

NORTH CAROLINA

SWINE SPECIALIST

ANNUAL REPORT 1938

<u>Index</u>		<u>Page</u>
1 d 3.58	Shipping Associations.....	10-12
4 g 2	Meat cutting.....	7
4 L 1.3	Procuring purebred stock.....	9
4 L 3	Feeding.....	6-7
6 h 3.2184	Swine show.....	14-15
9 d 9.1	Freezer Lockers.....	8
17 g 4	Swine Sanitation.....	3-4
NVP 7		

REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

1938
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION WORK IN SWINE
IN
NORTH CAROLINA

By H. W. Taylor,
Specialist in Swine Extension

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Swine Sanitation	3
Self Feeding Demonstrations	6
Butchering, Cutting and Curing	7
Commercial Refrigeration	8
Placing Purebreds	9
Marketing	10
4-H Club Work	15
Exhibits	16
Outlook	16
Statistical Summary	18
Statistical Summary (from Agent's Reports)	19
Forms	
Price Charts for 1928 and 1938	
Summaries of Hog Sales for all Cooperative Points	
Individual Summaries for Each Shipping Point in N.C.	
Mimeographed Form 45	
Illustrated Maps	
Newspaper Clippings	

INTRODUCTION

There have been no current changes in the state extension organization which affect this project, as far as I know. Our relations to other extension projects are the same as before and the same holds true with respect to experimental and teaching work in the subject of swine. The writer is the only Swine Specialist employed by the extension service, which has not been changed since 1937. We have had a change in that Professor R. E. Nance has left the college and gone to the field. He first started out as Assistant County Agent in Robeson County and later accepted a position as Manager of the Robeson Cold Storage Incorporated, Lumberton, N. C. We miss Professor Nance because he rendered valuable assistance in connection with butchering, meat cutting and meat curing demonstrations in a number of counties in this state.

The efforts of those connected with the office of swine extension have been expended during 1938 in an attempt to assist the swine growers of North Carolina to produce healthier, thriftier, cheaper pigs through the practice of swine sanitation methods. In connection with this program we have endeavored to have conducted a reasonable number of self feeding demonstrations. We have had a large number of butchering, meat cutting and curing demonstrations conducted over North Carolina by our county agents and assistant county agents. When Mr. Nance left us to go into other work we began to realize how many people he had given training to, who are now able to conduct demonstrations themselves. We have worked closely with the

people who are interested in the commercial refrigeration problem during this year and we have seen one new cold storage locker plant go into operation. We believe we have effectively assisted breeders and those desiring to purchase purebred animals in the proper distribution of such animals. Any products produced by a farmer, above the needs of the farm and family, are usually for sale. This applies to hogs and we believe it is as much a part of our job to assist a farmer with finding a satisfactory market for his hogs as it is for us to assist him in producing them. Consequently, we have spent considerable of our time assisting and cooperating with the various farmer groups that have been organized in North Carolina for the purpose of selling livestock. We have tried to assist with the 4-H Club Program both in the field and here at the college. A 4-H Club Manual for Pig Club members has been prepared, we assisted with the program at the 4-H State Short Course here at the college, we have attended field meetings and we assisted the club members at the fairs and fat stock shows. A copy of the 4-H Club Manual, copies of summaries of results of all hog sales conducted cooperatively, copies of forms used in our swine extension work, copies of mimeographed forms prepared and used in swine extension work, and a series of maps illustrating the results obtained will be found in the back of this report.

SWINE SANITATION

As we have said in previous reports we believe this is the most important problem we have in connection with swine production in North Carolina. We have tried to employ effective means of making our people swine sanitation conscious. We have used moving pictures secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the writer showed these personally to audiences in 95 of the 100 counties within the past three years. The county agents are beginning to request these pictures for the purpose of showing them in the various communities of their counties. This is an encouraging sign. According to the reports of the county agents 4,487 farmers in 72 counties followed parasite control recommendations in 1938. Vermifuges in an attempt to correct worm damage were counted among the 4,487. We believe a majority of these farmers reported as following parasite control recommendations adopted some phase of the swine sanitation method.

Our program for swine sanitation in this area is simple and we do not need a central farrowing house like that which is necessary in the colder sections of the United States. We recommend that our farmers have their pigs farrowed in individual portable farrowing houses out on clean pastures. We recommend that the house be cleaned before farrowing time, the sow be washed thoroughly with warm water and soap, and that the pasture be seeded with some grazing crop. We advise that the little pigs should be kept away from old hog lots, and all other hogs except the sows should be kept out of the clean field. The pigs should be kept on clean land until they reach an average weight of 100 pounds, after which time they may be moved to other lots and pastures. We also advise our people to self feed

4

their sows during the suckling period. This tends to make stronger, thriftier pigs at weaning time. In connection with our swine sanitation work we use and distribute Leaflets 5 and 108 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture together with Farmers' Bulletin 1787.

That we are getting results from our swine sanitation work is shown in the report of Mr. H. H. Harris, County Agent of Tyrrell County. We are quoting part of his 1938 narrative report as follows:

"The thrifty pig work that was started last year continued in the same fine way that it was started. The big majority of the farmers conducting thrifty pig demonstrations last year continued the practice ~~this~~ year. There were more pigs farrowed on clean land this year than ever have been before in the history of Tyrrell County hog raising. Sixteen farmers raised 811 thrifty pigs from 124 litters. There were 67 spring litters and 57 fall litters. Thrifty pig growers report that their hogs are finishing younger and making more economical gains than the ones that they used to raise in the old hog lot. It seems that the better quality hog has caused bids at cooperative hog sales to be a little higher. Many thrifty pig growers have finished 200 pound hogs when they were five and one-half months old this year. One farmer said that the most profitable hogs were the ones that went in the pork barrel or retail stores at the youngest possible age, if they weighed at least 200 pounds.

"The following table gives a record of the thrifty pig demonstrations:

Name	Spring Farrow		Fall Farrow	
	No. Sows	No. Pigs Weaned	No. Sows	No. Pigs Weaned
J. S. Davenport	3	20	3	26
L. H. Davenport	2	18	3	21
H. T. Liverman	5	36	3	20
H. P. Swain	3	20	3	27
J. Edward Swain	3	23	2	11
Edward Clark	2	17		
G. W. Jones	12	60		
W. A. Mayo	3	18	6	36
W. L. Jackson	12	66	11	74
H. W. Spruill	3	19	5	35
Lonnie E. Liverman	6	44		
H. S. Swain	1	6		
T. F. Smith	3	26	1	8
R. L. Spruill	6	37	6	41
W. G. Liverman	3	20	8	44
R. L. Swain			6	38
	67	430	57	381

"Eighteen boys enrolled in the Pig Club with seven completing their projects. These seven boys fattened 35 hogs. The 35 hogs gained 4529 pounds during the fattening period. The club boys produced this 4529 pounds gain at a cost of 4.86 cents per pound. The cost of production for the club boys was much lower per pound than their father's cost of production."

From the narrative report of the county agent of Pitt County we are quoting the following statement:

"Mr. D. J. Wilson of Stokes, N. C. has been carrying a thrifty pig project for two years and reports he has the thriftiest pigs at this time he has ever raised."

From the narrative report of the county agent of Edgecombe County we are recording the following quotation:

"A litter of nine pigs grown by F. L. Wiggins in a new pasture was marketed at five months of age and averaged 205 pounds each. Mr. C. H. Henderson marketed ten hogs at ten months of age, in the same shipment, which were grown on worm infested soil, and only averaged 200 pounds. The above comparison was adequate to sell the idea on sanitary methods to those present when the hogs were weighed."

SELF FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

We feel that the feeding demonstration is one of the most important planks in our platform of swine production. In 1938 we had 18 result demonstrations started 8 of which were completed and reported to this office.

We are including in our exhibit a Form 10 prepared on information furnished us by Mr. H. E. Harris, County Agent of Tyrrell County, with respect to a self feeding demonstration conducted with Mr. J. Edward Swain of Columbia, N. C. Mr. Harris of Tyrrell County says in 1938 ten times as many fat hogs were produced in his county as in 1935 and I believe he has his information in pretty good shape. He says the hog feeding demonstrations conducted by farmers in cooperation with the extension service are directly responsible for the increased hog production in his county.

The results shown on Form 10 for the feeding demonstration with Mr. J. Edward Swain indicate the hogs increased the return per bushel of corn by 53 cents. We calculate the average increase to be about 50 cents per bushel. On this basis we estimate that the commercial hog feeders in Eastern North Carolina increased the value of their corn fed to hogs by about \$1,350,000.00.

While we did not have as many feeding demonstrations completed and reported to this office as we would like to have had, the general reports from our agents indicate that more than 1600 farmers fed hogs the self feeder way under direct supervision of the extension service. These farmers were reported to have fed about 23,000 head of hogs, using the self feeder method. General observation convinces me that our people are using self feeders more and more and they are rapidly discontinuing the use of the old slop bucket to feed hogs with.

As I said before we feel that the self feeding demonstration is a very important part of our program and we expect to plan a number of these every year.

BUTCHERING, CUTTING AND CURING

As we indicated in our introduction, Mr. R. E. Nance who at one time assisted us very materially with demonstrations of this kind, has gone into another field of work. While Mr. Nance was teaching here at the college for ten years he trained a considerable number of young men in the art of butchering, cutting and curing meat. It happens that quite a few of these young fellows have gone out into the field as assistant county agents and they have no hesitancy at all in conducting a demonstration in killing hogs, cutting up the carcasses, and putting the meat in to cure. Our county agents all know how to butcher hogs but some of the older boys feel that people will think they are slow and awkward because they cannot cut meat as well as Mr. Nance or Mr. K. F. Warner of the United States Department of Agriculture. We have tried to make it clear to them that the fancy cutting is less important than to have the meat properly chilled before it is cut and put in to cure. The county agent's statistical reports indicate

that 2,395 farm families in 62 counties were assisted in home butchering, meat cutting and curing.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION

The number of people interested in commercial cold storage is increasing rapidly. More people are becoming interested in rendering a service of this sort and at the same time more people are becoming interested in availing themselves of this kind of a service.

In 1938 the most significant development in North Carolina was the building of a plant in Lumberton, known as the Robeson County Cold Storage, and managed by Mr. R. E. Nance. This plant is modern and up to date and will accommodate about 85,000 pounds of pork for curing at one time and contains sufficient space for about 250 to 300 cold storage lockers. This plant was opened about November 1, 1938 and for the first 13 days Mr. Nance received an average of 5,000 pounds of pork per day to be put in to cure. We expect to have Mr. Warner down with us to visit this plant in Lumberton and work out a program whereby we can have some good demonstrations conducted there.

In at least 20 other counties there is indication of definite interest in the cold storage locker movement and we expect further developments in the future.

PLACING PUREBREDS

Our farmers as a rule use what we call native or mixed sows that are of good breeding but not purebred. These sows when bred to good type purebred boars usually produce and raise pigs of a desirable market type. We have assisted our growers of purebred hogs and our growers who wish to buy purebred hogs to get together during the year in order that we might secure a better distribution of purebred animals.

A large number of purebred gilts and boars were distributed through the cooperation of our mutual livestock associations distributed over Eastern North Carolina. The associations made arrangements with different breeders to bring hogs to their loading points on certain days and they advertised to the growers that these hogs would be there for sale at private treaty. Individual sales were made by personal visits or through the mail. Reports from county agents indicate that 563 farmers in 72 counties were assisted in securing purebred sires. They also reported that 1,004 farmers in 67 counties were assisted in securing high grade or purebred females.

The breeds in greatest demand are the Duroc, Poland China, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Chester White.

MARKETING

During 1937 a large number of cooperative associations were organized at different shipping points in Eastern North Carolina. The results of cooperative sales of hogs in 1937 were included in the report for that year. At the beginning of the year December 1, 1937, there were in operation in Eastern North Carolina thirteen livestock shipping associations and another one was put into operation at Chadbourn, N. C. January 7, 1938. As we have indicated before we feel that marketing is a very important part of our program and for that reason I have devoted considerable time to it. The response from our growers has been very gratifying and indicates that there is quite a need for help in marketing in this state.

In attempting to determine the value of our efforts in the field of marketing we went back ten years to get information with which to make a comparison. After securing the information for the year 1928 we prepared charts showing the comparative spread between our closer markets and the North Carolina shipping points. With the exhibits we are including a copy of the chart showing the spread in 1928 as compared to 1938, together with one copy of the summary sheet for each shipping point and the total summary sheet for all of the shipping points.

The market quotations from Baltimore, Chicago, and Richmond used in the price charts, were secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and newspaper quotations. The figures for North Carolina Cooperative hog sales in 1928 were compiled from carbon copies of the bills of sale for 28,665 head of hogs sold by North Carolina producers that year, and the

figures for 1938 were compiled from records of the various livestock associations.

A comparison of the charts shows that the margin between net prices F.O.B. points of origin, and top prices quoted in Baltimore and Richmond, was smaller in 1938 than in 1928. The figures on the reverse side of the charts show the spread for 1928, between the AVERAGE of the Baltimore and Richmond quoted prices, and net prices F.O.B. points of origin was \$1.28 per 100 pounds. In 1938 the spread was \$0.44 per 100 pounds. The spread was decreased \$0.84 per 100 pounds, which in reality was a net increase to the growers.

This increase was brought about by the growers themselves, with the help of the extension service. The growers operate their own business affairs. There are 15 different associations, each having from 5 to 7 farmer directors who control the policies of the organization. There are about 80 directors in all. The associations own their scales, small equipment, hire their own help, and handle all the financial transactions. Each association deals direct with the buyers and thus avoids the expense of a central organization to conduct its business affairs. A glance at local expense in column 7 of the summary for 1937 and the one for 1938 will reveal a cost for this service of slightly more than one percent. I wish to emphasize again that neither the county agents, nor myself, conduct the business affairs of these associations. I secure all the available information, pass it on to the county agents, who in turn keep in constant touch with the directors. The county agents render all possible assistance to the directors, by teaching them through demonstrations how to handle their

business affairs, as well as grading live hogs, weighing, billing cars, making invoices, etc. By dealing with organized groups the agents are better able to demonstrate improved methods in management, sanitation, breeding, and feeding. My work is a part of the teaching process, through demonstrations. This has been done without any addition to our specialist staff in this office.

I believe our specialists, have in most cases, refrained from unusually active participation in marketing because the people in the N. C. Department of Agriculture have repeatedly asserted that we were invading their field when we attempted marketing work. I disregarded their statements, with respect to hog marketing, and have continued to do what I consider to be educational work in this field. The results of this effort are portrayed by the enclosed charts and summaries. The buyers have cooperated wholeheartedly in furnishing this office with any information we have asked for.

On the basis of the information contained in the charts and summaries, I have translated this work into dollars and cents. In 1936 I estimate the associations handled about one-third of the commercial hogs sold in Eastern North Carolina. In 1937 I estimate they handled about one-fifth of the number sold. The associations sold hogs in 1936 for about 12,000 growers. By guaranteeing the hogs to show firm carcasses, the growers received more money for them than would have been the case had they been sold without such guarantee. This guarantee increased the returns through the associations by \$59,840.00 in 1936 and \$40,537.27 in 1937, as shown below in items 3 and 7. In the table below, items 1 and 5 show increases to the associations due to

better marketing methods, aside from the guarantee. Items 2 and 6 show the estimated increase on all commercial hogs, including those sold cooperatively. Items 4 and 8 show the total increase for each year. Item 9 shows the actual total increase through the associations for 1937 and 1938, and item 10 shows the estimated increase for both years on all commercial hogs in Eastern North Carolina.

