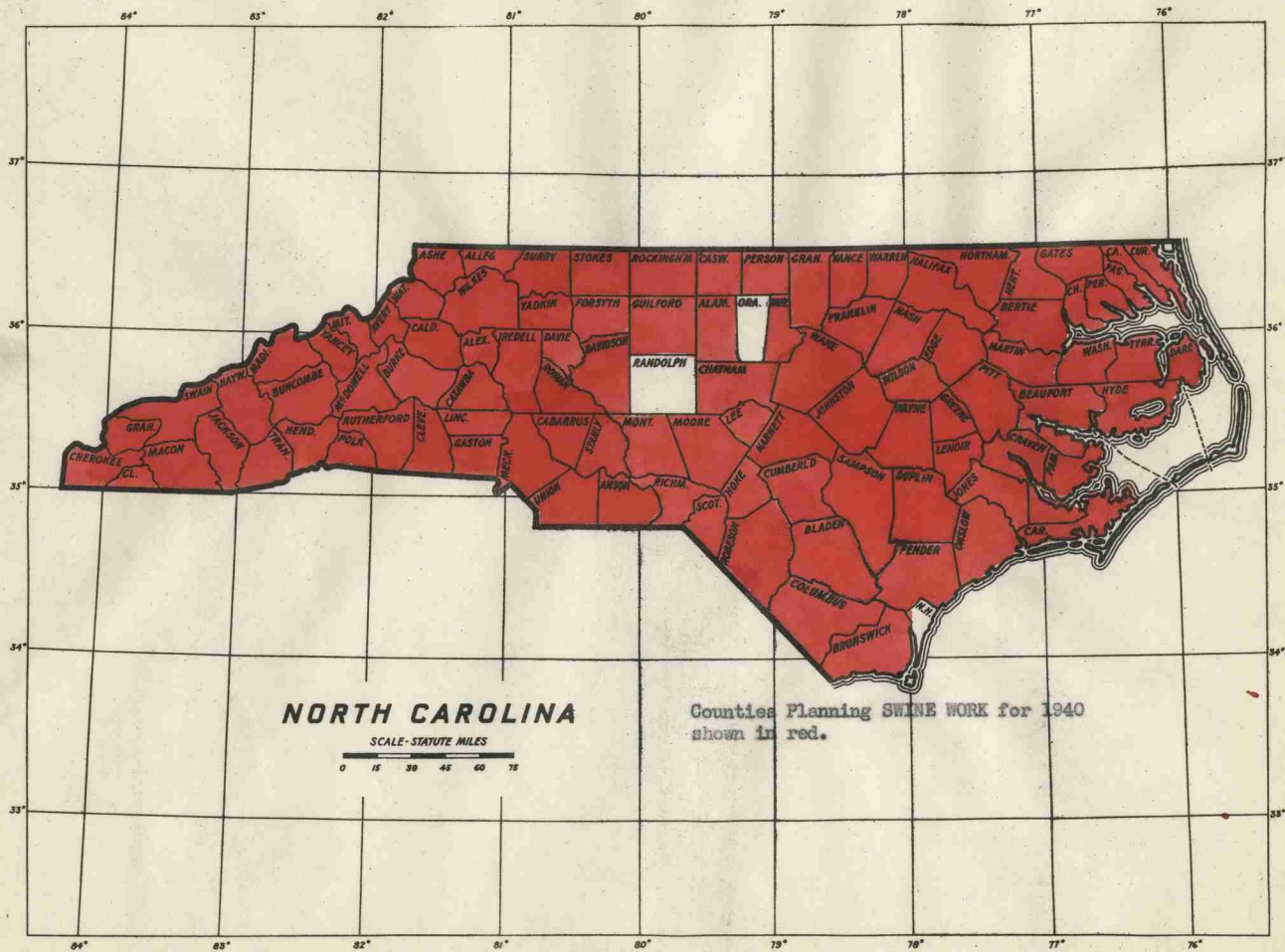
VI. Literature and Illustrative Material To Be Used

1. The prevention of Roundworms in Pigs, Leaflet Number 5, U.S.D.A.
2. Controlling Kidney Worms in Swine in the Southern States, Leaflet Number 108, U.S.D.A.
3. Internal Parasites of Swine, Bulletin No. 1787, U.S.D.A.
4. Movie Films "Control of Worms in Hogs" and "How to Grow Hogs", U.S.D.A.
5. N. C. Farrowing House Blue Prints Nos. 13 and 160.
6. Swine Production, Bulletin No. 1437, U.S.D.A.
7. Practical Hog Houses, Bulletin No. 1487
8. Hog Lot Equipment, Bulletin No. 1490, U.S.D.A.
9. Self Feeding Versus Hand Feeding Sows and Litters, Bulletin No. 1504, U.S.D.A.
10. Breeds of Swine, Bulletin No. 1263, U.S.D.A.
11. N. C. Comparison of Protein Supplement for Fattening Pigs, Technical Bulletin No. 56.
12. N. C. Comparative Results of Feeding Trials at the N. C. Experiment Station, Mimeographed Form 45.
13. N. C. Vitamin A Deficiency - A Cause of Lameness and Death Among Swine, Technical Bulletin No. 52
14. N. C. Self Feeder Blue Print For Hogs No. 61
15. N. C. Self Feeder Blue Print No. 217
16. N. C. To Be Used in Reporting Feeding Demonstrations Started, Mimeographed Form No. 5
17. N. C. To Be Used in Reporting Completed Feeding Demonstrations, Mimeographed Form No. 8
18. Pork on the Farm, Killing, Curing, and Canning, Bulletin No. 1186, U.S.D.A.
19. N. C. Killing and Curing Meat on the Farm, Extension Folder No. 34
20. U.S.D.A. Cold Storage Lockers for Preserving Farm Dressed Meat, A.H.D. No. 16 Revised July 1939.
21. U.S.D.A. Refrigerated Food Lockers. Farm Credit Administration. Circular No. C-107

22. Minnesota Cold Storage Lockers, Special Bulletin No. 187
23. U.S.D.A. Daily or Twice Weekly Hog Market Reports from Chicago, Baltimore and Thomasville, Georgia.
24. N. C. Daily Newspaper Quotations giving hog prices quoted at Rocky Mount and Fayetteville, North Carolina and Richmond, Virginia.
25. N. C. Reports of Sales from the different Cooperative Associations.
26. N. C. Monthly Charts prepared by Office of Extension Studies and Office of Swine Extension from terminal market quotations and prices received at Cooperative Sales.
27. Annual Tabulations of the results of sales by the North Carolina Cooperative Livestock Associations.
28. U.S.D.A. The Agricultural Situation
29. U.S.D.A. General Crop Report
30. U.S.D.A. Crops and Markets
31. U.S.D.A. The Hog Situation
32. U.S.D.A. The Hog Outlook
33. National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, 1937. Preventable Losses in Marketing Livestock.
34. Chicago, Institute of American Meat Packers. Reference Book of the Meat Packing Industry for 1938.
35. N. C. Extension Circular No. 238, Raising Hogs In North Carolina.
36. H H Pig and Record Book

VII. Methods Of Measuring Results

1. Number thrifty pig demonstrations completed with adults.
2. Number thrifty pig demonstrations completed with 4-H Club members.
3. Number purebred animals placed with adults.
4. Number purebred animals placed with 4-H Club members.
5. Number of feeding demonstrations completed with adults.
6. Number of feeding demonstrations completed with 4-H Club members.
7. Number of butchering demonstrations conducted by county agents.
8. Attendance at these method demonstrations.
9. Number of established cold storage plants assisted with their problems.
10. Number of cold storage plants established in North Carolina.
11. Number of cooperative hog sales conducted.
12. Number of hogs sold.
13. Number of pounds of hogs sold.
14. Net amount of money received for hogs sold cooperatively.
15. Days agents work with adults.
16. Days agents work with 4-H Club members.
17. Number of farm visits made.
18. Number of news articles.
19. Number of circular letters issued.
20. Number of meetings held at method demonstrations
21. Number of meetings held at result demonstrations.
22. Number of people attending method demonstrations, and the number of people attending result demonstrations.
23. Number of records secured on demonstrations completed.