We have already established one livestock association in Western North Carolina and have plans for the establishment of several more in that section of the state. The tabulated totals follow:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>Increased Net Return</u>	
		<u>To Livestock Associations</u>	<u>To Others (Estimated)</u>
1. Net increase by reduction of spread 9,474,043 lbs. x \$0.84		\$79,581.96	
2. Net increase by reduction of spread (est.)			\$318,327.84
3. Amount saved by guarantee for firmness		40,537.27	
4. Total increase for 1937 to all growers		\$438,447.07	
<u>1938</u>			
5. Net increase by reduction of spread 18,295,191 lbs. x \$0.84		\$153,679.60	
6. Net increase by reduction of spread (est.)			\$307,359.20
7. Amount saved by guarantee for firmness		59,840.40	
8. Total increase for 1938 to all growers		\$520,879.20	
<u>Total Increase For 1937 and 1938</u>			
9. Actual increase to Cooperative Associations		\$333,639.23	
10. Total increase on all hogs sold, actual plus estimated		\$959,326.27	

The estimation for increased net return to growers who did not sell through the associations is made because I believe it is reasonable to assume that a grower would not sell his hogs at a price lower than that price which he could secure through the association. Further, no grower is obliged to sell through his association, even though he may be a member. He can sell where he pleases. This lack of compulsion, together with the fact that the growers own, control and operate their associations and sell their hogs to the reliable buyer who offers the highest price on the day of loading has gone a long way towards making this method of selling hogs attractive to about 12,000 growers during the year 1938.

We feel that we have made some progress, but much remains to be done. However, we believe the growers will be able to find a satisfactory solution to their hog marketing problems with the help and advice of the Agricultural Extension Service. I am not promoting packing houses because I believe the packers will come of their own accord as soon as the production will justify the building of such processing plants. In any case, I believe the growers want to keep the competition of those who will probably not build packing houses in North Carolina for many years to come.

In April 1938 there was held in the city of Rocky Mount the first Annual Eastern Carolina Fat Stock Show and Sale. From the standpoint of swine exhibits I feel that the show was very successful. One hundred and sixty-nine hogs were exhibited by a large number of growers and the hogs were very creditable. The classifications were pens of ten fat hogs, pens of three fat hogs, and individuals. We believe this is a good start in the right direction since this is only a show for fat stock. There is no admis-

sion charge, there is no mid-way, there is no entry fee, and the premiums are made up by the people in Rocky Mount and the counties of Edgecombe and Nash.

4-H CLUB WORK

This year a Swine Production Manual and Record Book for 4-H Club Members was made available to our folks in the field. A copy of this manual is included with the exhibits. It was my pleasure to assist with the 4-H State Short Course held here during the summer at State College. The contact with these youngsters is very refreshing to me and I appreciate the opportunity of having this pleasure. While working in the field it frequently happens that I have the opportunity of speaking to the members of a 4-H Pig Club and I endeavor at all times to assist the county agents with their 4-H Club problems in any way that I can. In connection with the State Fair we have a Swine Department for 4-H Club members and we are gradually increasing our premiums to the point where they are beginning to be attractive to the boys and girls who are interested in 4-H Pig Club work. The county agents have reported that 1,950 boys and 48 girls completed their 4-H Pig Club projects with a total of 3,267 animals.

September, 1937

(Revised) Club Series No. 4

SWINE PRODUCTION MANUAL *and* RECORD BOOK FOR **4-H Club Members**



NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
AND

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

I. D. SCHAUB, *Director*
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

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PREFACE

When you joined the 4-H Club, you became a member of one of the largest organizations of young people in the world, which has taken as its goal to make the best better in all phases of farm and home life. You, as an individual member, are helping to determine what the future of the 4-H Club will be. Your club projects and your activities as a club member are a part of that organization. Your efforts are helping to determine what the local club will be, what your county organization will be, what your state organization will be, and what your national organization will be. Therefore, upon you rests a great responsibility, and you, as a club member, should do everything in your power to make club work bigger and better.

In the beginning, club work was established on the basis of project activity. It is still the basis of any worthwhile program of club work. Through your project you should learn the better methods and approved practices; in it you will find the pride of ownership and if properly conducted a reasonable profit. Pig club work is conducted for the purpose of giving farm boys and girls an opportunity to learn how to feed and manage hogs for a profit. Your success in this respect will be largely determined by your interest, your attention to details, and your willingness to follow the suggestions of your County Agent in conducting and completing the project.

This publication has been prepared in order to give you the necessary information in successfully completing this project. It represents the best thought and the latest information available on the subject of pork production. It is our hope that you will use this information to the best advantage possible. If there is other information which you desire or questions regarding this project, your County Agent will be glad to furnish you with whatever information is available.

L. R. HARRIS,
State 4-H Club Leader

SWINE PRODUCTION MANUAL AND RECORD BOOK FOR 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

By

H W TAYLOR, *Extension Swine Specialist**

The swine project, as outlined herein, is planned for the 4-H Club Boy or Girl who would like to take a gilt at any time from weaning to eight months of age, or a mature sow, and produce a litter of thrifty pigs, by adopting methods used by successful swine growers. This manual also provides for club members who are not in a position to care for a brood sow but who can secure and feed properly one or more pigs from weaning age to market size. This plan does not require that the animals selected be registered. We believe it is advisable to select purebreds. However, if the club member cannot secure purebreds he may use the best hogs available.

It is suggested that this project be selected only by those club members who can secure a good type gilt, sow, or at least one thrifty weanling pig, the necessary pasture, feed and equipment. The club member who selects this project and follows the instructions through to completion, using only thrifty animals, and practices the proper methods of sanitation, feeding, breeding, housing and management should receive a fair return for his labor and develop his knowledge of practical swine production. However, the profits made on this project will depend to a large extent on the following factors:

1. The distance to a reliable market
2. The type and quality of animals selected and produced
3. The cost of producing home grown feed
4. Proper methods of sanitation, feeding, housing and management
5. The number of pigs farrowed and raised
6. The thoroughness of the work done by the club member

OBJECTIVES

1. To teach club members through practical experience the methods used by successful swine growers
2. To produce a 200 pound hog at six months of age or earlier
3. To illustrate the value of sanitation in controlling internal parasites
4. To interest more club members in the production of thrifty pigs of the desired type and quality

REQUIREMENTS

1. Secure suitable equipment such as portable farrowing houses, self feeders, troughs, etc.
2. Arrange to have an ample supply of feed, water, clean pasture and shelter.
3. Secure a thrifty sow, gilt or sow pig for the brood sow project. Brood sow project to be completed when the litter of pigs is weaned.
4. Secure one or more thrifty pigs of weaning age for the feeder pro-

*The author wishes to acknowledge the valued assistance rendered by J. F. Criswell and John E. Foster in the preparation of this manuscript

SWINE PRODUCTION MANUAL

4. Those club members who conduct a brood sow project should conduct a feeder project with the pigs after they are weaned. It is recommended, whenever possible, that at least three, or as many as five pigs, be included in this project. Feeder project to be completed when the hogs are butchered or sold.
5. Follow the instructions in this manual.
6. Project to be started when animals are secured. This to be determined by the club member, county agent and local leader.
7. Keep an accurate record, and make a report to your county agent on the forms provided in the back of this manual.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

1. One portable farrowing house, for each sow, at least 6 x 8 feet with a board floor and guard rails. A house like the one shown on N. C. Extension Service blue print No. 160 is recommended.
2. One trough for drinking water and one for feed.
3. One self feeder. N. C. Extension Service Plan No. 217 for 61 is recommended. Copies may be secured from your county agent.
4. One half acre of pasture on land where hogs have not ranged since a crop was grown.
5. One line, one water bucket, one broom and one shovel for cleaning hogpen.
6. One lantern or flash light to be used in the farrowing house at night.
7. One two gallon stone jug, one box or basket, and one old quilt to keep the new born pigs warm in cold weather.
8. One pair small side cutting pliers.

Selecting The Sow. A purebred animal is recommended, but it is not necessary for her to be registered. Any one of the following breeds may be used: Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Chester White, Hampshire, Berkshire, Tamworth or Yorkshire. It is suggested that the club member secure a good individual of the breed that he likes best. The purchase of fancy breeding stock is not recommended because beginners should confine their efforts to production for home use or market until they have learned the things that it is necessary to know in order to produce hogs successfully. Select an animal that is anywhere from weaning to eight months of age or a mature sow. In buying a pig select one from a large litter, farrowed by a good sow, and sired by a good boar. The sow that you are going to use should have good length and depth, with a well arched back. Her legs should be strong with good feet and short, strong pasterns. She should have at least 12 teats. The heartgirth should be full and smooth, with no depression showing behind the shoulders.

Pasture. Hogs of all kinds, including the boar, should have access to good pasture, every day in the year, if possible. During the winter in those sections where grazing is not accessible a green leafy legume hay should be put in a rack where the hogs can help themselves. This is especially necessary for pregnant brood sows. Alfalfa, soybean, clover, or lespedeza hays are suitable for this purpose.

Good pasture and the leaves of green colored legume hays contain Vitamin A, which is necessary to keep the hogs in a healthy condition.

Brief mention is made here of pastures in order to avoid repetition. All the sections suggested in this manual are intended for use with green feed. Under sanitation different kinds of pasture will be suggested.

Minerals. These are very important and a supply should be kept in a dry place where every hog in the herd can get to it at any time. Growing pigs need minerals to build bones, pregnant sows need it to build bones for the unborn pigs, and the boar needs it to maintain the bones in his body. The club member should keep a constant supply of minerals available in a separate compartment of the feeder. Do not mix minerals with the feed. The following mineral mixture is suggested: Ground Limestone 10 pounds, Steamed Bone Meal 5 pounds, Common Salt 2 pounds.

Water. A constant supply of pure, fresh water should be furnished. An automatic waterer, and a trough, can be made with a small outlay of money and time. Automatic waterers, similar to those used in dairy



Select a good sow pig. Your final results will be influenced by the kind of pig you select.

barns, can be purchased from a hardware store and attached to the side of a barrel. One end of a flat bottom trough can be pushed through the fence and the entire top of this trough can be covered with a board, except for a 6 inch space at the end for the hogs to drink from. The hogs cannot turn either one of these waterers over and they cannot lie down in the drinking water. Thus it will not be necessary to furnish an extra supply of water to be wasted or contaminated.

Kinds of Feed Required. Corn is the main item of feed required. Other necessary feeds are tankage or fish meal, soybean oil meal, and cottonseed meal.

Feeding The Gilt From Weaning To 100 Pounds. The easiest and most effective way to feed the gilt during this period is by the self feeder method. Keep shelled corn in one compartment of the feeder, mineral mixture in another compartment, and tankage or fish meal in a separate compartment. High grade digester tankage and fish meal are both very satisfactory protein supplements. The cost per unit of protein should determine which to use. Cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal are good protein supplements and give excellent results when mixed with fish meal or tankage. The feeding of cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal without some protein from animal sources is not recommended.

Fish meal or tankage may be fed as the only protein supplement to corn with good results, but a mixture of either of these protein feeds with cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal gives superior results. If cottonseed meal is available on the farm we suggest that it be used. If it is necessary to buy the cottonseed meal it will pay to buy it when the cost of a ton of cottonseed meal is less than 60 per cent of the cost of a ton of fish meal or tankage. To illustrate: If tankage or fish meal is worth \$10.00 per ton, the use of cottonseed meal will cheapen the cost of gains if it can be bought for \$42.00, or less, per ton. Multiply the cost of a ton of fish meal or tankage by 60 and the result will be the amount you can afford to pay for a ton of cottonseed meal.

For the information of the club member the following protein supplement mixtures may be used to good advantage, where self-fed with corn.

Number 1

To Make 100 pounds

Fish meal or tankage	1 part	50 pounds
Cottonseed meal	1 part	50 pounds

Number 2

Fish meal or tankage	1 part	34 pounds
Cottonseed meal	1 part	33 pounds
Soybean oil meal	1 part	33 pounds

We do not recommend the grinding of corn for pigs because the cost is usually more than the increase in value from grinding. The increased value from grinding corn is usually not more than 7 per cent and this would equal a toll of about one-fourteenth to one-fifteenth. However, if the club member wishes to feed corn mixed with oats, rye, wheat, or barley it will be almost necessary to grind the corn in order to thoroughly mix it with these grains. According to experiment station records the value of barley is increased about 17 per cent and the value of oats is increased 25 per cent or more by grinding. If the club member wishes to feed a mixture of corn and any of these other grains, through a self feeder, the following mixtures are suggested. (These grain mixtures should be fed with a protein supplement and a mineral mixture):

Number 1

To Make 100 pounds

Ground corn	3 parts	75 pounds
Ground oats or rye	1 part	25 pounds

Number 2

Ground corn	2 parts	67 pounds
Ground wheat	1 part	33 pounds

Number 3

Ground corn	1 part	50 pounds
Ground barley	1 part	50 pounds

Where skimmilk, or good buttermilk, is available either may be used to replace part or all of the cottonseed meal, tankage or fish meal mixture. With corn, wheat, barley, rye, or either one of the above mixtures, self fed on good pasture a ration of three pounds of milk per head per day will furnish sufficient protein.



The Gilt should be well-grown and developed before she is bred.

Feeding The Gilt From 100 Pounds To The Age of 8 or 9 Months. GILTS should not be bred until they are at least 8 months old. Those that develop slowly should not be bred until they are about 9 months old.

When gilts reach a weight of about 100 pounds self-feeding should be discontinued and hand feeding should begin. During this period of growth the gilt should be fed enough to keep her developing in a normal manner. She should not be kept too fat, but she should carry enough flesh to keep her in a normal, thrifty growing condition. Good pasture and minerals should be furnished.

Feed each gilt one-half pound of fish meal or tankage or protein mixture Number 1 or Number 2 daily. Feed this dry, preferably in the morning. Four to six pounds of skimmilk per head daily may be used to replace the protein mixture. In addition feed enough corn, wheat, or barley to keep her in good flesh. Some individuals will require more than others, and this will have to be determined by the club member.

If you wish to feed wheat, oats, rye, or barley we suggest that they be ground and fed according to the schedule shown in the table below. The corn should not be ground and may be fed on the cob or shelled. Oats or rye should not constitute more than one-fourth of the grain ration.

SCHEDULE FOR HAND FEEDING GRAIN

Time of Feeding	Kind of Feed	Amount to Feed
Morning	Ground Oats or Rye	One Part
Night	Corn	Three Parts
Morning	Ground Wheat	One Part
Night	Corn	Two Parts
Morning	Ground Barley	One Part
Night	Corn	One Part

The above schedule is explained as follows. For example: If you are feeding ground oats or rye and corn, feed three pounds of corn at night for each pound of ground oats, or rye, fed in the morning. If you are feeding ground wheat and corn, feed two pounds of corn at night for each pound of ground wheat fed in the morning. If you are feeding barley and corn, for each pound of barley fed in the morning, feed an equal quantity of corn at night. The entire grain ration may consist of ground wheat or ground barley, if corn is not available.

Feeding Bred Sows and Gilt. It is suggested that the bred sow or gilt be fed in the same way as outlined for the gilt from 100 pounds to eight or nine months of age. Feed enough grain to keep her gaining gradually in weight. Pasture is especially important at this time and in the winter Vitamin A should be supplied in the form of good quality, leafy legume hay, if pasture is not available.

Shelter. In cold weather a warm, well ventilated shelter should be provided for the gilt. The bedding should be kept dry and changed frequently.

DO THESE THINGS BEFORE THE BABY PIGS ARRIVE

It is important that the farm member realize that there are certain things to do before the baby pigs arrive and those who make these preparations before the arrival of the pigs are usually rewarded with increased returns.

Establish a Supply of Green Feed On a Clean Field. Green feed is essential for the sow, to enable her to properly nourish the new pigs. In the early spring we suggest rye, oats, wheat, barley or crimson clover. Crimson clover can be grown alone or in combination with rye, etc. The clover is very good and will furnish grazing until sometime in May. Soybeans of the Tokyo or Hovot varieties, planted in rows and cultivated twice will furnish excellent grazing during the summer. Plant the beans as soon as danger of frost is over. When they are 12 to 15 inches high they are ready to be grazed. The pigs will eat the leaves off and new ones will grow.

Prepare a Good Farrowing House. A good farrowing house will pay for itself a number of pigs saved. Ask your county agent for a copy of blue print No. 160. If the house has been used before, give it a thorough

cleaning with scalding water and lye, and vigorous use of shovel, hoe and broom. Use 1 pound of lye to 30 gallons of water. When the house is dry, bed it with clean, dry bedding. Use short bedding, even if it has to be cut or chopped. Little pigs will get tangled up in long straw. Wheat or rye straw make good bedding. Short stemmed hay and shredded corn stover are good. Oat hay is objectionable as it retains moisture and becomes foul very easily. Use enough bedding to make the sow comfortable. A few days before farrowing time put the clean sow in the clean field where the greed feed is growing, and give her a chance to get accustomed to the house and new surroundings.