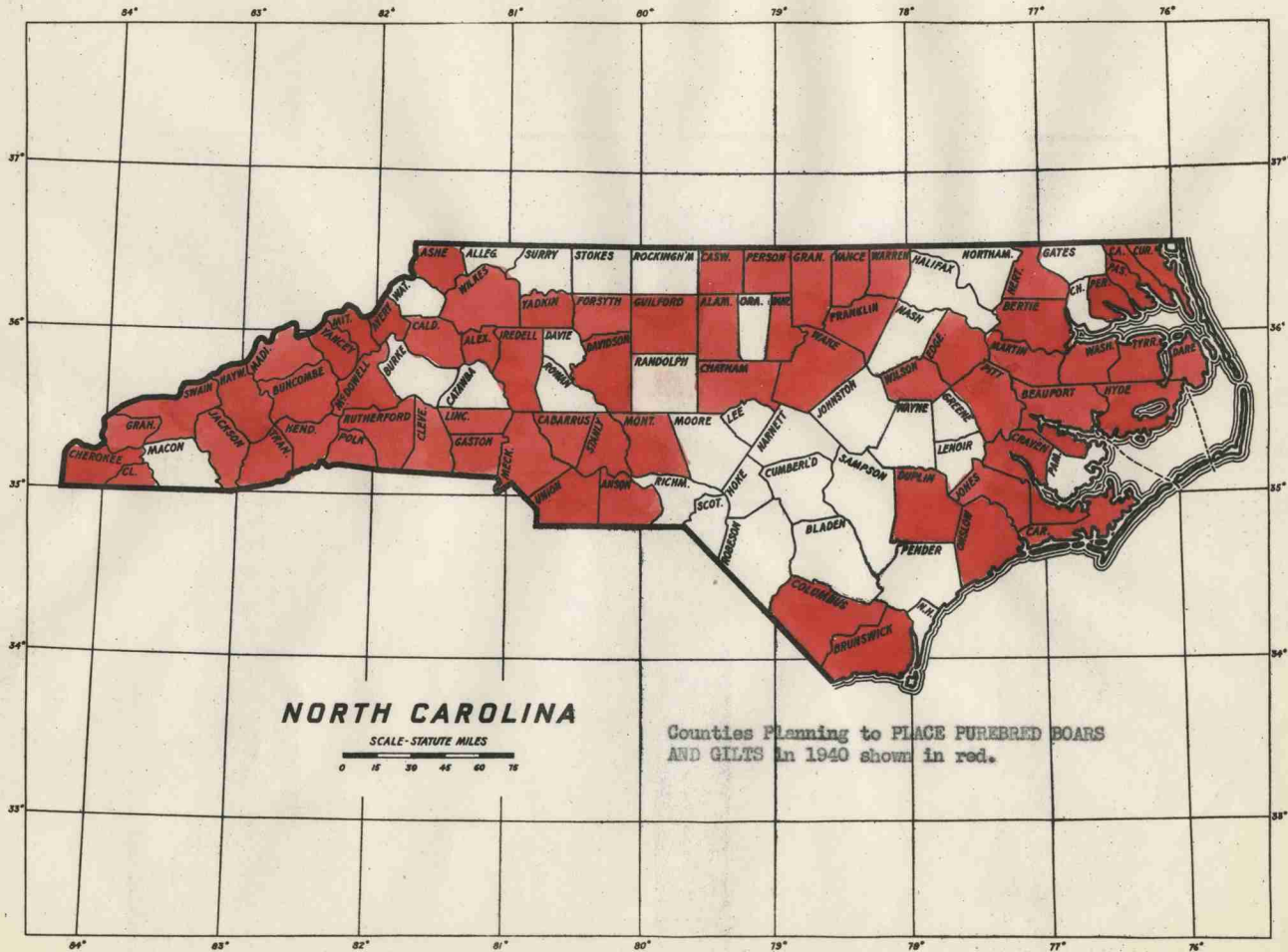


**NORTH CAROLINA**

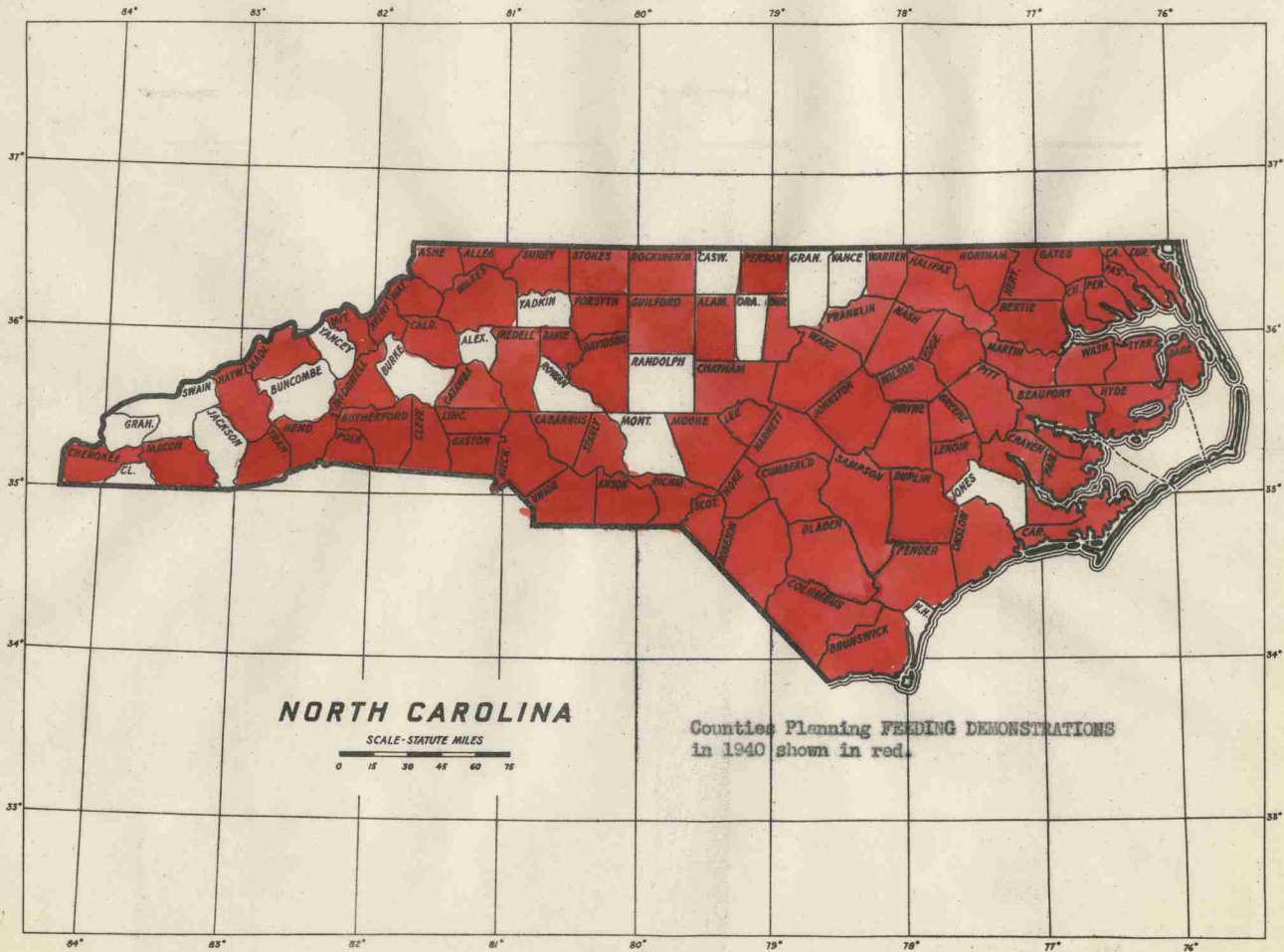


Counties Planning SWINE WORK for 1940  
 shown in red.





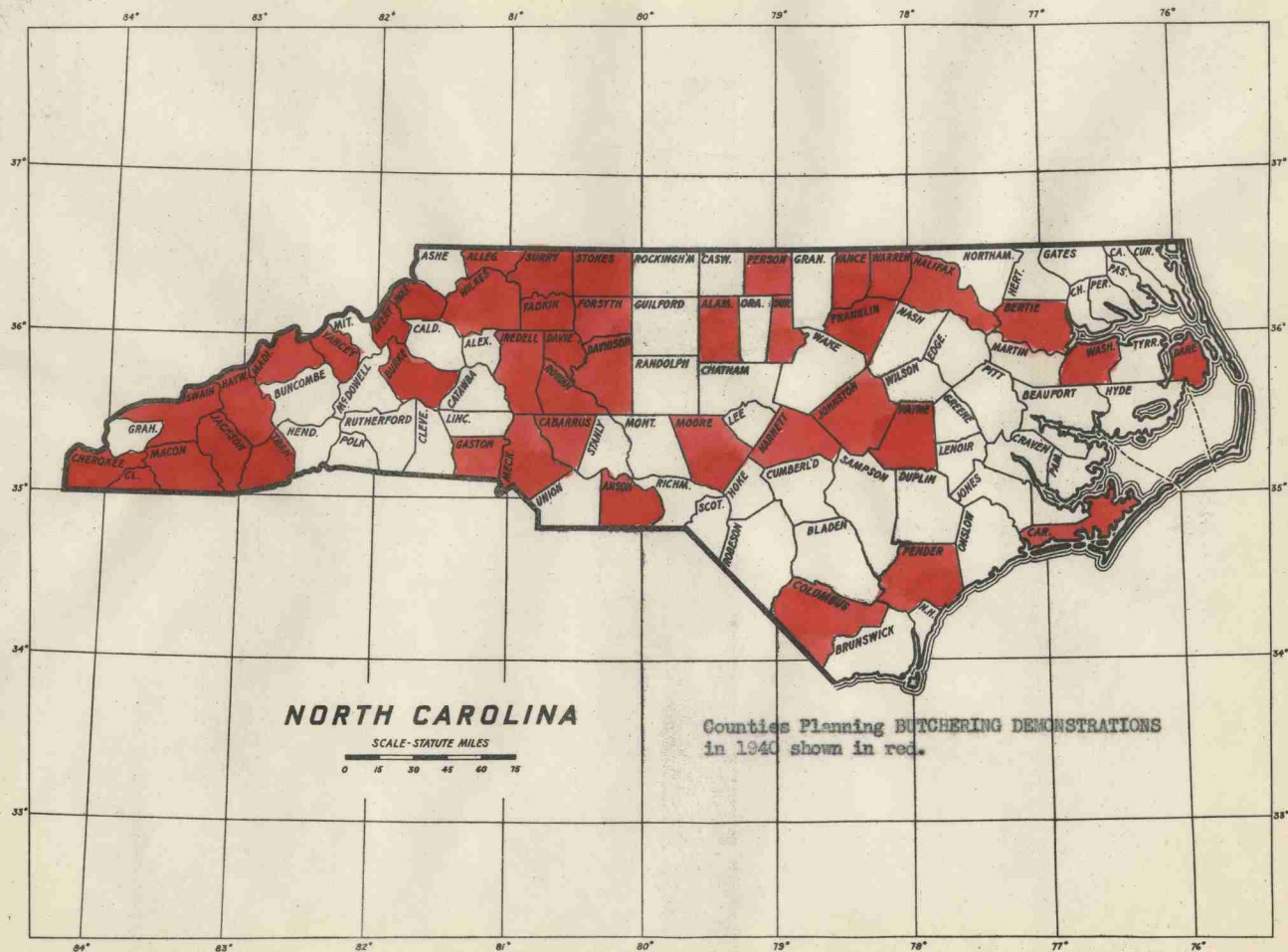


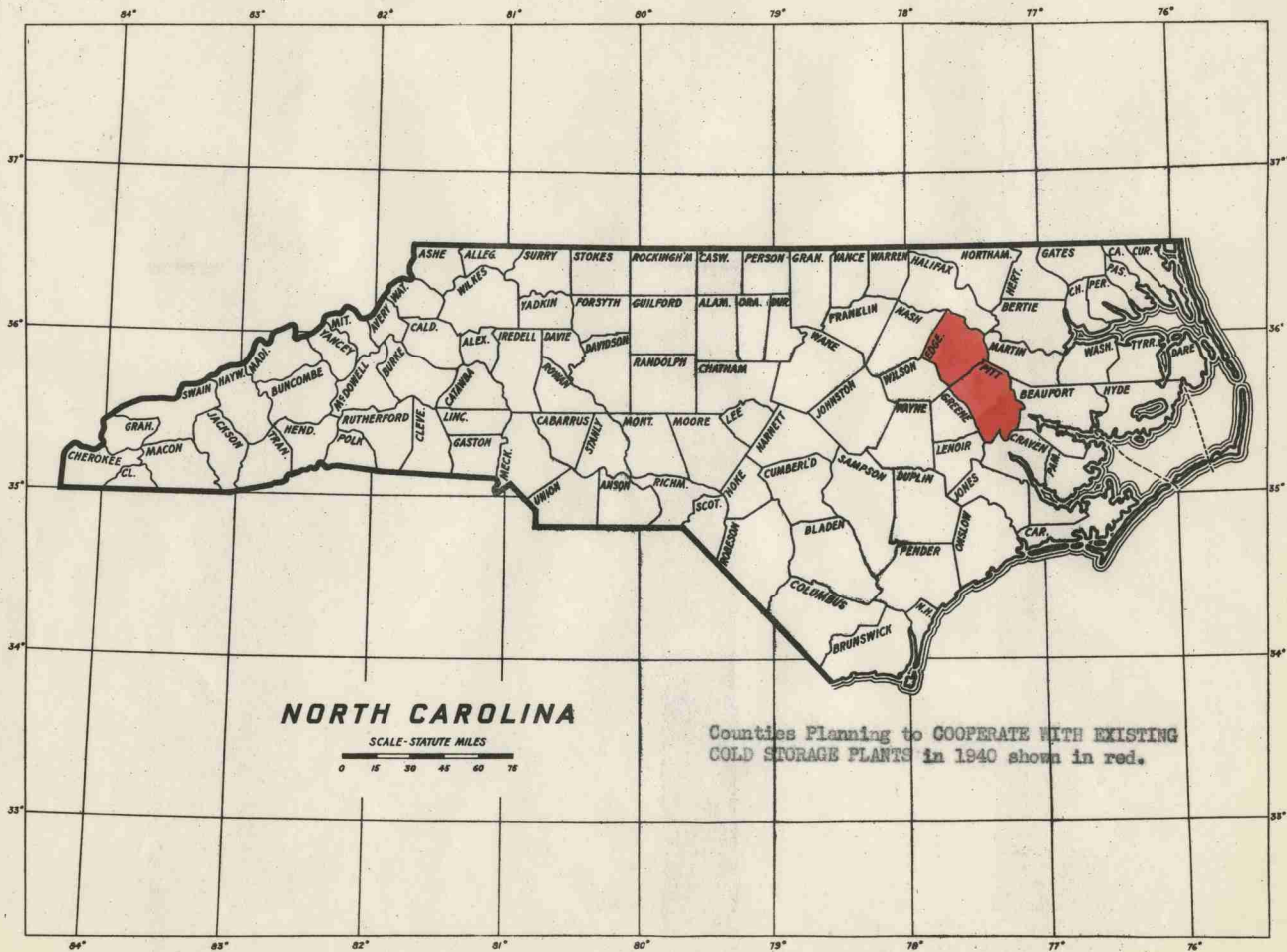


**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE—STATUTE MILES  
 0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties Planning FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS  
 in 1940 shown in red.