Give the Sow or Gilt a Bath. A few days before farrowing scrub the sow thoroughly with a brush or rough cloth, using soap and warm water to remove dirt and worm eggs, paying special attention to the udder. Do not neglect her feet. Then put the clean sow into the clean pasture. After the sow has dried off give her a thorough application of old cylinder oil in order to control lice and mange.

How to Feed the Sow Before Farrowing. Continue the usual ration until about 24 hours before farrowing time, when the feed of the sow should be reduced at least one-half. At this time give the sow a thin slop made of shorts or middlings.

Do These Things at Farrowing Time. This is a critical time, and if the sow is nervous or excitable, it is much better to leave her strictly alone. If she is quiet and gentle, and does not resent your presence, it is possible to save some pigs which otherwise might be lost. In cold weather the pigs should be kept from freezing until they are dry and warm. Line a box or basket with an old quilt or other cloth material, and place in the center a jug of hot water wrapped in cloth to protect the young pigs. The box or basket should be covered lightly to hold the heat. As the pigs arrive, dry them thoroughly and place them around the jug of hot water. If the farrowing period lasts more than two or three hours, the first pigs farrowed should be allowed to nurse the sow, after which they should be returned to the receptacle containing the jug of water. When all are farrowed, place the pigs to the sow and let them nurse, then put them back in the box or basket. In about an hour put the pigs with the sow again and if she accepts them, they will probably need no further attention. Do not leave the pigs with the sow until farrowing is complete and she indicates she is ready to accept them.

The farrowing house should have a feeding pen in front as wide as the building and extending in front for six or eight feet. The sow should be fed and watered outside, and she will go out to deposit her droppings. This will help to keep the bedding from becoming foul and there will be less danger of mashing the pigs.

A pig is born with four sharp teeth in each jaw. Sometimes the pigs puncture the udders of the sow when nursing, causing her to jump and probably injure the pigs. In some cases a sow will even refuse to let the pigs nurse after the udders have been punctured. The pigs may cut each other around the face, making an opening for infection.

Some people make a practice of cutting these teeth at farrowing time. If you wish to cut these tusklike teeth do it right, or else leave them alone. The correct method is to cut them smooth with a pair of small, sharp-side cutting pliers. Make a smooth cut about half way between the point of the tooth and the gum, being careful not to injure the gum. Do not attempt to pull or break the teeth as this will cause injury to the gum. If you decide to cut these teeth do it before the pigs are put with the sow to nurse.

How To Care For The Sow and Pigs For The First Two Weeks. During the first twenty-four hours after farrowing give the sow plenty of lukewarm water, but no feed. After twenty-four hours feed a small amount of slop made from middlings. Increase the feed gradually by mixing the slop thicker, and about the third or fourth day she may have some corn. Then it is possible to start feeding the sow the same feed she had during the gestation period, increasing the amount gradually. When the pigs are about ten days to two weeks old the sow should be on full feed.

During the first ten days examine the pigs closely before each feeding for the appearance of white scours or diarrhea. If this trouble appears reduce the feed of the sow, and if whole oats are available feed her some of them. Prepare some lime water, by adding a large handful of hydrated lime to one gallon of water. Stir this lime water thoroughly. When the lime settles to the bottom drain off the water and give it to the sow to drink. Also bathe the sow's udder and teats with some of the lime water.

Do These Things After The Sow Is On Full Feed. When the sow is on full feed put corn and the protein supplement in a self-feeder and allow her to eat all she wants. Keep the bedding changed and give her access to the mineral mixture and plenty of clean water.

When The Pigs Are Between Four and Five Weeks Old Castrate The Boars.

Wean The Pigs When They Are Between Eight and Nine Weeks Old. Do this by building a fence around the self-feeder, leaving an opening large enough for the pigs but too small for the sow. In a few days the milk flow will cease, when the sow may be put in another pasture. If the sow's udders fill up after she has been taken away return her to the pigs and allow them to nurse. When the pigs have finished nursing take the sow away again.

How To Handle The Pigs After Weaning. After the pigs are weaned continue them on the self-feeder. If you wish to save any gilts for brood sows take them off the feeder when they weigh 125 pounds and handle them as suggested in the first part of this manual. Those that are to be marketed, or kept for home use, should be continued on the self-feeder until disposed of.

How To Handle The Sow After The Pigs Are Weaned. When the milk flow has completely stopped put the sow on full feed. When she comes in heat, breed her for the next litter, and handle her as suggested in the first part of this manual.

Management Of The Boar. It is assumed that very few 4-H Club members will keep a boar in connection with a project, however, the following suggestions regarding the care of the boar are offered.

The boar should not be confined in a small pen. Give him the run of a good-sized pasture or lot. Put his house at one end of the lot and feed him in the opposite end, in order to make him take exercise. Feed him corn and a small quantity of tankage or fish meal daily, enough to keep him in a thrifty condition. A small quantity of oats is good for the boar. Keep a mineral mixture before him at all times. Keep his bed dry and clean and provide a comfortable, well ventilated house for him.

Never allow him to run with the sows during the breeding season. His pasture or lot should not adjoin the lots where the breeding sows or other hogs are kept. One service to a sow is sufficient. A young boar should not be allowed to serve more than one sow a day, but a vigorous aged boar may be permitted to serve two sows a day, one in the morning and one in the evening.

If possible it is a good idea to feed the boar a liberal amount of a thick slop of middlings, all he will clean up night and morning, during the breeding season. In addition feed some corn or oats and a small quantity of tankage or fish meal. Ground seed meal may be mixed with the tankage or fish meal, in equal parts.

If the boar is too heavy for his sows, a breeding crate should be used. Ask your County Agent to show the sow to build a breeding crate, if one is needed.

Sanitation. The pig enjoys clean surroundings. He lives in filthy places because we force him to do so. Pigs should never be farrowed in an old hog lot. Provide a clean lot on which no hogs have ranged since it was cultivated, and have the pigs farrowed there. Never allow them to go to an old hog lot. Keep them on clean land until they weigh 100 pounds or until they are at least four months old. Round worms and other internal parasites will do great damage where sanitation is practiced.

Make your plans ahead of time and have a green crop growing on the clean lot for the sows and pigs to graze. Arrange for the pigs to have a supply of grazing until they are finished and ready for the market.

Reference Material. We suppose that you ask your County Agent for one copy of each of the following bulletins and leaflets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If the supply in the County Agent's Office is not large enough for each club member to have a copy, we suggest that you write your Congressman or Senator and ask him to send you copies of these bulletins and leaflets. Ask your County Agent and the Principal of your school to keep several copies of these bulletins in your school library where they can be studied by all the club members. The bulletins are

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1186	Pork on the Farm, Killing, Curing and Aging
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1357	Coveration of Hogs
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1265	Breeds of Hogs
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1437	Pig Production
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1455	Raising, Showing, and Judging Hogs
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1439	Hog Lot Equipment
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1594	Self-feeding Versus Hand-feeding Sows and Litters

The Leaflets are:

Leaflet No. 5—Prevention of Round Worms in Pigs

Leaflet No. 108—Controlling Kidney Worms in Swine in the Southern States

Ask your County Agent for a copy of N. C. Extension Folder No. 74—Killing and Curing Meat on the Farm.

RECORDS

Remember that an accurate record will tell a true story. Do not guess and do not depend on your memory. When you buy feed, equipment, a pig, or when you dispose of any pigs for home use or by sale, make the proper entry while it is fresh in your mind. When your project is complete, deliver this record book to your County Agent. He will mail it to State College, for analysis of your record. The book will be returned to you. Your County Agent will also make suggestions for improving your feeding and management practices. It is our aim to help you adopt methods that will enable you to grow hogs profitably; therefore, we urge you to give us an accurate record. If you will do your part, we believe we can help you.

You will not be asked to keep a record of the time that you work in connection with your project. If you start with a gilt and permit her to eat from a self feeder until she weighs 100 pounds you will not be required to keep a record of the feed she eats, if there are other pigs eating from the same self feeder. If your pig is the only one on the self feeder or if you are hand feeding, you should keep a record of all feed that she consumes.

When your gilt reaches a weight of 100 pounds and you start hand feeding it is suggested that you provide a pen where she may be fed separate from the other hogs. At feeding time put your pig in this pen and feed her. When she has finished eating you may turn her out with the other hogs. Keep a record of all the feed consumed by the gilt from the time she weighs 100 pounds until she farrows her first litter of pigs. When you buy tankage, or any other feed, record the number of pounds and the cost. When you weigh 50 or more pounds of corn, or any other grain, and set it aside, record the weight and the market value. Indicate on the record whether the corn is shelled, on the ear, or in the shuck. Do not feed any other hogs from the feed so weighed and recorded. When the quantity so provided has been consumed, weigh another batch and record it in the same way. This will simplify the work of keeping a record and will make it unnecessary for you to weigh the feed each day.

You should keep a record of all feed eaten by the sow and pigs from farrowing to weaning time. When the self feeder is used, record the quantity of each kind of feed when it is put in the feeder. All feed should be charged at actual cost or at local market price.

After the pigs are weaned, and on the self feeder, keep a record of the quantity and cost or market value, of each kind of feed consumed by the pigs during the fattening period. If the pigs are already on the self feeder at weaning time, close the brood sow record, and start a new op-

for the fattening project. In such cases, weigh all feed in the feeder deduct it from the brood sow record and enter it on the fattening record

WHEN THE HOGS SHOULD BE WEIGHED

It is not required in this project that the gilt or sow be weighed at any time, because of the danger of injury to the animal, in cases where it would be necessary to catch her during the weighing process

WHEN TO WEIGH THE PIGS

The Club Member should weigh the entire litter on the day the pigs are weaned. If two or more sows, and litters, are kept in the same pasture,



Weighing the club pig is an easy job, even if you have to use a pole and a fence post as shown in this picture

the pigs in each litter should be ear marked at farrowing time. This will make it possible to weigh each litter separately at weaning time. The weights at weaning time, should be entered in RECORD C.

HOW TO RECORD FEED, EQUIPMENT AND HOGS

Record A

Inventory: When the project begins make a record of all feed, equipment, and hogs on hand. When the project is completed make a record of all feed, equipment, and hogs on hand. This is called an inventory and should be entered in Record A. When project begins, fill in items

1, 2, 3 and 4 in the column designated "Beginning of year". When project is completed, fill in items 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the column designated "End of year".

Record B

Enter in Record B, all feed and equipment purchased after the brood sow project is begun and until the pigs are weaned. Enter in Record B, any hogs bought during this same period. Enter in Record B, all home grown feed weighed and set aside for feeding the gilt or sow. If all, or part, of the pigs are sold at weaning time and the project is completed at this point, enter equipment, number of hogs, pounds of feed, left on hand, and value of each in Record A. If all or part of the pigs are to



Get the self-feeder habit. Weigh the pigs at beginning and end of demonstration. Keep record of all feed consumed. Note the wooden platform on the ground, beside the feeder.

be included in a self-feeder demonstration project, see instructions for Records 1 and 2. In any case be sure to read instructions for Record C.

Record C

Enter in Record C, mating and farrowing dates for each sow. At farrowing time enter in Record C, number of pigs born to each sow, and the ear mark given to the pigs of each litter. At weaning time, enter, for each litter, the number of pigs weaned, the live weight of the litter, together with the answers to answer questions 1 and 2 at bottom of the page.

Record D

How to proceed in cases where all, or part of the pigs raised in the brood sow project are to be fattened by the self-feeder method. The initial

inventory has already been made in Record A. If the sow and pigs are selecting their ration from a self-feeder weigh the amount of each kind of feed left in the feeder on the same day the pigs are weaned and weighed. When the feed left from the brood sow project has been weighed, make a note in Record B, showing the number of pounds of each kind of feed left over. Enter in Record B the number of pounds, and cost, of each kind of feed put in the feeder from the time the fattening project starts until the last pig is butchered, sold, or otherwise disposed of. When the fattening period is completed, weigh the feed that is left and show the amount of each kind in Record D.

Record E

On the day the fattening demonstration begins, enter the total number of pigs, total weight, and the date, in item 1, Record E.

You may add as many pigs as you like. Be sure to make an accurate record, in item 1, of all pigs added after the starting date.

If you lose a pig, a record is necessary. Any pigs that die should be weighed and proper record should be made, in item 2.

All records called for in this paragraph should be entered in item 4.

When a pig is taken out of the feeding demonstration to be sold to others as breeding stock, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 4, and 7. If you keep a pig for your own use as breeding stock, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 6, and 7. When any live hogs are sold for market, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 3, and 7. When any are butchered at home and sold as dressed hogs, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 3, and 7. When any of the hogs are butchered for home use, make the proper entries in columns 1, 2, 5, and 7. In both cases, when pigs are butchered for meat at home use, either weigh the hog alive or immediately after sticking.

Record F

Please answer all of the questions that apply to your project. This sheet will be sent out in the State Office to be used in analyzing your record.

Record G

Please write a complete story of your project, telling the things that you did. Use an extra sheet of paper if you need more space. This sheet will also be kept in the State Office.

RECORD 3

Swine Project Inventory

Item 1

BEGINNING OF YEAR		END OF YEAR	
No. Sows	Value \$	No. Sows	Value \$
No. Gilts	Value \$	No. Gilts	Value \$
No. Feeder Pigs	Value \$	No. Feeder Pigs	Value \$

Equipment Inventory

ITEM 2

No. Farrowing		No. Farrowing	
Houses	Value \$	Houses	Value \$
No. Self-Feeders	Value \$	No. Self-Feeders	Value \$
No. Troughs	Value \$	No. Troughs	Value \$
Misc. Equipment	Value \$	Misc. Equipment	Value \$

Purchased Feed Inventory

ITEM 3

Lbs. Tankage	Value \$	Lbs. Tankage	Value \$
Lbs. Fish Meal	Value \$	Lbs. Fish Meal	Value \$
Lbs. Cotton Seed		Lbs. Cotton Seed	
Meal	Value \$	Meal	Value \$
Soybean Oil Meal	Value \$	Soybean Oil Meal	Value \$
Peanut Oil Meal	Value \$	Peanut Oil Meal	Value \$
Wheat Middlings	Value \$	Wheat Middlings	Value \$
Minerals (lbs.)	Value \$	Minerals (lbs.)	Value \$
Other Feeds	Value \$	Other Feeds	Value \$
	Value \$		Value \$
	Value \$		Value \$
	Value \$		Value \$
	Value \$		Value \$
	Value \$		Value \$
	Value \$		Value \$

Total Value

ITEM 4

Equipment	Value \$	Equipment	Value \$
Hogs	Value \$	Hogs	Value \$
Purchased Feed	Value \$	Purchased Feed	Value \$
Total	Total \$	Total	Total \$

AND RECORD BOOK

19

RECORD B (Continued)

RECORD C

BREEDING, FARROWING, AND WEANING RECORD

Sow No.	Date Breed	Date Farrowed	No. Pigs Farrowed	Number	Pigs Weaned	
					Total Weight	Date
1						
2						
3						
4						

EARMARK RECORD

Sow No.	Description of Earmark given & Date in This Lot
1	
2	
3	
4	

Please answer the following questions

1. When did you start your brood sow project?
2. If any pigs were lost between farrowing and weaning time what caused the losses? (Please explain fully.)

AND RECORD BOOK

23

RECORD D (Continued)

SWINE PRODUCTION MANUAL

RECORD E

RECORD OF NUMBER, WEIGHT, AND DISPOSITION OF PIGS, AT
BEGINNING, DURING, AND AT END OF FATTENING PERIOD

1 Beginning of Fattening Period

Number of Pigs

Weight (Pounds)

Date

2 Pigs Added After Feeding Period Started

Number of Pigs

Weight (Pounds)

Date

3 Pigs That Died During Fattening Period

Number of Pigs

Weight (Pounds)

Date

4 Pigs Sold as Breeding Stock or Fat Hogs, Butchered at Home or
Taken that For Your Own Use as Breeders Should be Recorded Here

Use Below Table to Record Fate of Each at Home

No. Head (or Weight)

Lbs.