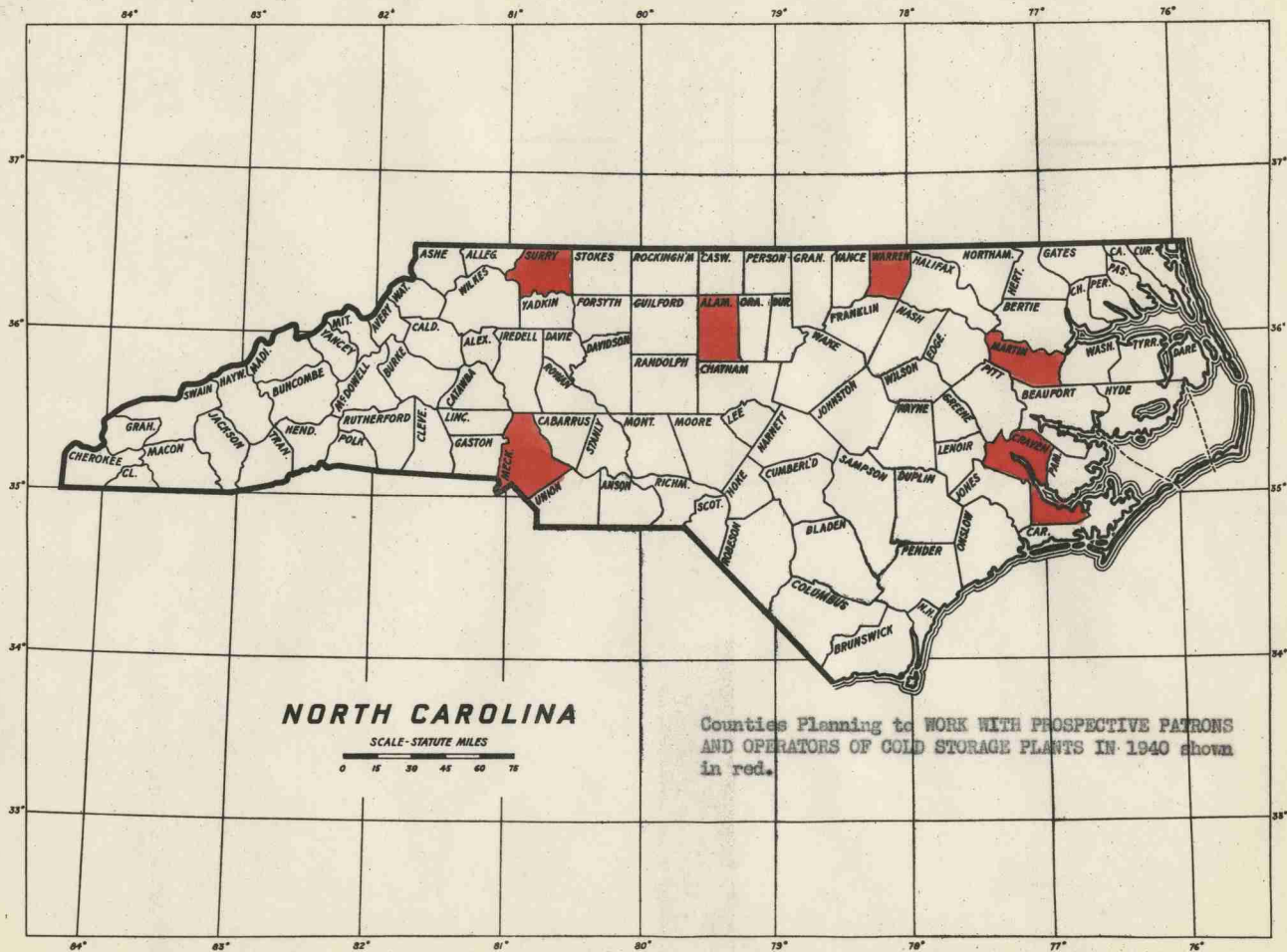


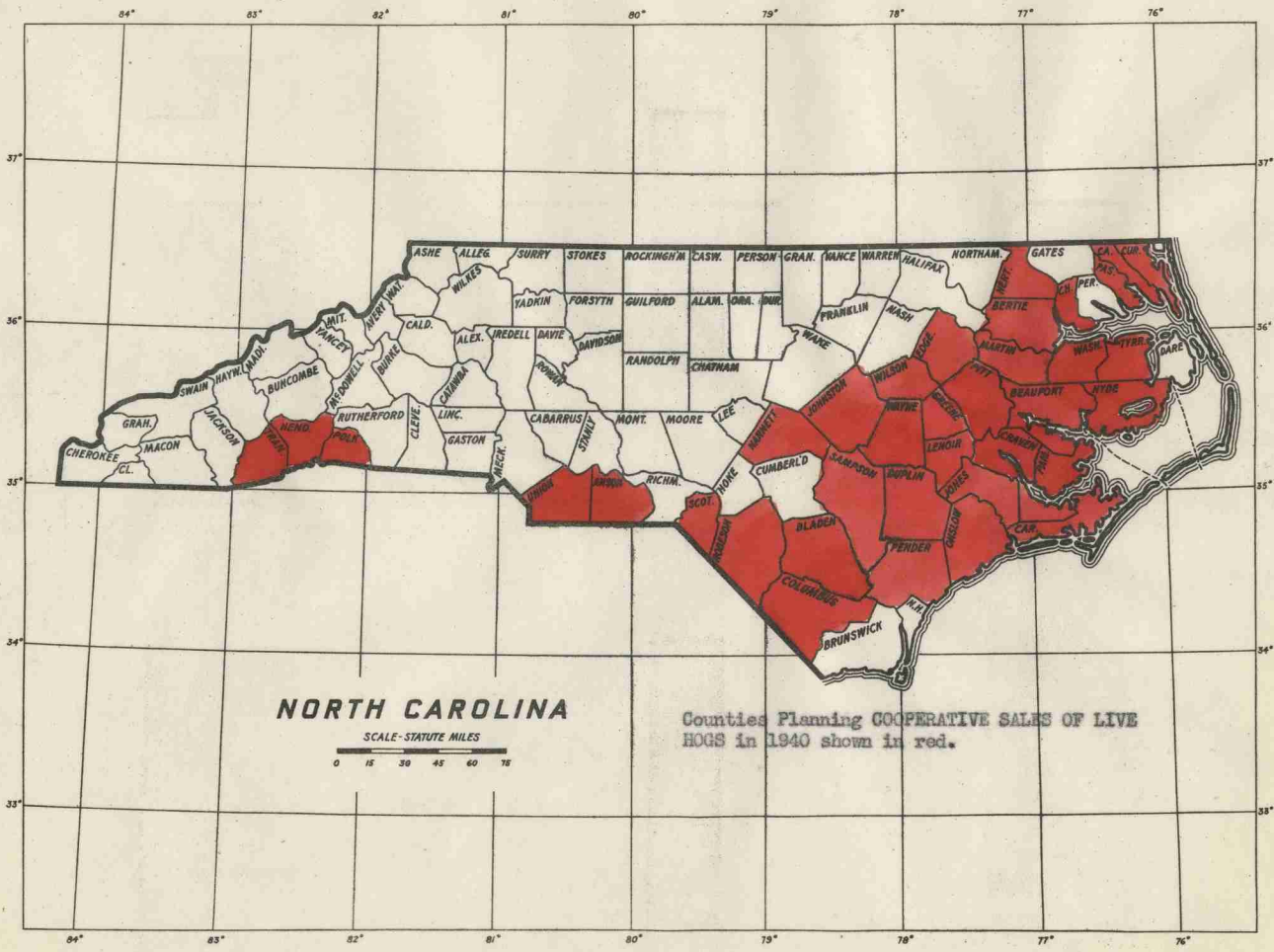
# NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



Counties Planning to COOPERATE WITH EXISTING  
COLD STORAGE PLANTS in 1940 shown in red.

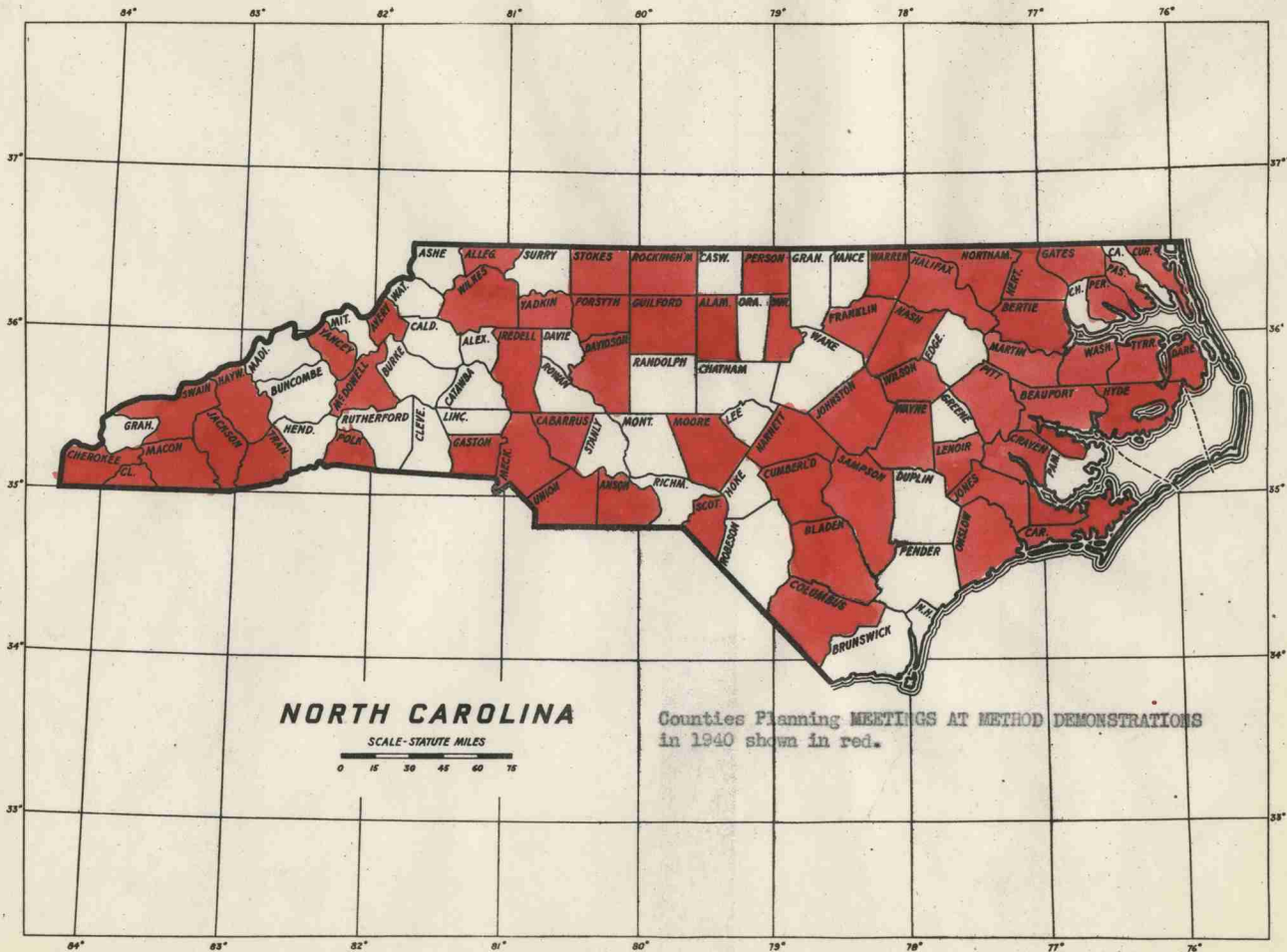




**NORTH CAROLINA**



Counties Planning COOPERATIVE SALES OF LIVE HOGS in 1940 shown in red.



**NORTH CAROLINA**

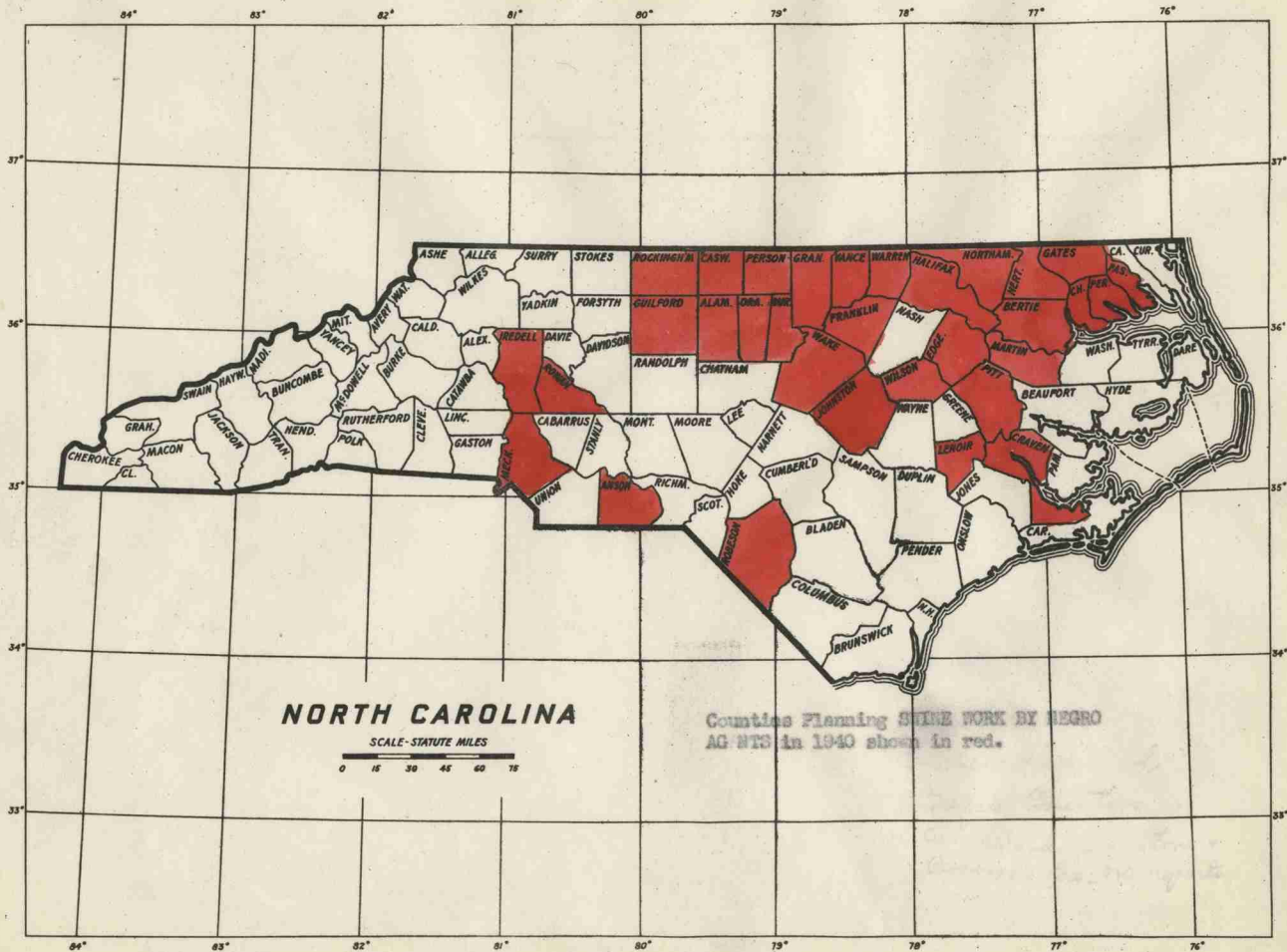
SCALE - STATUTE MILES

0 15 30 45 60 75

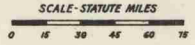
Counties Planning MEETINGS AT METHOD DEMONSTRATIONS in 1940 shown in red.