Sold as
Fat HogsSold as
Breeding
StockButchered
at Home (or)Kept for
Breeders

Date

\$

1

\$

\$

RECORD F

PLEASE ANSWER ALL OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS THAT
APPLY TO YOUR PROJECT

1. a. Is your gilt registered?
b. If so give her name and registration number
c. Did you breed her to a registered boar?
d. If so give his breed, name and registration number
2. Of what breed is your gilt or sow?
3. If of mixed breeding, what breeds made up the mixture?
4. If you conducted a brood sow project, were your pigs farrowed on a field that had been in cultivation since hogs ranged on it?
5. How many months since hogs ranged on the field?
6. How many weeks did you keep the pigs on the clean field?
7. Did you keep the pigs away from old hog lots?
8. If you moved them from the clean field, where did you put them?
9. What grazing crops did you plant on this field?
10. How old were the pigs when you weaned them?
11. What method did you use in weaning your pigs?
12. What did you do with the sow after pigs were weaned?
13. If your pigs were farrowed on clean land and kept there until they weighed 100 pounds or until they were four months old, did you notice any difference in the thriftiness of yours and any other pigs that were farrowed in an old hog lot and fed there?
14. If you did not keep a brood-sow, but conducted a feeding demonstration, what breed of pigs did you use?
15. Did they come from a registered sow and boar?
16. If of mixed breeding, what breeds made up the mixture?
17. Were they farrowed in an old hog lot or in a clean field?
18. Did they show any signs of worms?

THE CLUB PLEDGE

I PLEDGE:

*My Head to clearer thinking;
My Heart to greater loyalty;
My Hands to larger service; and
My Health to better living for
My Club, my community, and my Country.*

THE CLUB MOTTO:

"To Make the Best Better."

NAME

ADDRESS

COUNTY

CLUB

EXHIBITS

We are including in this exhibit a copy of Form No. 5, Form No. 8, Form No. 10, Form 40, Price Charts for 1928 and 1938, Summaries of Hog Sales for all Cooperative F.O.B. Points in North Carolina, Individual Summaries for each shipping point in North Carolina, Copy of Mimeographed Form 45, Illustrated Maps, and Newspaper Clippings.

As an after thought I wish to state that we are preparing and mailing to each county agent each month a chart showing the actual spread between the prices received F.O.B. North Carolina sales points for hogs and the quoted prices in Baltimore, Richmond and Chicago. We are including in this exhibit one of these monthly charts.

OUTLOOK

Our outlook has several trends for 1939. We expect to make very definite progress with respect to our swine sanitation, feeding, butchering, placing purebreds, marketing, commercial refrigeration, and 4-H Club programs. On the other hand it appears that the market price of hogs will be considerably lower than in 1938 and this is going to be discouraging to some of our people. It is a challenge to us to work harder and try to show our people how to produce their hogs so as to make a profit no matter what the market price for the hogs. We believe this can be done by growing feed cheaply and raising thrifty pigs under sanitary conditions.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking all of the people who have cooperated with us in any way that would tend to make our swine program more effective. Among those that we would like to mention are the people of the press, the radio, the civic clubs, the livestock departments of the railroads, the packers, the members of the United States Department of Agriculture, the teachers of Vocational Agriculture and their supervisors in North Carolina, the other State College subject matter specialists, the county and home demonstration agents and the assistant agents, and all others who have assisted us in any way to make our program more effective.

1938 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(From Specialist Reports)

Number days in the field	111
Number days in the office	184
Number days on annual leave	9
Number days on sick leave	0
Number automobile miles traveled	15,642
Number railroad miles traveled	2,642
Number visits to county agents	209
Number visits to demonstrators	138
Number other visits	147
Number meetings addressed	64
Total attendance at above meetings	7,119
Number office consultations	222
Number letters written	1,570
Number different circular letters written	35
Number articles prepared for news publications	9
Number radio talks prepared and given	4
Number hog feeding demonstrations started	18
Number hog feeding demonstrations completed	8

1938 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(As taken from Annual Reports of White Agents)

	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Units</u>
1. No. days devoted to swine work by Home Agents, County Agents, Assistant County Agents	100	3236
2. No. days devoted to work by Specialist	52	122
3. No. voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	55	443
4. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	55	97
5. No. adult result demonstrations conducted	63	1639
6. No. meetings at result demonstrations	39	177
7. No. method demonstration meetings held	65	865
8. No. other meetings held	49	264
9. No. news stories published	77	592
10. No. different circular letters issued	62	393
11. No. farm or home visits made	97	10348
12. No. office calls received	97	23967
13. No. 4-H Club members enrolled (boys)	95	2999
14. No. 4-H Club members enrolled (girls)	15	58
15. No. 4-H Club members completing (boys)	92	1950
16. No. 4-H Club members completing (girls)	13	48
17. No animals in completed projects	92	3267
18. No. farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	72	563

	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Units</u>
19. No. farmers assisted in obtaining high grade or purebred females	67	1004
20. No. families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	62	2395
21. No. farmers following parasite control recommendations	72	4487
22. No. farmers following disease control recommendations	65	8654
23. No. farmers following marketing recommendations	63	9923
24. No. farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	59	7573
25. No. hog houses built or improved	65	688

April 1936

Form 5 (Revised)

Columbia, N. C.

Date April 20, 1938

Office of Swine Extension
State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.

A swine feeding demonstration was started with

Mr. J. Edward Swain of Columbia, N. C.

Monday, January 24th, as follows:
Day Month Date

Number of pigs 8. Total Weight 571 Pounds.

The weights as recorded are shown below.

<u>NO PIGS</u>	<u>NET WEIGHT</u>	<u>NO PIGS</u>	<u>NET WEIGHT</u>	<u>NO PIGS</u>	<u>NET WEIGHT</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>571</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

REMARKS:* This lot of hogs will be fed fish meal, corn and mineral.

This is a duplicate of the Form 5 mailed to you on January 24.

*Please report in this space sanitation, housing or other demonstrations.

(Signed) H. H. Harris County Agent

April 1936

Form 8 (Revised)
Serial No. 160REPORT ON DEMONSTRATION FED HOGS

Weight of Hogs and Feed Consumed

SELF FEEDING				RECORD OF FEED CONSUMED			
Name of Producer <u>J. Edward Swain</u>				Kind	Pounds	Bushels	
Address <u>Columbia</u> <u>N. C.</u>				Shelled Corn	3625	64.7	
County <u>Tyrrell</u>				Corn On Ear			
WEIGHT WHEN DEMONSTRATION STARTED				Corn			
No. Pigs	Weight	Date		In Shuck			
<u>8</u>	<u>571</u> Lbs.	<u>January 24</u>		Fish Meal	264		
	Lbs.			Tankage			
	Lbs.			Wheat Shorts			
	Lbs.			Cottonseed			
	Lbs.			Meal			
	Lbs.			Soybean Meal			
PIGS THAT DIED DURING DEMONSTRATION				Peanut Meal			
No. Died	Weight	Date		Mineral	20		
	Lbs.			Local Prices	Per 100#	Per Bu.	
	Lbs.			Corn	\$	\$.70	
	Lbs.			Fish Meal	3.00		
PIGS SOLD OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF				Tankage			
Number	Weight	Net Price	Date	Wheat Shorts			
		Per Pound		Cottonseed			
<u>2</u>	<u>460</u> #	<u>7.80</u> ¢	<u>April 5, 1936</u>	Meal			
<u>6</u>	<u>1205</u> #	<u>8.10</u> ¢	<u>April 5, 1936</u>	Soybean Meal			
	#	¢		Peanut Meal			
	#	¢		Mineral	.50		
	#	¢					
	#	¢					
	#	¢					

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

April 1936

RESULTS OF HOG FEEDING DEMONSTRATIONS

Form 10 (Revised)

No. of Hogs

Tyrrell

County H.H. Harris

County Agent

Serial No. 160

8

Head

From 1-24-38

To 4-5-38

No. Hogs	Average Initial Weight	Average Final Weight	J. Edward Swain Owner		Period of 70 days							
	71	208	Address: Columbia, N. C.									
	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Total gain	No. days	Gain per fed pig	Ave. 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
8			Period:									Perk 8.0168
8	571	1665	1094	70	137	1.95	3907	\$ 53.31	357	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.30	\$ 34.39

LOCAL PRICES

FEED CONSUMED AND PRICES CHARGED

Feed	Pounds	Price	Cost
Fish Meal	264	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.92
Crt. S. Meal			
Soybean Meal			
Minerals	20	.50	.10
Corn	3623 (64.7 Bu.)	.70	45.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit		
By 8 hogs 1665 lbs. @ 8.0168	=	133.48
Debit		
To 8 hogs 571 lbs. @ 8.0168	=	45.78
To feed for hogs		53.31
TOTAL		99.09

TOTALS	3907 (64.7 Bu.)	\$ 53.31	Returns above feed cost	\$ 34.39
--------	-----------------	----------	-------------------------	----------

Deducting the actual cost of purchased feeds (except corn) \$ 8.02 from \$ 87.70, the value of the gains at 8.0168 cents per pound, there remains \$ 79.68 as return for the 64.7 bushels of corn fed, or \$ 1.23 per bushel.

How much does it cost you to produce a bushel? At 75 cents, the profit would be \$ 31.16.

The fertilizer, or plant food value of the above feeds, which remains on the farm is \$ 6.99.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

September 1937

THE FOLLOWING NORTH CAROLINA SWINE GROWERS ARE REPORTED AS HAVING BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

DUROC JERSEY BREED
(Registered)

B. C. Mayo, Tarboro
David Griffin, Woodland
E. F. Humphries, Moyock
Miss Fannie Hooks, Shallotte
H. J. White, Bladenboro
Carl Rich, Tomahawk
W. E. Flake, Council
C. Monroe, Council
Dan A. Wiley, Gates
George F. Kittrell, Corapeake
W. P. Hudgins, Sautury
Paul Rountree, Sautury

Gratz Credle, Scranton
Charles Harper, Snow Hill
C. W. Ives, Elizabeth City, R. 3
James Morgan, Elizabeth City, R. 3
H. L. Carver, Elizabeth City, R. 3
J. H. Bright, Elizabeth City, R. 4
C. J. Brooks, Pantego
W. A. Brant, Washington
C. S. Bunn, Spring Hope
H. Aaron Peele, Goldsboro, R. 2
R. W. Bray, Ranssaur, R. 1
J. N. Boyd Jr., Greenville

(Purebred Not Registered)

R. V. Knight, Tarboro
Frank Edmondson, Tarboro
W. R. Jennette, Calypso
Middleton Brothers, Warsaw
H. Beatty, Tomahawk
Willie Watson, Aurora

P. E. Swindell, Fairfield
N. D. Cobb, La Grange, R. 2
Harry Satterthwaite, Ransomville
T. R. Joyner, Elm City, R. 2
Gratz Credle, Scranton,

POLAND CHINA BREED
(Registered)

J. T. Thorn, Farmville
Mrs. Ray S. Ferguson, Taylorsville, R. 1
Charles McDonald, Murphy
J. D. McDonald, Murphy
A. E. Smith, Robersonville
Blackland Experiment Station, Womona
W. L. Smith, Lexington, R. 6
Mills Home, Thomasville
Junior Order Home, Lexington
E. B. Smith, Albemarle
R. J. White, Bladenboro
Joe C. Howard, Robersonville
J. C. Shulenburg, Salisbury, R. 2
John F. Long, Elmwood
State Test Farm, Statesville
C. E. Williams, Bailey, R. 3
Dr. B. C. Waddell, Grassy Creek
E. H. Handy, Weavers Ford

Kenneth Moore, Ayden
Jeffreys & Sons, Goldsboro
W. M. Newsome, Princeton, R. 2
Wayne L. Ware, Jr., Kings Mountain, R. 2
Tom Cornwell, Jr., Shelby, R. 1
S. S. Mauney, Shelby, R. 5
R. W. Wilson, Lawndale, R. 2
Robert Warlick, Selwood
J. B. Roberts, Shelby, R. 5
Elgin Boyle, Lawndale, R. 2
D. M. Morrison, Shelby
W. G. Self, Shelby, R. 2
W. L. Sutherland, Shelby, R. 2
Clifford Gold, Shelby, R. 5
Walter Ware, Shelby, R. 5
A. E. Smith, Robersonville
J. W. Hamer, Rockingham
Lester Young, Grassy Creek

(Purebred Not Registered)

Charlie Jones, Mt. Olive
M. Holland, Mt. Olive
C. H. Holland, Kenansville
P. J. Hays, Clarkton
J. E. Herring, Snow Hill, R. 5
Jimmie Burgin, Marion
Marvin Taylor, Grifton

E. C. Mease, Hayesville
F. R. Winstead, Nashville, R. 1
H. P. Brower, Staley
J. F. Willard, Liberty
Walter Cherry, Tarboro
W. B. Dawkins, Rockingham
R. L. Nichols, Rockingham
J. E. Ashe, Hayesville

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BREED
(Registered)

K. M. Lewis, Red Springs
C. L. Ballance, St. Paul

Wm. Peterson, Clinton
Ted Ballenger, Tryon

(Purebred Not Registered)

M. M. Leggette, Washington
R. M. Powell, Mill Springs, R. 1

Frank Wilson, Greenville, R. 4
J. K. Cherry, Hayesville

BREMSHIRE BREED
(Registered)

John Pratt, Rural Hall, R. 1
Olson Peale, Pikeville, R. 2
Paul Skeen, Farmer

W. P. Lassiter, Farmer
J. M. Ponder, Grover, R. 1
Pinehurst Farms, Inc., Pinehurst

(Purebred Not Registered)

T. G. Currin, Oxford, R. 2
D. H. Currin, Oxford, R. 2
W. A. Beeson & Sons, Walkertown, R. 1

C. D. Atwood, Winston-Salem, R. 2
J. D. Blanton, Marion
R. L. Nichols, Rockingham

O. I. C. BREED
(Registered)

W. F. Swift, Waynesville
F. L. Leopard, Waynesville

C. C. Queen, Waynesville
C. F. McIntyre, Lenoir, R. 2

(Purebred Not Registered)

Sid Miller, Obids

J. C. Crawford, Obids

HAMPSHIRE BREED
(Registered)

Mrs. A. L. Capehart, Oxford
Cherokee County Home Farm, Murphy
W. D. Walker, Moyock
J. G. Staton, Williamston
N. Robinson, Elizabethtown
F. N. Cross, Sunbury
H. Weil & Brothers, Goldsboro

William F. Cross, Sunbury
E. E. Seay, Turkey
Geo. D. Herring, Magnolia
R. H. Gregory, Rocky Mount, R. 3
State Hospital, Goldsboro
H. M. Davis, Goldsboro
W. T. Hamgurner, Waynesville

(Purebred Not Registered)

A. T. Britt, Warsaw
Raymond L. Mizell, Woodard
Russell Knowles, Windsor
C. F. Gibbs, Engelhard
J. A. Lee, Swan Quarter
Lester Herring, Snow Hill

J. E. English, Ashford
Foreman Stock Farm, Elizabeth City, R. 1
J. C. Collett, Trinity, R. 2
R. C. Coltrane, High Point, R. 4
B. S. Lawrence, Seagrave
I. G. Williams, Hamlock

TAMWORTH BREED
(Registered)

W. R. Tally, Lexington

(Purebred Not Registered)

William Conrad, Pfafftown
R. E. Lassiter, Clemmons, R. 1
Will Watkins, Winston-Salem, R. 4

John Whitaker, Winston-Salem, R. 2
H. S. Stokes, Winston-Salem
R. D. Shore, Winston-Salem

ESSEX BREED
(Registered)

Wallace Jordan, Gates

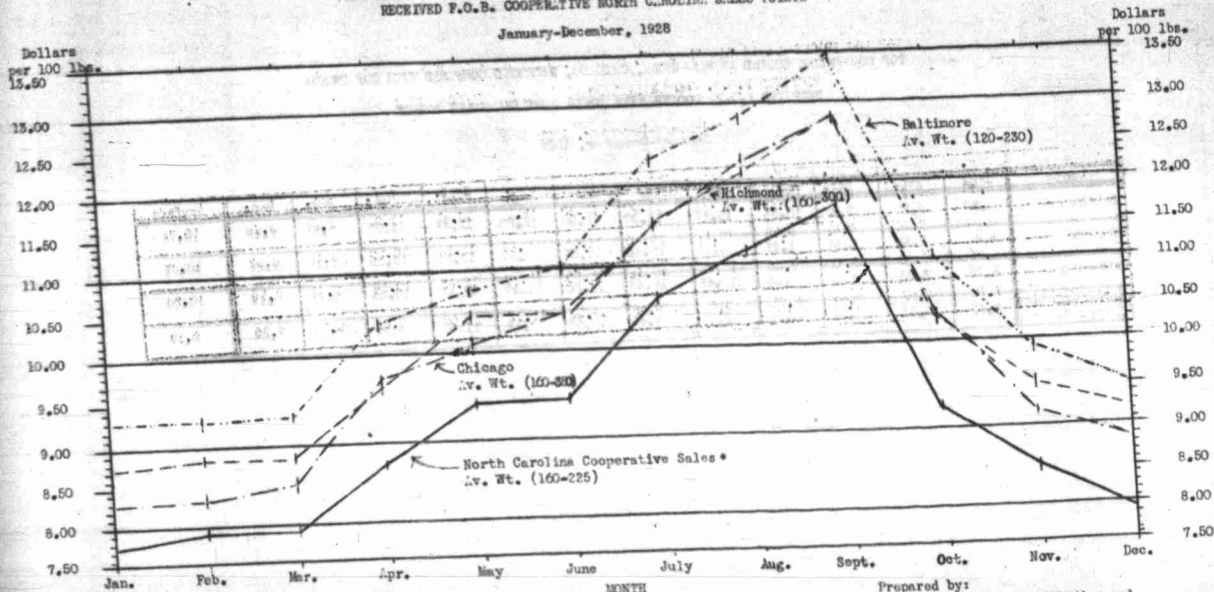
Johnie Fletcher, Wecksville, R. 1

This list shows only the names and addresses of those breeders who have been reported to us as having breeding stock for sale. The list is prepared for the information of those who wish to secure breeding stock. This office will not be responsible for the results of any transactions between buyers and sellers.