*Method Demon*



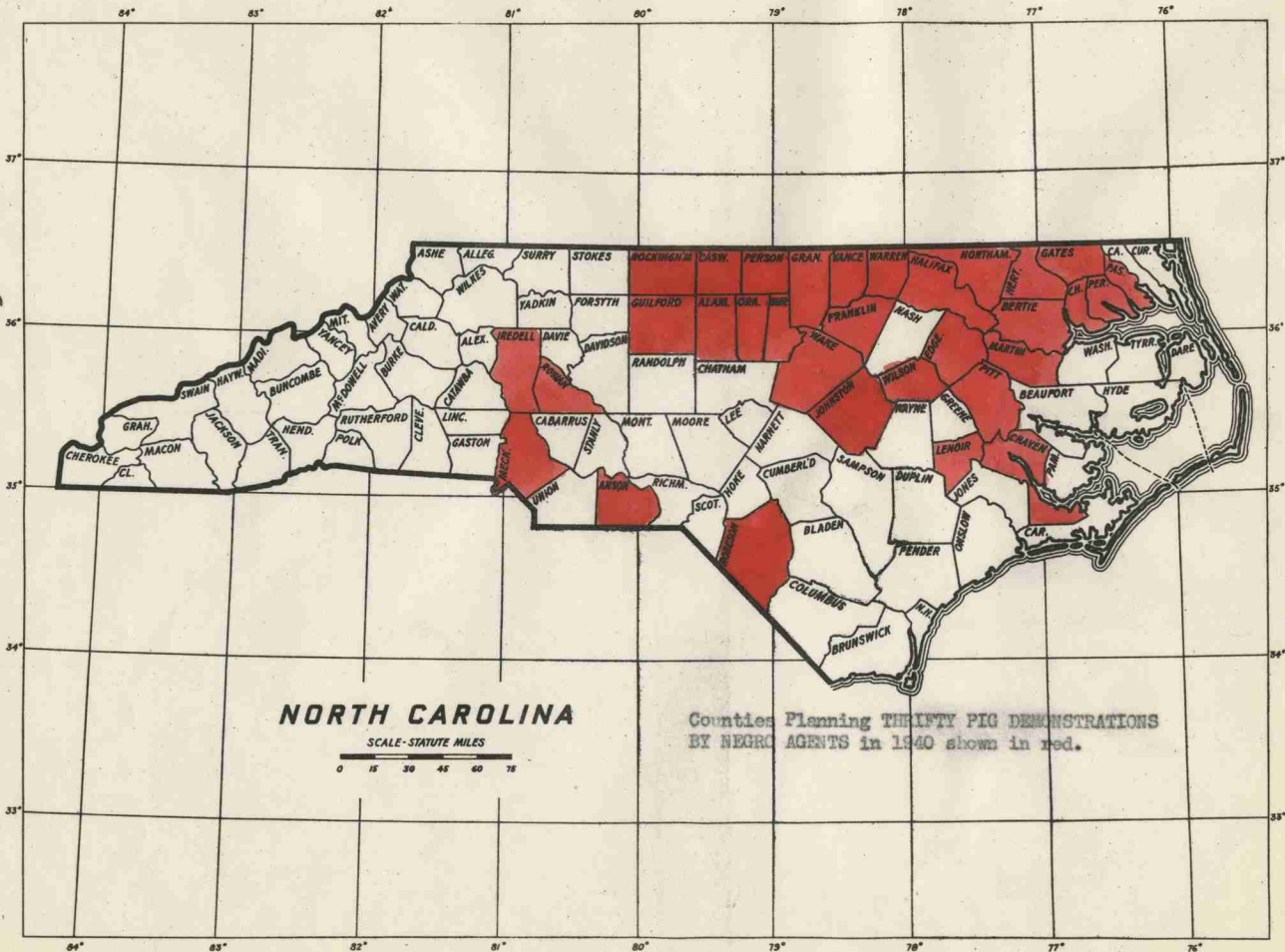


**NORTH CAROLINA**



Counties Planning SHARE WORK BY NEGRO AG-NTS in 1940 shown in red.