TOP HOG PRICES QUOTED AT BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, RICHMOND COMPARED WITH TOP PRICES

RECEIVED F.O.B. COOPERATIVE NORTH CAROLINA SALES POINTS

January-December, 1928



* North Carolina Cooperative Sales in thirty-one counties.

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

Prepared by:
Office of Extension Studies and
Office of Swine Extension
State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. (over)

TOP HOG PRICES QUOTED AT BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, RICHMOND COMPARED WITH TOP PRICES

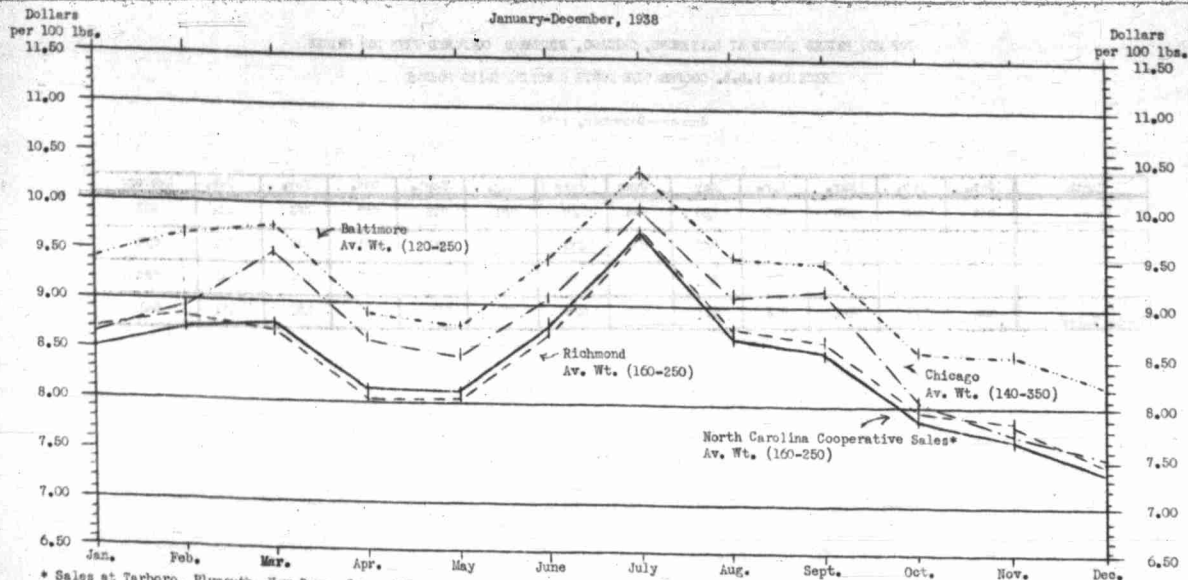
RECEIVED F.O.B. COOPERATIVE NORTH CAROLINA SALES POINTS

January-December, 1928

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Baltimore	9.30	9.29	9.30	10.34	10.77	11.00	12.30	12.63	13.47	11.02	9.91	9.48	10.75
Chicago	8.30	8.34	8.51	9.72	10.11	10.46	11.55	12.27	12.83	10.29	9.19	8.82	10.03
Richmond	8.75	8.83	8.82	9.66	10.43	10.45	11.56	12.17	12.85	10.24	9.49	9.19	10.20
North Carolina Co-op. Sales	7.75	7.93	7.92	8.71	9.42	9.46	10.59	11.12	11.66	9.22	8.50	7.96	9.19

TOP HOG PRICES QUOTED AT BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, RICHMOND COMPARED WITH TOP PRICES
RECEIVED F.O.B. COOPERATIVE NORTH CAROLINA SALES POINTS

January-December, 1938



* Sales at Tarboro, Plymouth, New Bern, Greenville, Washington, Shawboro, Warsaw, Four Oaks, Burgaw, Elizabethtown, Lumberton, Rowland, St. Pauls, Cofield, Fayetteville, and Chadbourne.

MONTH

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

Prepared by:
Office of Extension Studies and
Office of Swine Extension
State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. (over)

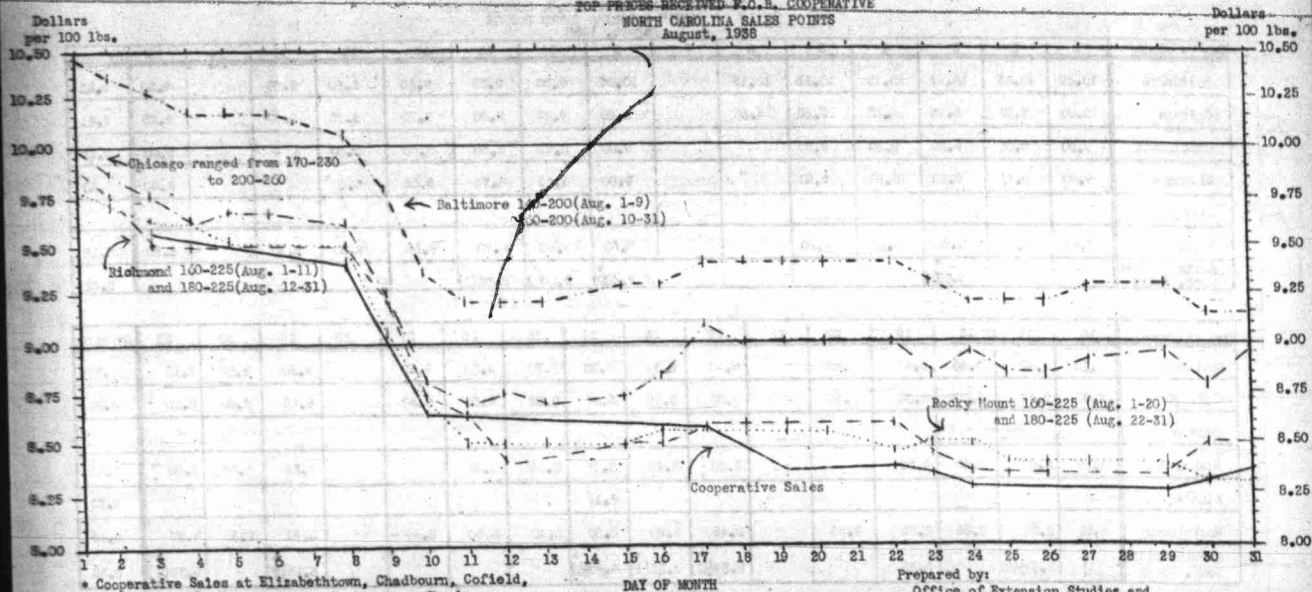
TOP HOG PRICES QUOTED AT BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, RICHMOND COMPARED WITH TOP PRICES
RECEIVED F.O.B. COOPERATIVE NORTH CAROLINA SALES POINTS

January-December, 1936

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Baltimore	841	856	878	892	880	948	1038	951	948	858	853	820	823
Chicago	868	896	952	866	849	808	1000	911	921	810	778	752	876
Richmond	870	885	872	895	897	869	978	877	859	798	784	741	846
North Carolina Coop. Sales	850	872	874	813	811	879	978	870	857	788	787	731	841

TOP HOG PRICES QUOTED AT BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, RICHMOND, ROCKY MOUNT

COMPARED WITH
TOP PRICES RECEIVED F.O.B. COOPERATIVE
NORTH CAROLINA SALES POINTS
August, 1938



* Cooperative Sales at Elizabethtown, Chadbourne, Cofield, Tarboro, Lumberton, Plymouth, Washington, Shawboro, Four Oaks, Fayetteville, Burgaw, and Rowland. August 3, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 29 and 31.

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

Prepared by:
Office of Extension Studies and
Office of Swine Extension,
State College, Raleigh, North Carolina (Over)

TOP HOG PRICES QUOTED AT BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, RICHMOND, ROCKY MOUNT
COMPARED WITH

TOP PRICES RECEIVED F.O.B. COOPERATIVE
NORTH CAROLINA SALES POINTS
August, 1938

Day of Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Average
Baltimore	10.45	10.35	10.25	10.15	10.15	10.15		10.05	9.80	9.35	9.20	9.20	9.20		9.30	9.82
Chicago	10.00	9.85	9.75	9.60	9.66	9.65		9.60	9.25	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.70		8.75	9.31
Cincinnati	9.90	9.65	9.50	9.50	9.50			9.00	8.75	8.60	8.60	8.60			9.00	9.15
Richmond	9.90	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50			9.50	9.25	8.75	8.65	8.40			8.50	9.20
Kinston																
Rocky Mount	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.50			9.50	9.05	8.70	8.50	8.50	8.50		8.50	9.12
North Carolina Coop. Sales			9.55(2)					9.40(2)	9.00(2)	8.65(1)						9.22

Day of Month	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Average
Baltimore	9.30	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40		9.40	9.30	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.30		9.30	9.15	9.15	9.29
Chicago	8.85	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.00		9.00	8.85	8.95	8.85	8.85	8.90		8.95	8.80	8.95	8.93
Cincinnati																	
Richmond	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.60			8.60	8.45	8.35	8.35	8.35			8.35	8.50	8.50	8.48
Kinston									8.15								8.15
Rocky Mount	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55		8.45	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.40		8.40	8.30	8.30	8.46
North Carolina Coop. Sales		8.57(2)		8.35			8.37(2)	8.35(1)	8.27(2)					8.25(2)		8.35(1)	8.39

* NOTE: Figure in parenthesis indicates number of cooperative sales on that date.

Prepared January 1939

TOTAL SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B.
BURGAW, CHADBOURN, COFIELD, ELIZABETHTOWN, FAYETTEVILLE,
FOUR OAKS, GREENVILLE, LUMBERTON, NEW BERN, PLYMOUTH, ROWLAND,
SHAWBORO, ST. PAULS, TARBORO, WARSAW AND WASHINGTON.

During the period from Nov. 24, 1937 to Nov. 29, 1938.

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade,
local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	5414	681559	7.82	5.70	3.73	3.54	53330.20
Medium	712	87387	7.40	0.75	0.48	0.43	6462.50
140/160	7400	1105634	8.24	7.80	6.04	6.05	91141.70
Medium	629	93454	7.74	0.66	0.51	0.48	7231.93
160/225	67240	12777292	8.43	70.83	69.84	71.59	1077652.83
Medium	1790	327377	8.10	1.89	1.79	1.76	26505.71
225/250	4804	1141501	8.27	5.06	6.24	6.27	94439.41
Medium	46	10905	7.84	0.05	0.06	0.06	855.26
250/300	3060	823163	7.93	3.22	4.50	4.33	65256.96
Medium	41	11214	7.10	0.04	0.06	0.05	795.87
300/Up	593	199285	7.55	0.62	1.09	1.00	15052.56
Medium	10	3572	6.59	0.01	0.02	0.02	235.49
Scws	2535	818440	6.60	2.67	4.47	3.59	54045.27
Medium	309	85789	6.28	0.33	0.47	0.36	5387.39
Stags	341	126587	5.47	0.36	0.69	0.46	6918.38
Medium	9	2032	4.87	0.01	0.01	0.01	98.86
Total	94933	18295191	8.23	100.00	100.00	100.00	1505410.32
Soft	7623	1685257		8.03	9.21	0.78	11705.08
Oily	6700	1344743		7.06	7.35	1.32	19930.47
Total	14323	3030000		15.09	16.56	2.10	31635.55
Local Expense						1.04	15650.70
Windage						0.02	311.11
Commission						0.04	556.94
Total Expense, Soft, Oily, Windage & Commission						3.20	48154.30
Net Proceeds			7.97			96.80	1457256.02
Total Good & Choice	91387	17673461	8.25	96.26	96.60	96.84	1457837.31
Total Medium	3546	621730	7.65	3.74	3.40	3.16	47573.01

Average Transit Shrink 6.04 percent (Simple Average) 66% of shipments.
Average Dressed Yield 77.53 percent (Simple Average) 92% of shipments.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. BURGAW, N.C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 7, 1938 TO NOV. 11, 1938.

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	390	49845	7.91	6.62	4.53	4.32	3941.42
Medium	52	6315	7.51	0.88	0.57	0.52	474.35
140/160	536	80020	8.17	9.11	7.26	7.17	6538.98
Medium	60	9015	7.70	1.02	0.82	0.76	694.42
160/225	4200	787631	8.47	71.34	71.50	73.16	66727.79
Medium	91	16090	7.85	1.55	1.46	1.38	1262.90
225/250	241	57665	8.39	4.09	5.23	5.31	4839.76
Medium							
250/300	133	35395	7.90	2.26	3.21	3.07	2797.74
Medium	1	255	7.35	0.02	0.02	0.02	18.74
300/lb	13	4250	7.71	0.22	0.39	0.36	327.65
Medium							
Sows	132	42505	6.72	2.24	3.86	3.13	2854.75
Medium	18	4810	6.35	0.31	0.44	0.33	305.30
Stags	20	7790	5.52	0.34	0.71	0.47	430.32
Total	5887	1101586	8.28	100.00	100.00	100.00	91214.12
Soft	432	73226		7.34	6.65	0.63	575.74
Oilv	512	120510		8.70	10.94	1.63	1481.00
Total	944	193736		16.04	17.59	2.26	2056.74
Local Expense						0.35	320.12
Windage						0.03	30.17
Total Expense, Soft, Oilv and Windage						2.64	2407.03
Net Proceeds			8.06			97.36	88807.09
Total Good & Choice	5665	1065101	8.31	96.23	96.69	96.98	88458.41
Total Medium	222	36485	7.55	3.77	3.31	3.02	2755.71

Average Transit Shrink 6.75 percent (Simple Average) 60% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 77.63 percent (Simple Average) 91% of shipments

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. CHADBOURN, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 7, 1938 TO NOV. 18, 1938.