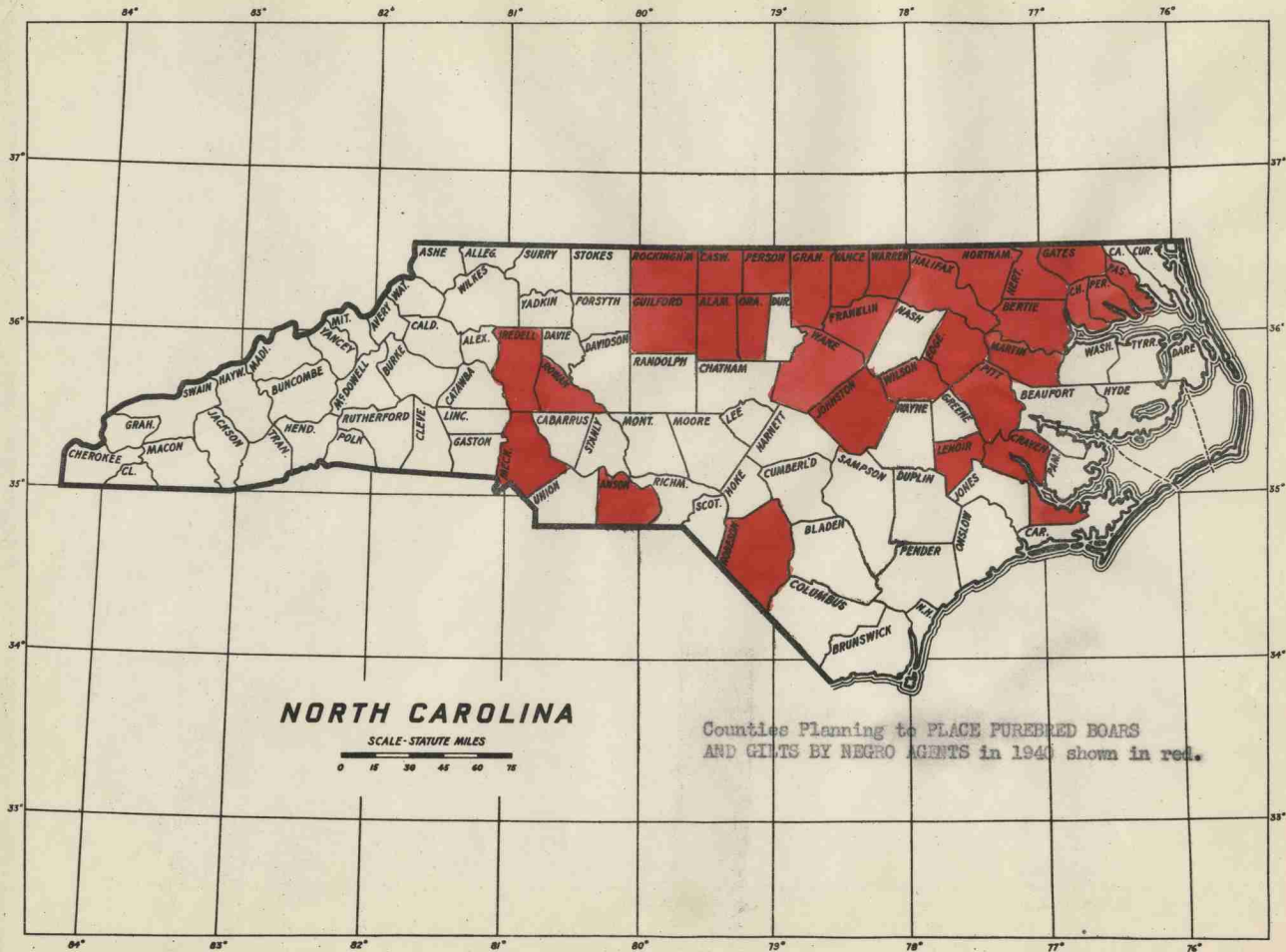
**NORTH CAROLINA**

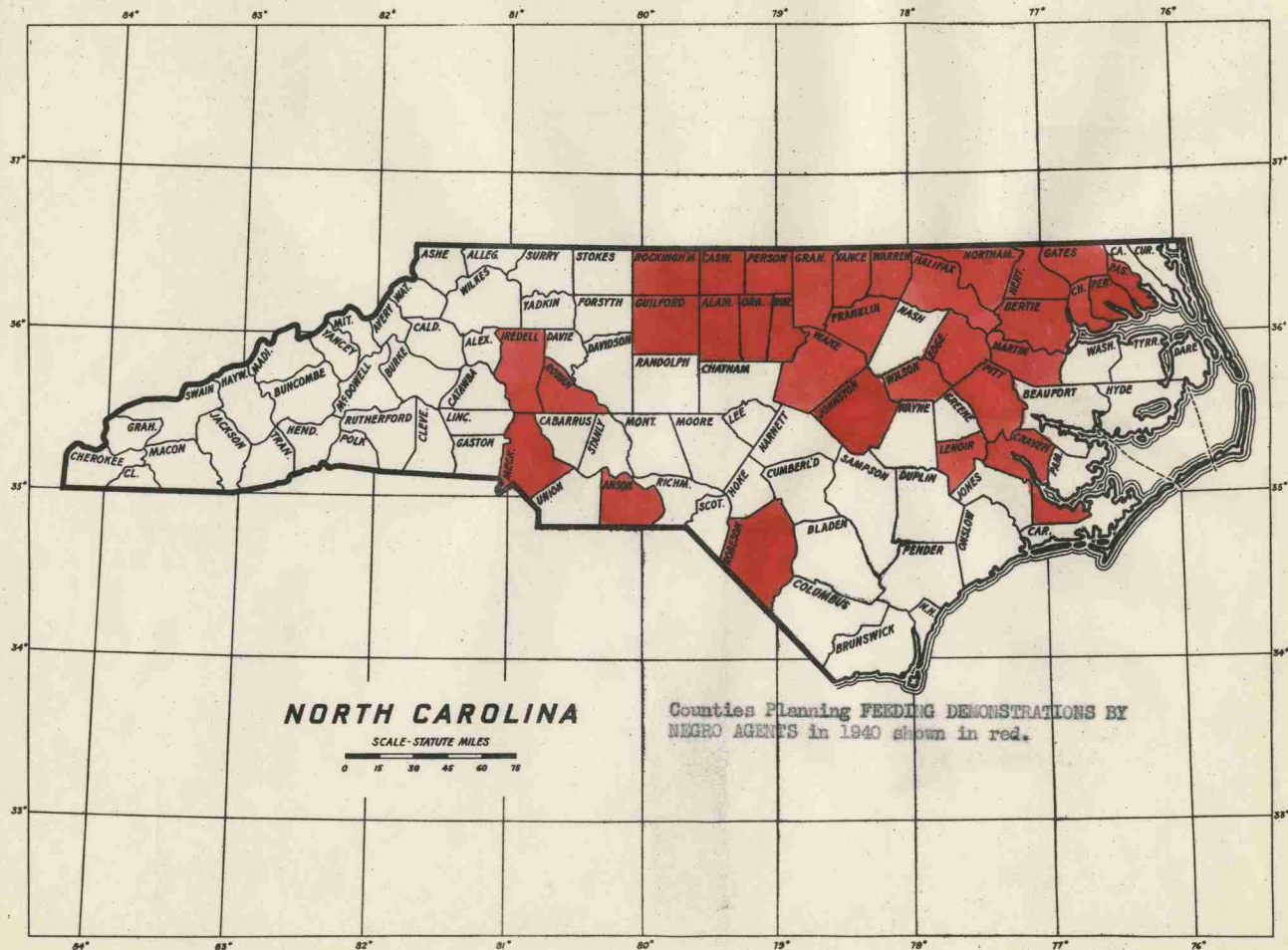
SCALE - STATUTE MILES



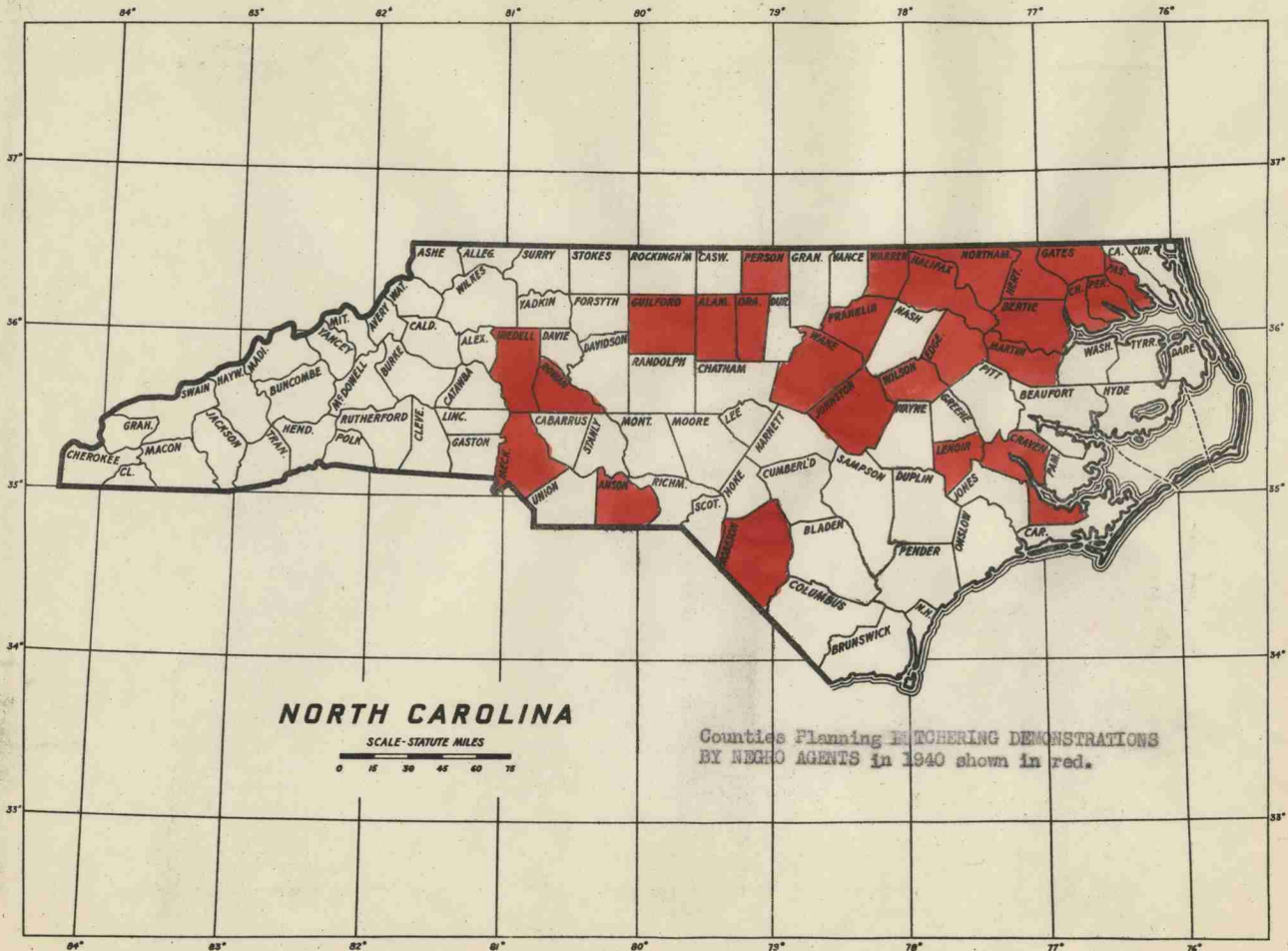
Counties Planning THE FIFTY PIG DEMONSTRATIONS  
BY NEGRO AGENTS in 1940 shown in red.