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	190	24084	7.59	4.24	2.75	2.58	1827.46
Medium	74	8717	7.15	1.65	1.00	0.88	623.20
140/160	406	60215	8.13	9.06	6.88	6.93	4897.96
Medium	75	11295	7.76	1.67	1.29	1.24	876.92
160/225	2857	541175	8.35	63.74	61.85	63.94	45201.85
Medium	124	22080	7.74	2.77	2.52	2.42	1708.66
225/250	272	64870	8.12	6.07	7.42	7.45	5270.20
Medium	2	460	7.90	0.04	0.05	0.05	36.34
250/300	245	66330	7.87	5.47	7.58	7.39	5221.88
Medium	1	295	7.49	0.02	0.03	0.03	22.10
300/Up	54	18160	7.40	1.21	2.08	1.90	1344.47
Medium							
Sows	150	50985	6.50	3.57	5.83	4.69	3316.26
Medium	9	1915	6.13	0.20	0.22	0.17	117.39
Stags	13	4375	5.35	0.29	0.50	0.33	233.96
Total	4482	874956	8.08	100.00	100.00	100.00	70698.67
Soft	320	149940		7.14	17.14	0.71	498.92
Oily	173	51362		3.86	5.87	0.69	486.46
Total	493	201302		11.00	23.01	1.40	985.38
Local Expense						0.97	688.44
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						2.17	1673.82
Net Proceeds			7.89			97.63	69024.85
Total good							
& Choice 4197	830194	8.11	93.64	94.88	95.21	67314.06	
Total							
Medium	285	44762	7.56	6.36	5.12	4.79	3384.61

Average Transit Shrink 5.09 percent (Simple Average) 42% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 77.64 percent (Simple Average) 8% of shipments.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. WASHINGTON, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 4, 1938 TO NOV. 22, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade,
 local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	133	3655	7.69	2.49	1.58	1.48	1296.82
Medium	47	5225	6.58	0.88	0.54	0.43	376.93
140/160	368	5880	8.13	6.88	5.06	5.02	4389.40
Medium	32	4755	7.62	0.60	0.45	0.42	362.33
160/225	3811	732700	8.36	71.26	68.74	70.21	61374.49
Medium	55	870	7.91	1.03	0.93	0.89	780.32
225/250	463	111245	8.22	8.66	10.42	10.46	9145.72
Medium	2	165	8.47*	0.04	0.04	0.05	39.40
250/300	278	75130	7.84	5.20	7.04	6.75	5898.20
Medium	1	255	8.10*	0.02	0.02	0.02	20.65
300/1 1/2	53	3355	7.57	0.99	1.68	1.56	1359.44
Sows	87	3540	6.53	1.62	2.86	2.28	1995.09
Medium	4	885	5.84	0.07	0.08	0.06	51.68
Stags	14	140	5.47	0.26	0.56	0.37	324.69
Total	5348	106760	8.19	100.00	100.00	100.00	87415.16
Soft	581	12294		10.86	11.42	1.06	922.46
Oil	292	52758		5.46	5.88	1.08	947.78
Total	873	13452		16.32	17.30	2.14	1870.24
Local Expense						0.92	802.80
Commission						0.08	72.21
Total Expense, Soft, Oil & Commission						3.14	2745.25
Net Proceeds			7.93			96.86	84669.91
Total Good							
& Choice 5207	1063405		8.21	97.36	97.94	98.13	85783.85
Total							
Medium	141	2355	7.43	2.64	2.06	1.87	1631.31

Average Transit Shrink 5.19 percent (Simple Average) 73% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 78.90 percent (Simple Average) 68% of shipments.

*These medium hogs were all sold when price was higher than average of twelve months period.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. CHADBOURN, N. C.
DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 7, 1938 TO NOV. 18, 1938.

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	190	24084	7.59	4.24	2.75	2.58	1827.46
Medium	74	8717	7.15	1.65	1.00	0.88	623.20
140/160	406	60215	8.13	9.06	6.88	6.93	4897.96
Medium	75	11295	7.76	1.67	1.29	1.24	876.92
160/225	2857	541175	8.35	63.74	61.81	63.94	45201.85
Medium	124	22080	7.74	2.77	2.52	2.42	1708.66
225/250	272	64870	8.12	6.07	7.42	7.45	5270.20
Medium	2	460	7.90	0.04	0.05	0.05	36.34
250/300	245	66330	7.87	5.47	7.58	7.39	5221.88
Medium	1	295	7.49	0.02	0.03	0.03	22.10
300/Up	54	18160	7.40	1.21	2.08	1.90	1344.47
Medium							
Sows	160	50985	6.50	3.57	5.83	4.69	3316.26
Medium	9	1915	6.13	0.20	0.22	0.17	117.39
Stags	13	4375	5.35	0.29	0.50	0.33	233.96
Total	4482	874956	8.08	100.00	100.00	100.00	70698.67
Soft	320	14940		7.14	17.14	0.71	498.92
Oily	173	51362		3.86	5.87	0.69	486.46
Total	493	201302		11.00	23.01	1.40	985.38
Local Expense						0.97	688.44
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						2.37	1673.82
Net Proceeds			7.89			97.63	69024.85
Total good							
& Choice	4197	830194	8.11	93.64	94.88	95.21	67314.06
Total							
Medium	285	44762	7.56	6.36	5.12	4.79	3384.61

Average Transit Shrink 5.09 percent (Simple Average) 42% of shipments.
Average Dressed Yield 77.64 percent (Simple Average) 8% of shipments.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. ROWLAND, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM January 11, to November 23, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade,
 local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	145	19728	7.69	4.15	2.81	2.66	1517.57
Medium	41	5584	7.67	1.16	0.80	0.75	428.48
140/160	150	23616	8.30	4.29	3.36	3.43	1959.31
Medium	31	4505	7.27	0.89	0.64	0.57	327.57
160/225	2427	469008	8.38	62.46	66.81	68.79	39294.09
Medium	194	35039	7.99	5.55	4.99	4.90	2801.31
225/250	156	37083	8.29	4.47	5.28	5.39	3075.80
Medium	5	1175	8.06	0.14	0.17	0.17	94.65
250/300	179	45675	7.90	5.12	6.93	6.73	3843.53
Medium	7	1915	6.28	0.20	0.27	0.21	120.32
300/Up	35	11949	7.56	1.00	1.70	1.58	903.24
Medium	1	340	7.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	23.80
Sows	66	23339	6.51	1.89	3.32	2.66	1520.21
Medium	34	10738	6.37	0.97	1.53	1.20	683.80
Stags	23	7380	5.59	0.66	1.34	0.92	524.74
Total	3494	792074	8.14	100.00	100.00	100.00	57118.42
Soft	153	26673		4.38	4.23	0.39	222.55
Oily	108	21927		3.09	3.12	0.58	326.90
Total	261	51600		7.47	7.35	0.97	551.45
Local Expense						0.82	471.45
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						1.79	1022.90
Net Proceeds			7.99			98.21	56095.52
Total Good & Choice	3181	642778	8.19	91.04	95.55	92.16	52638.49
Total Medium	313	59296	7.56	8.96	8.45	7.84	4479.93

Average Transit Shrink 7.16 percent (Simple Average) 42% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 76.58 percent (Simple Average) 67% of shipments.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. COFIELD, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 20, 1937 TO OCT. 24, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	253	31266	7.92	7.12	4.73	4.49	2477.41
Medium	16	1920	7.74	0.45	0.29	0.26	148.61
140/160	291	43490	8.24	8.19	6.57	6.50	3583.60
Medium	5	745	7.66	0.14	0.11	0.10	57.07
160/225	2236	417060	8.56	62.95	63.04	64.70	35679.68
Medium	400	75090	8.44	11.26	11.35	11.50	6340.85
225/250	126	28545	8.40	3.55	4.32	4.35	2397.96
Medium	10	2325	7.20	0.28	0.35	0.30	167.40
250/300	82	21700	7.98	2.31	3.28	3.14	1732.63
Medium	2	570	7.87	0.06	0.09	0.08	44.87
300/Up	7	2335	7.71	0.20	0.35	0.33	180.07
Sows	101	29130	6.66	2.84	4.40	3.52	1941.02
Medium	4	945	6.44	0.11	0.14	0.11	60.82
Stags	19	6470	5.32	0.54	0.98	0.62	344.47
Total	3552	661591	8.34	100.00	100.00	100.00	55156.46
Soft	379	171319		10.67	25.90	1.02	564.58
Oily	685	125244		19.28	18.93	3.43	1893.22
Total	1064	296563		29.95	44.83	4.45	2457.80
Local Expense						1.15	631.70
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						5.60	3089.50
Net Proceeds			7.87			94.40	52066.96
Total good & Choice	3115	579996	8.33*	87.70	87.67	87.64	48336.84
Total Medium	437	81595	8.35	12.30	12.33	12.36	6819.62

Average Transit Shrink 5.94 percent (Simple Average) 75% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield. 77.50 percent (Simple Average) 95% of shipments.
 * Large number stags and sows brought down average price of good and choice hogs.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C.
DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOV. 24, 1937 TO NOV. 16, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	364	46180	7.83	9.52	6.39	6.12	3616.66
Medium	51	6444	7.34	1.33	0.89	0.80	473.09
140/160	529	80051	8.20	13.83	11.07	11.12	6567.04
Medium	17	2551	7.88	0.44	0.35	0.34	201.02
160/225	2323	439801	8.43	60.73	60.82	62.79	37095.53
Medium	18	3316	8.03	0.47	0.46	0.45	266.40
225/250	203	47824	8.24	5.31	6.61	6.67	3942.10
250/300	127	34285	7.80	3.32	4.74	4.53	2675.09
Medium	2	562	7.50	0.05	0.08	0.07	42.18
300/Up	33	11438	7.64	0.86	1.58	1.48	874.16
Sows	120	39036	6.73	3.14	5.40	4.45	2625.71
Medium	22	5271	6.47	0.58	0.73	0.58	341.15
Stags	14	5952	5.69	0.37	0.82	0.57	338.47
Medium	2	412	4.36	0.05	0.06	0.03	17.95
Total	3625	723123	8.17	100.00	100.00	100.00	59076.55
Soft	352	64558		9.20	8.93	0.87	516.01
Oily	353	30304		4.00	4.19	0.77	454.56
Total	505	94862		13.20	13.12	1.64	970.57
Local Expense						1.11	654.80
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						2.75	1625.37
Net Proceeds			7.95			97.25	57451.18
Total good & Choice	3713	704567	8.19	97.07	97.43	97.73	57734.76
Total Medium	112	18556	7.23	2.93	2.57	2.27	1341.79

Average Transit Shrink 6.18 percent (Simple Average) 43% of shipments.
Average Dressed Yield 77.31 percent (Simple Average) 86% of shipments.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 1, 1937 TO NOV. 9, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	212	26195	7.79	3.26	2.05	1.93	2041.87
Medium	136	17105	7.60	2.09	1.34	1.23	1299.67
140/160	517	77165	8.37	7.96	6.03	6.11	6459.16
Medium	107	15700	7.84	1.65	1.23	1.16	1231.32
160/225	4258	816165	8.49	65.55	63.73	65.49	69268.94
Medium	163	29280	8.30	2.51	2.29	2.30	2431.40
225/250	583	138847	8.25	8.97	10.84	10.83	11459.55
Medium	4	945	7.58	0.06	0.07	0.07	71.67
250/300	255	68695	7.98	3.93	5.36	5.18	5481.07
Medium	2	545	7.92	0.03	0.04	0.04	43.18
300/Up	59	20275	7.62	0.91	1.58	1.46	1545.08
Sows	162	57195	6.51	2.49	4.47	3.52	1722.81
Medium	18	4135	6.34	0.28	0.32	0.25	262.02
Stags	19	8075	5.51	0.29	0.63	0.42	445.13
Medium	1	245	4.15	0.02	0.02	0.01	10.17
Total	6496	1280567	8.26	100.00	100.00	100.00	105773.04
Soft	385	82531		5.93	6.44	0.60	632.28
Oily	223	51728		3.43	4.04	0.73	775.93
Total	608	134259		9.36	10.48	1.33	1408.21
Local Expense						0.61	649.60
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						1.94	2057.81
Net Proceeds			8.10			98.06	103715.23
Total Good & Choice	6065	1212612	8.28	93.37	94.69	94.94	100423.61
Total Medium	431	67955	7.87	6.63	5.31	5.06	5349.43

Average Transit Shrink 6.40 percent (Simple Average) 99% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 77.35 percent (Simple Average) 100% of shipments.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. GREENVILLE, N. C.
DURING THE PERIOD FROM FEB. 8, 1938 TO JULY 25, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
109/140	79	10315	7.90	4.86	3.20	3.06	815.11
Medium	9	1165	7.46	0.55	0.36	0.33	86.95
140/160	106	15960	8.18	6.52	4.95	4.91	1306.23
Medium	2	305	7.85	0.12	0.10	0.09	23.94
160/225	1173	224680	8.51	72.10	69.74	71.86	19122.96
Medium	11	2055	8.03	0.68	0.62	0.60	160.97
225/250	123	29450	8.23	7.56	9.14	9.11	2423.14
250/300	58	15700	7.86	3.56	4.87	4.64	1233.39
Sows	57	19475	6.51	3.50	6.05	4.76	1267.82
Medium	1	330	6.25	0.06	0.10	0.08	20.62
Stags	8	2785	5.36	0.49	0.87	0.56	149.39
Total	1627	322170	8.26	100.00	100.00	100.00	26610.52
Soft	109	20159		6.70	6.26	0.59	158.36
City	63	13082		3.87	4.06	0.74	196.22
Total	172	33241		10.57	10.32	1.33	354.58
Local Expense						0.61	162.70
Total Expense, Soft, City						1.94	517.28
Net Proceeds			8.10			98.06	26093.24
Total Good							
& Choice 1604	318365	8.27	98.59	98.62	98.90		26118.04
Total							
Medium	23	3805	7.69	1.41	1.18	1.10	292.48

Average Transit Shrink 6.65 percent (Simple Average) 78% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 77.18 percent (Simple Average) 100% of shipments.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. FOUR CARS, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 13, 1937 TO NOV. 28, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	277	14865	7.96	3.53	2.28	2.18	2773.70
Medium	83	9845	7.29	1.06	0.64	0.56	718.02
140/160	560	82970	8.30	7.13	5.42	5.41	6884.39
Medium	97	14185	7.93	1.24	0.93	0.89	1125.32
160/225	5532	1051790	8.55	70.45	68.75	70.68	89885.90
Medium	254	47355	7.93	3.23	3.09	2.95	3751.98
225/250	397	94885	8.28	5.06	6.20	6.18	7859.82
Medium	13	3035	7.75	0.17	0.20	0.19	235.28
250/300	316	84790	7.97	4.02	5.54	5.31	6754.77
Medium	14	3790	7.57	0.18	0.25	0.23	286.98
300/Un	98	19065	7.70	0.74	1.25	1.15	1467.97
Medium	4	1365	6.49	0.05	0.09	0.07	88.65
Sows	192	66075	6.63	2.44	4.32	3.44	4378.74
Medium	42	10960	6.23	0.53	0.72	0.54	682.89
Stags	13	4920	5.69	0.17	0.32	0.22	280.07
Total	7852	1529895	8.31	100.00	100.00	100.00	127176.48
Soft	773	154317		7.85	10.09	0.92	1167.20
Oily	411	79013		5.23	5.16	0.95	1206.08
Total	1184	233330		15.08	15.25	1.87	2373.28
Local Expense						1.26	1606.61
Total Expense, Soft, Oily						3.13	3779.89
Net Proceeds			8.05			96.87	123196.59
Total Good & Choice	7345	1439360	8.36	93.54	94.08	94.58	120285.36
Total	507	90535	7.61	6.46	5.92	5.42	6891.12

Average Transit Shrink 5.74 Percent (Simple Average) 68% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 77.85 percent (Simple Average) 96% of shipments.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. LUMBERTON, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 22, 1937 TO NOV. 2, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	144	19255	7.83	5.08	3.46	3.30	1508.53
Medium	31	3920	7.21	1.09	0.70	0.62	282.64
140/160	217	34449	8.20	7.65	6.18	6.18	2823.77
Medium	45	6665	7.45	1.59	1.20	1.09	496.79
160/225	1704	324763	8.50	60.11	58.29	60.46	27618.08
Medium	254	45865	8.12	8.96	8.23	8.15	3722.89
225/250	152	36280	8.38	5.36	6.51	6.66	3041.35
Medium	8	2000	8.48	0.28	0.36	0.37	169.63
250/300	89	23417	8.03	3.14	4.20	4.12	1881.33
Medium	4	1030	7.23	0.14	0.19	0.16	74.45
300/Up	51	15930	7.77	1.80	2.86	2.71	1237.55
Medium	4	1535	6.45	0.14	0.28	0.22	98.97
Sows	74	24709	6.70	2.61	4.43	3.62	1655.31
Medium	41	11765	6.47	1.45	2.11	1.67	761.20
Stags	12	4370	5.58	0.42	0.78	0.53	243.82
Medium	5	1205	5.17	0.18	0.22	0.14	62.24
Total	2835	557158	8.20	100.00	100.00	100.00	45678.55
Soft	319	67693		11.25	12.15	1.33	606.98
Oilv	74	14172		2.61	2.54	0.46	212.59
Total	393	81865		13.86	14.69	1.79	819.57
Local Expense						0.84	383.00
Windage						0.09	39.67
Total Expense, Soft, Oilv						2.72	1242.24
Net Proceeds			7.98			97.28	44436.31
Total Good & Choice 2443	483173	8.28	86.17	86.72	87.59		40009.74
Total Medium	392	71985	7.66	13.83	13.28	12.41	5668.81

Average Transit Shrink 5.91 percent (Simple Average) 64% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 77.49 percent (Simple Average) 100% of shipments.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. NEW BERN, N. C.
DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 7, 1937 TO NOV. 29, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	994	121624	7.71	6.87	4.36	4.13	9380.61
140/160	1059	158105	8.19	7.31	5.66	5.70	12946.74
Medium	4	565	6.35	0.03	0.02	0.02	35.88
160/225	10884	2079159	8.34	75.15	74.15	76.03	172639.62
Medium	12	2388	7.05	0.08	0.09	0.07	168.41
225/250	400	96346	8.23	2.76	3.45	3.49	7926.31
250/300	416	111520	7.97	2.87	4.00	3.92	8889.92
Medium	6	1735	5.90	0.04	0.06	0.05	102.36
300/Up	80	27170	7.31	0.55	0.97	0.87	1986.01
Sows	550	174717	6.59	3.80	6.26	5.07	11512.80
Medium	16	6255	5.72	0.11	0.22	0.16	357.86
Stags	62	21300	5.23	0.43	0.76	0.49	1113.03
Total	14483	2791884	8.13	100.00	100.00	100.00	227959.57
Soft	716	152191		4.94	5.45	0.50	1141.44
Oily	1215	239010		8.39	8.56	1.58	3585.17
Total	1931	391201		13.33	14.01	2.08	4726.61
Local Expense						2.03	4612.11
Windage						0.07	157.42
Total Expense						4.18	9496.14
Net Proceeds			7.79				
Total Good & Choice	14445	2780941	8.14	99.74	99.61	99.71	226395.06
Medium	38	10943	6.07	0.26	0.39	0.29	664.51

Average Transit Shrink 6.95 percent (Simple Average) 90% of shipments
Average Dressed Yield 77.34 percent (Simple Average) 92% of shipments

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES S.O.B. ST. PAULS, N. C.
DURING THE PERIOD FROM Oct. 5, 1938 AND NOV. 16, 1938.

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	26	1309	7.12	6.93	4.41	3.97	235.48
Medium	1	137	6.85	0.27	0.18	0.16	9.38
140/160	17	2605	7.72	4.53	3.47	3.39	201.10
Medium	1	151	7.50	0.27	0.20	0.19	11.32
160/225	282	56636	8.05	75.20	75.42	76.95	4556.64
Medium	13	2495	7.73	3.47	3.32	3.26	192.97
225/250	3	708	8.25*	0.80	0.94	0.99	52.41
250/300	22	5901	7.60	5.86	7.66	7.58	448.72
Medium	1	262	7.65**	0.27	0.35	0.34	20.04
300/Un	3	1073	7.30	0.80	1.3	1.32	78.37
Medium	1	332	7.25	0.27	0.44	0.41	24.07
Sows	2	802	5.96	0.53	1.07	0.81	47.77
Medium	2	420	5.79	0.53	0.56	0.41	24.30
Stags	1	260	5.00	0.27	0.35	0.22	13.00
Total	375	75091	7.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	5921.57
Soft	3	616		0.80	0.82	0.08	4.62
Oil							
Total	3	616		0.80	0.82	0.08	4.62
Local Expense						0.63	37.50
Windage						0.26	15.28
Total Expense, Soft, Oil						0.97	57.40
Net Proceeds			7.81			92.03	5864.17
Total Good & Choice	356	71294	7.91	95.93	94.94	95.24	5639.49
Total Medium	19	3737	7.43	5.07	5.06	4.76	282.08

Average Transit Shrink 7.50 percent (Simple Average) 100% of shipments
Average Dressed Yield 76.99 percent, (Simple Average) 100% of shipments
*These heavy hogs sold during season of peak prices.
**On date this hog was sold, good and choice hogs, same weight, brought 7.90.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. PLYMOUTH, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOV. 30, 1937 TO NOV. 29, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	681	86219	7.72	6.97	4.68	4.39	6660.49
Medium	47	5515	7.66	0.48	0.30	0.28	422.37
140/160	1071	159724	8.22	10.94	8.66	8.66	13128.04
Medium	48	7360	8.11	0.49	0.40	0.39	596.82
160/225	6764	1274787	8.41	69.07	69.13	70.72	107235.01
Medium	38	6885	8.14	0.39	0.37	0.37	560.35
225/250	588	139600	8.23	6.00	7.57	7.57	11491.74
250/300	223	59490	7.96	2.28	3.23	3.12	4735.66
300/Up	24	8385	7.74	0.25	0.45	0.43	649.09
Sows	196	62165	6.65	2.00	3.37	2.73	4133.73
Medium	61	15360	6.24	0.62	0.83	0.63	958.06
Stags	50	18650	5.74	0.51	1.01	0.71	1071.02
Total	9793	1844140	8.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	151642.38
Soft	821	157227		8.38	8.53	0.80	1210.38
Oilv	1010	194593		10.31	10.55	1.96	2973.46
Total	1831	351820		18.69	19.08	2.76	4183.84
Local Expense						0.97	1467.25
Total Expense, Soft, Oilv						3.73	5651.09
Net Proceeds			7.91			96.27	145991.29
Total Good & Choice	9599	1809020	8.24	98.02	98.10	98.33	149104.78
Total Medium	194	35120	7.23	1.98	1.90	1.67	2537.60

Average Transit Shrink 4.98 percent (Simple Average) 66% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 78.44 percent (Simple Average) 97% of shipments.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. WARSAW, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 10, 1937 TO NOV. 18, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade,
 local expenses, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	830	104399	7.99	7.21	4.79	4.60	8346.56
Medium	77	9500	7.31	0.67	0.43	0.38	694.60
140/160	914	140375	8.35	8.20	6.44	6.46	11715.32
Medium	37	5365	7.56	0.32	0.25	0.22	405.62
160/225	8092	1521211	8.49	70.29	69.78	71.23	129193.67
Medium	50	8655	7.81	0.43	0.40	0.37	676.08
225/250	755	175768	8.30	6.56	8.20	8.18	14831.28
Medium	1	250	8.26	0.01	0.01	0.01	20.64
250/300	345	92525	7.98	3.00	4.24	4.07	7383.26
300/Up	71	24465	7.55	0.62	1.12	1.02	1847.16
Sows	256	77392	6.78	2.22	3.55	2.90	5249.25
Medium	31	10395	6.36	0.27	0.48	0.36	661.47
Stags	22	6510	5.32	0.19	0.30	0.19	346.59
Medium	1	170	5.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	8.50
Total	11512	2179350	8.32	100.00	100.00	100.00	181382.00
Soft	1194	230561		10.37	10.56	1.01	1839.06
Oily	1007	194629		8.75	8.88	1.70	3072.40
Total	2201	425190		19.12	19.46	2.71	4911.48
Local Expense						0.97	1761.52
Commission						0.07	125.00
Windage						0.01	24.01
Total Expense, Soft, Oily, Commission & Windage						3.76	6822.01
Net Proceeds			8.01			96.24	174559.99
Total Good & Choice	1315	2145615	8.34	98.29	98.42	98.64	178915.09
Total Medium	197	34335	7.18	1.71	1.58	1.36	2466.91

Average Transit Shrink 6.15 percent (Simple Average) 63% of shipments
 Average Dressed Yield 76.64 percent (Simple Average) 86% of shipments

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. SHAWBORO, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 2, 1937 TO NOV. 23, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade,
 local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	591	74410	7.85	5.57	3.67	1.48	5838.23
Medium	32	3530	7.63	0.30	0.17	0.16	269.37
140/160	478	70550	8.35	4.50	3.48	3.52	5894.44
Medium	57	8650	7.56	0.54	0.43	0.39	654.16
160/225	8731	1667700	8.43	82.24	82.21	83.78	140523.52
Medium	80	15175	7.90	0.75	0.75	0.71	1198.20
225/250	110	26175	8.50*	1.04	1.29	1.33	2225.60
Medium	1	250	8.10*	0.01	0.01	0.01	20.25
250/300	160	44290	8.01	1.51	2.18	2.12	3546.92
300/Up	33	10750	7.40	0.31	0.53	0.47	795.24
Sows	301	91185	6.49	2.83	4.50	3.53	5917.41
Medium	1	320	6.25	0.01	0.02	0.01	20.00
Stags	41	15495	5.32	0.39	0.76	0.49	823.68
Total	10616	2028480	8.27	100.00	100.00	100.00	167727.02
Soft	820	156744		7.72	7.73	0.73	1225.07
Oily	371	70081		3.50	3.45	0.67	1117.17
Total	1191	226825		11.22	11.18	1.40	2342.24
Local Expense						0.68	1142.50
Commission						0.18	298.03
Total Expense, Soft, Oily & Commission						2.26	3782.77
Net Proceeds			8.08			97.74	163941.25
Total Good & Choice	10444	2000335	8.28	98.38	98.61	98.70	165548.87
Total Medium	172	28145	7.74	1.62	1.39	1.30	2178.15

Average Transit Shrink 6.19 percent (Simple Average) 46% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 76.07 percent (Simple Average) 86% of shipments.

* Most of these heavy hogs were sold during the season of peak prices.

Prepared January 1939

SUMMARY OF HOG SALES F.O.B. TARBORO, N. C.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 13, 1937 TO NOV. 21, 1938

- 4/ Column 4 indicates average price by grades and totals.
 5/ Column 5 indicates percentage of total hogs in each grade.
 6/ Column 6 indicates percentage of total pounds in each grade.
 7/ Column 7 indicates percentage of total money for each grade, local expense, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grade	No. Head	Weight	Price	Head %	Weight %	Money %	\$-Amount
100/140	103	13010	8.09	3.74	2.34	2.30	1052.26
Medium	15	1965	7.88	0.54	0.35	0.34	154.84
140/160	151	22389	8.25	5.48	4.03	4.03	1846.22
Medium	11	1642	8.00	0.40	0.30	0.29	131.43
160/225	1966	381026	8.46	71.33	68.63	70.44	32235.06
Medium	33	5789	8.29	1.20	1.04	1.05	480.02
225/250	232	53210	8.36	8.42	9.59	9.72	4448.67
250/300	132	35260	7.75	4.79	6.35	5.97	2732.85
300/Up	19	6085	7.51	0.69	1.10	1.00	457.06
Sows	79	29190	6.53	2.87	5.26	4.17	1906.59
Medium	5	1285	6.13	0.18	0.23	0.17	78.83
Stags	10	4315	5.47	0.36	0.78	0.52	235.98
Total	2756	555166	8.24	100.00	100.00	100.00	45759.81
Soft	256	52608		9.65	9.48	0.92	419.41
Oily	403	77270		14.62	13.92	2.62	1199.53
Total	669	129878		24.27	23.40	3.54	1618.94
Local Expense						0.57	258.60
Commission						0.13	61.70
Windage						0.10	44.56
Total Expense, Soft, Oily Commission, & Windage						4.34	1983.80
Net Proceeds			7.88			95.66	43776.01
Total Good & Choice	2692	544485	8.25	97.68	98.08	98.15	44914.69
Total Medium	64	10681	7.91	2.32	1.92	1.85	845.12

Average Transit Shrink 4.74 percent (Simple Average) 62% of shipments.
 Average Dressed Yield 78.68 percent (Simple Average) 86% of shipments.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION, STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL
ARTS
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATION

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FORM 45

June 1938

	Lot No. 1 Average of 10 trials	Lot No. 2 Average of 10 trials
Number of Pigs	171	171
Length of Feeding Period	67 days	67 days
Ration Self Fed free choice	Shelled Corn Fish Meal Mineral	Shelled Corn Fish Meal 1/2 Cottonseed Meal 1/2 Mineral
Average Initial Weight Per Pig	89 Pounds	89 Pounds
Average Final Weight Per Pig	196 Pounds	202 "
Average Daily Gain Per Pig	1.6 "	1.7 "
Feed Consumed (Shelled Corn (Lbs.) per 100 (Shelled Corn (Bu.) pounds gain (Fish Meal (Lbs.) (Cottonseed Meal (Lbs.) (Mineral (Lbs.))	342 Lbs. (6.1 Bu.) 30 " 23 " 3 "	319 Lbs. (5.6 Bu.) 23 " 23 " 3 "
Total (Pounds)	375 Lbs.	368 Lbs.
Feed Cost per 100 pounds gain	\$5.49	\$5.33
Fertilizer value of Feed Consumed per 100 pounds gain	\$0.71	\$0.76
Return per bushel of corn, with feed prices as shown below, if hogs had sold for:		
\$6.00 per 100 pounds for hogs	\$0.83 per bu.	\$0.88 per bu.
\$7.00 " " " " "	0.99 " "	1.06 " "
\$8.00 " " " " "	1.16 " "	1.24 " "
\$9.00 " " " " "	1.32 " "	1.42 " "
\$10.00 " " " " "	1.49 " "	1.60 " "

Feed Prices (Shelled Corn \$0.75 per bu.; Fish Meal \$60.00 per ton;
used: (Cottonseed Meal \$30.00 per ton; Mineral \$20.00 per ton.

The figures on the reverse side of this sheet show the comparative results of 10 feeding trials, including 342 pigs. These trials were conducted over a period of several years at the North Carolina Experiment Station, State College by Professors Earl H. Hostetler, and John E. Foster.

The self feeder was used in all these feeding trials. In Lot No. 1 the shelled corn was placed in one compartment of the feeder, the fish meal in a separate compartment, and the mineral mixture in another separate compartment. In Lot No. 2 the only difference was that a mixture of equal parts fish meal and cottonseed meal was substituted for the fish meal. In all cases the pigs were allowed to select their own ration, free choice. A plentiful supply of fresh water was supplied within a distance of 10 yards, or less, of the feeder.

A study of these figures shows that the pigs in Lot 2 made faster gains with less feed consumed per 100 pounds gain than those in Lot 1. The cost of gains was in favor of Lot 2. The return per bushel of corn was higher in Lot 2 and the corn consumed was 1/2 bushel less where cottonseed meal was included in the ration.

According to these results the cottonseed meal, fish meal mixture is as economical as the fish meal alone when the cost of the cottonseed meal is no more than 60 per cent of the cost of fish meal. In addition, the use of cottonseed meal tends to produce firm pork. For this reason it is thought advisable to use the cottonseed meal even if it costs 3/4 as much as fish meal.

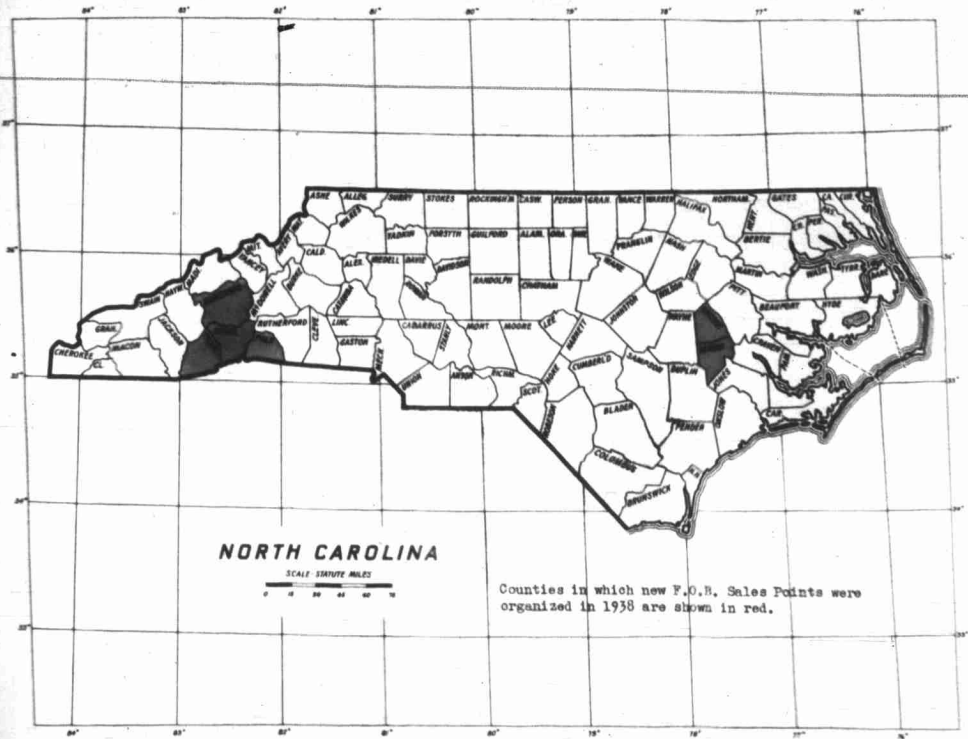
All of these trials were conducted in dry lots. If good pasture is provided the consumption of corn and protein supplement, per 100 pounds of gain, should not be increased and in some cases there would probably be a decrease in consumption of concentrates per unit of gain. In any case, the tonic effect of the green feed would be beneficial and we advise that grazing be provided.