*ca 1-4  
negro*





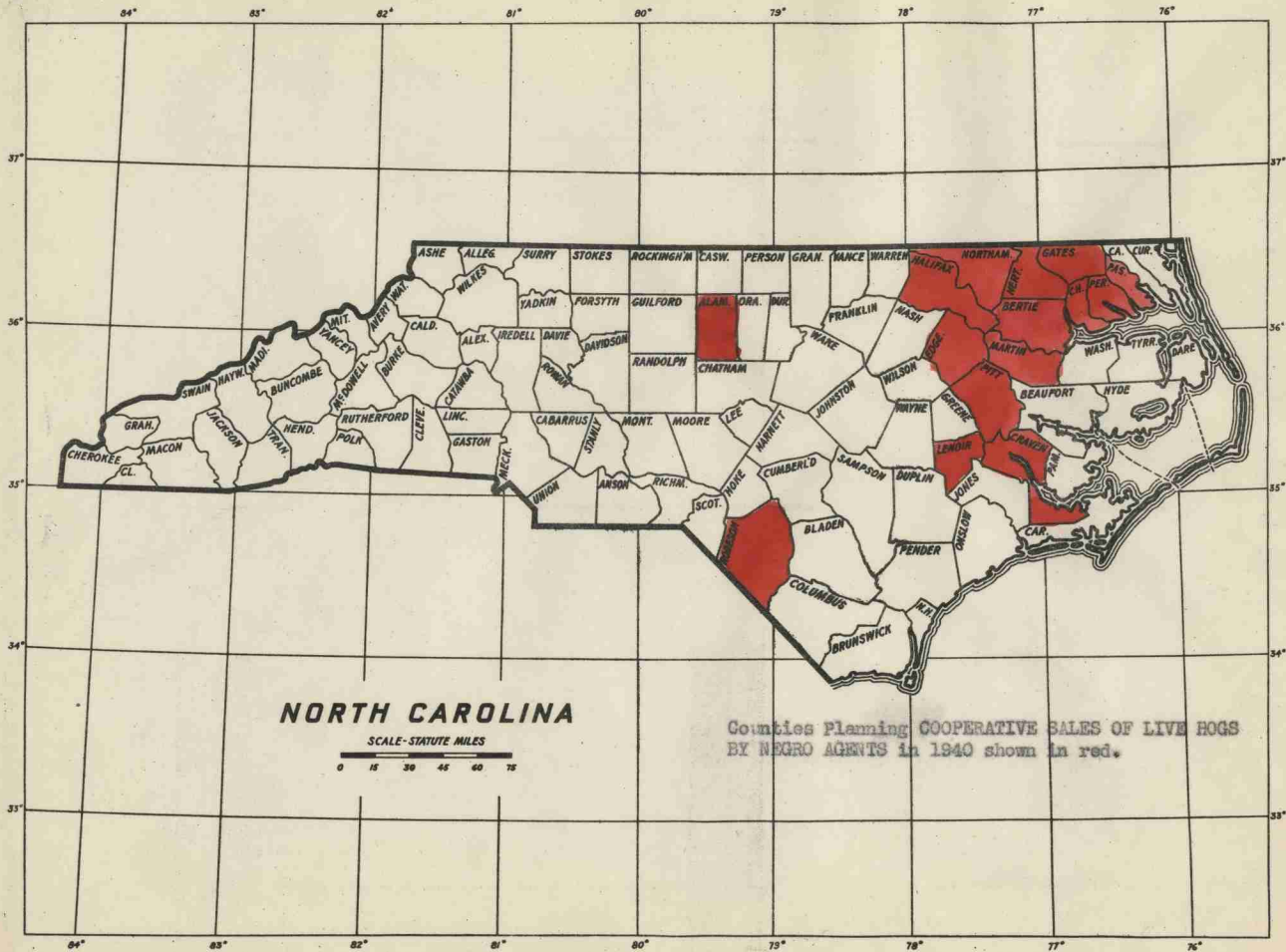
B 1-6  
negro

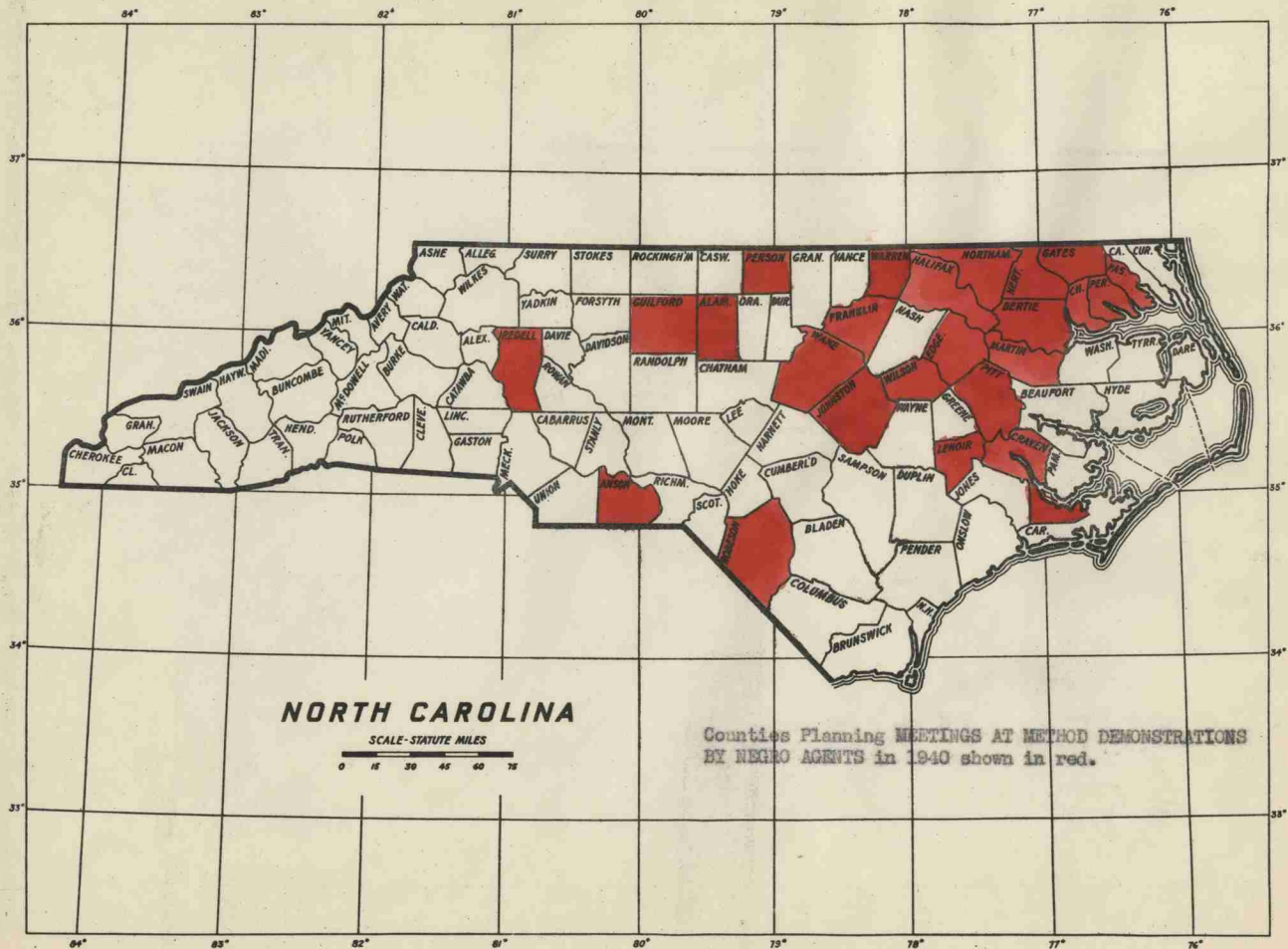


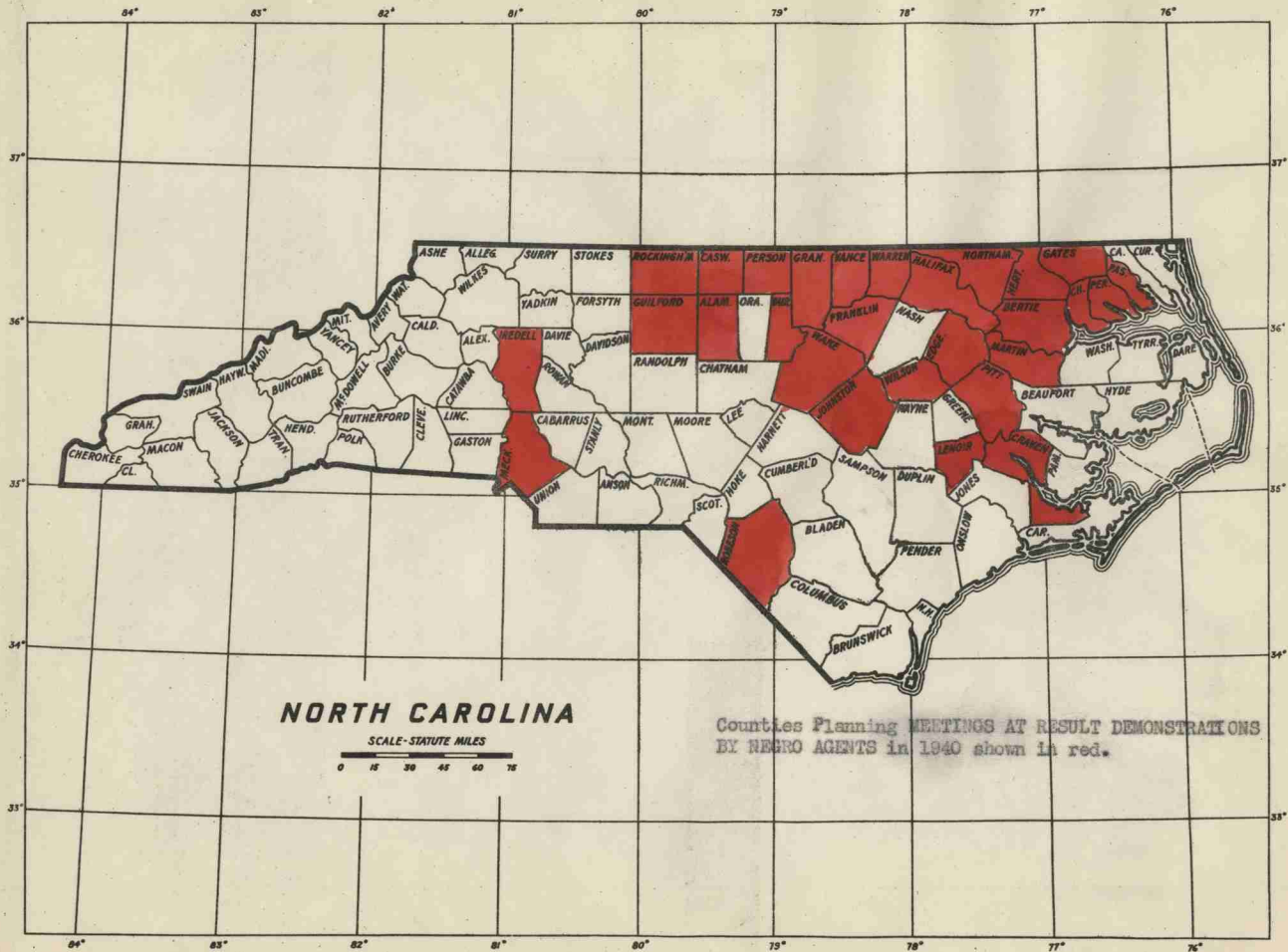
### NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES  
0 15 30 45 60 75

Counties Planning LYNCHING DEMONSTRATIONS BY NEGRO AGENTS in 1940 shown in red.

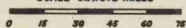






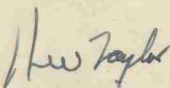
# NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



Counties Planning MEETINGS AT RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS BY NEGRO AGENTS in 1940 shown in red.

Respectfully submitted,



H. W. Taylor,  
Extension Swine Specialist

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Director of Extension

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Regional Agent in Charge of Southern States

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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