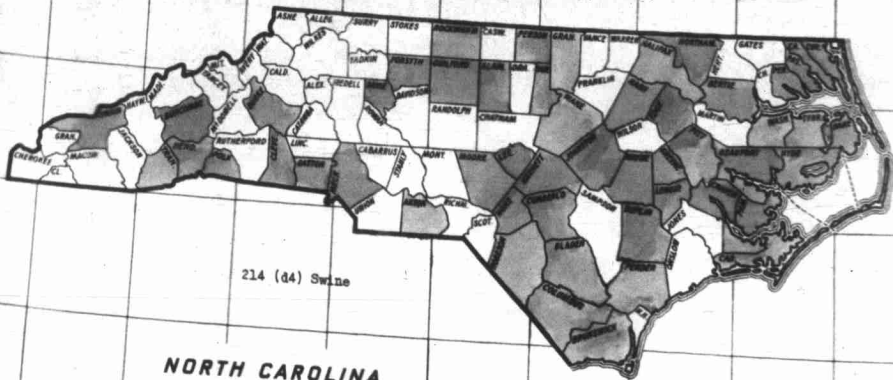
A good mineral mixture can be made with 10 pounds finely ground limestone, 5 pounds steamed bone meal, and 2 pounds salt.

Ask your county agent for information as he is in the best possible position to advise you with reference to your swine production problems.

A few suggestions are listed here.

1. Grazing is beneficial to fattening hogs as well as sows and pigs.
2. Adopt the self feeder method with nursing sows and pigs.
3. Castrate the boar pigs at 4 to 6 weeks of age.
4. Use old cylinder oil to control lice and mange.
5. Sanitation is necessary for profitable hog production. Have pigs farrowed on clean land; that is land that has been cultivated since hogs ranged on it. Keep them on clean land until they are 4 months old or weigh 100 pounds. This is a practical method of controlling worm infestation.
6. Ask your county agent for self feeder blue print No. 61 and farrowing house blue print No. 160; Farmers' Bulletin No. 1437, 1490, 1504; Leaflets Number 5 and 108.



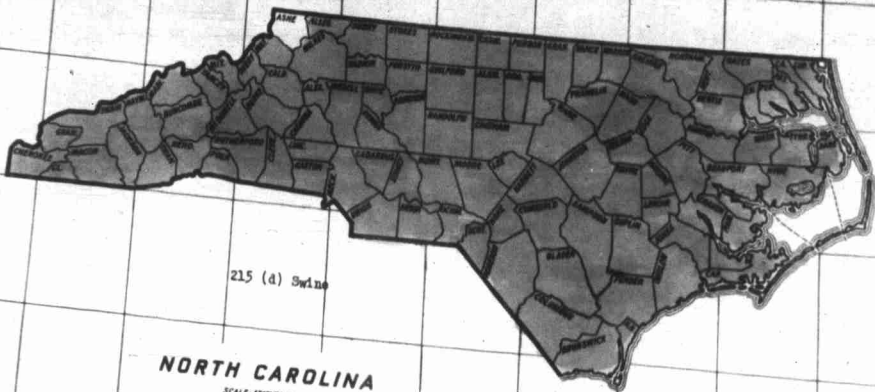


NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-STATUTE MILES



Specialist assisted agents with field work during 1938 in all counties shown in red.

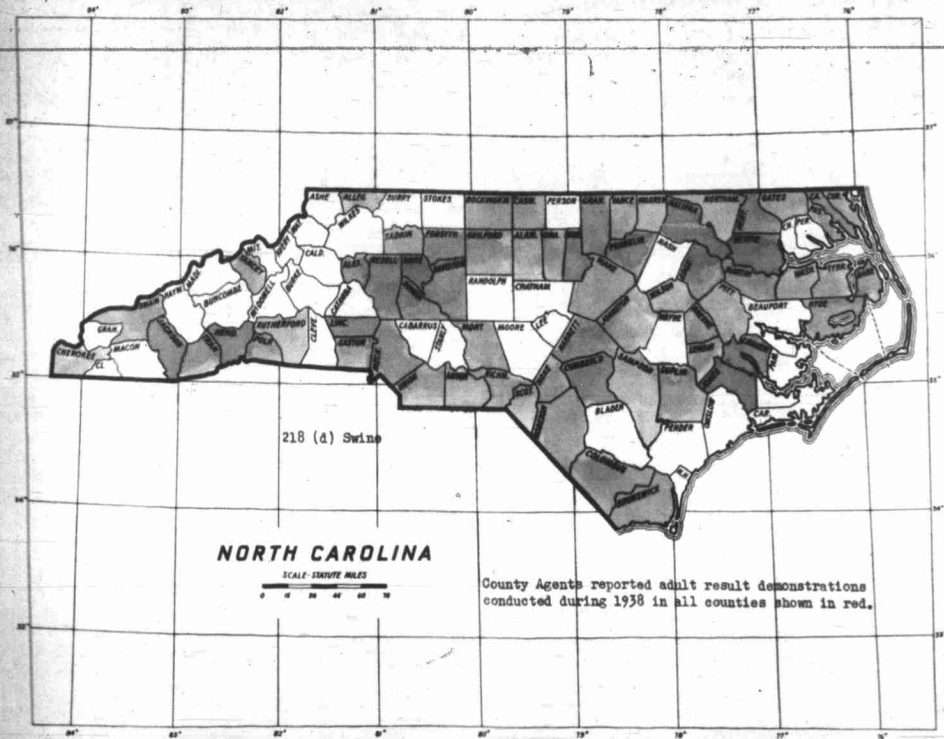


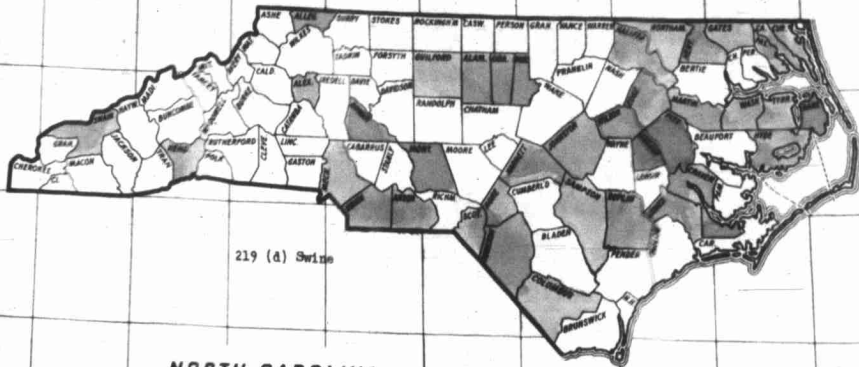
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILE



County Agents reported some phase of swine Extension Work conducted during 1938 in all counties shown in red.





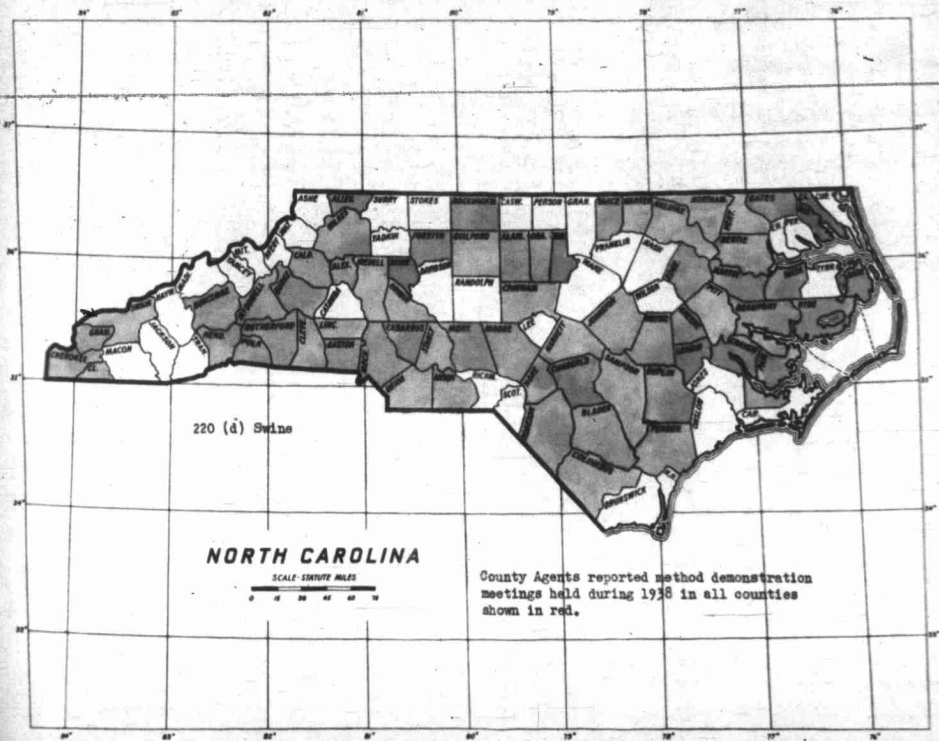
219 (d) Swine

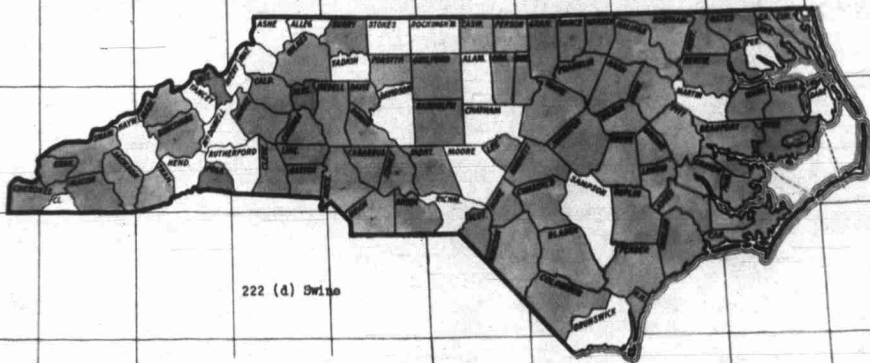
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



County Agents reported meetings at result demonstrations during 1938 in all counties shown in red.





222 (d) Swine

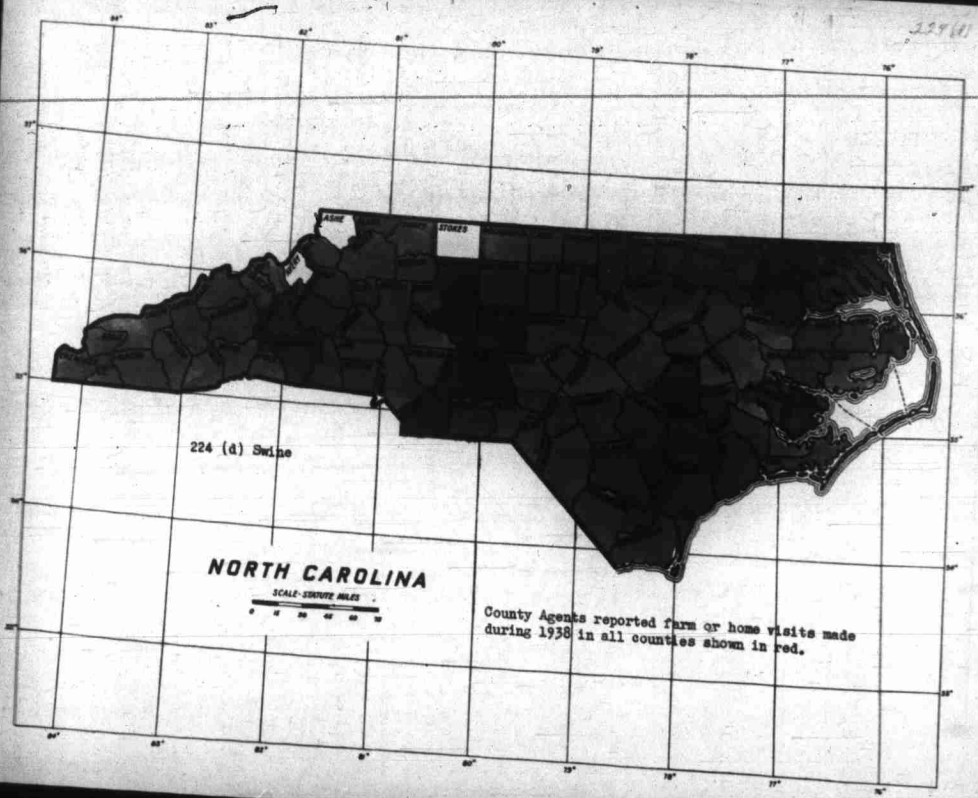
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE: STATUTE MILES

0 10 20 30 40 50

County Agents reported news stories published during 1936 in all counties shown in red.

117(1)



224 (d) Swine

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Agents reported farm or home visits made during 1938 in all counties shown in red.

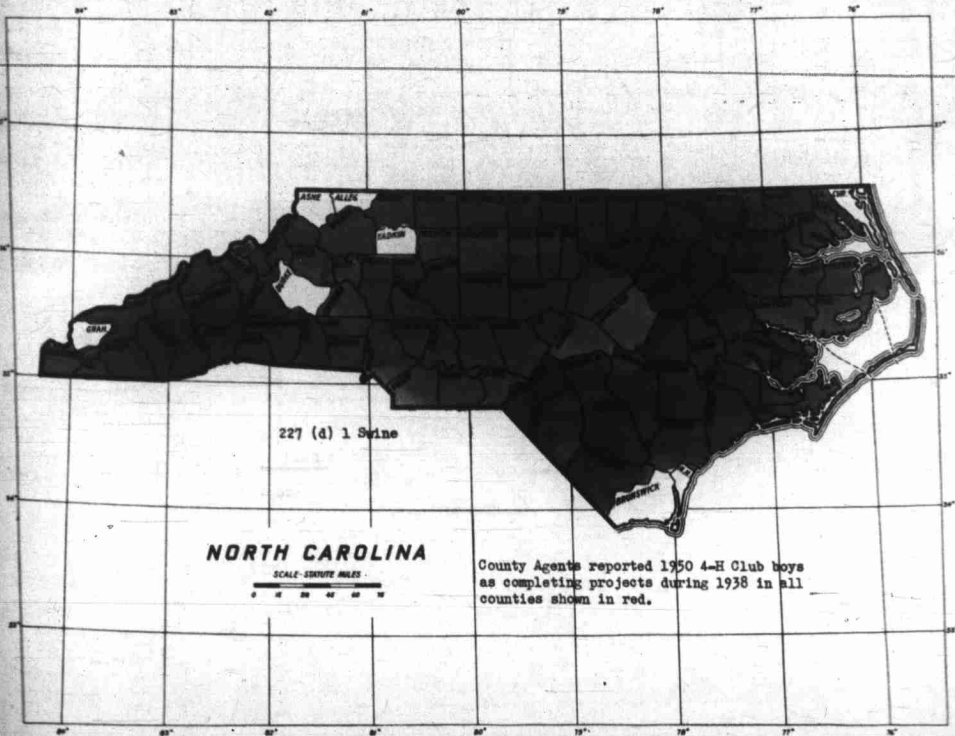
226 (d)18wine

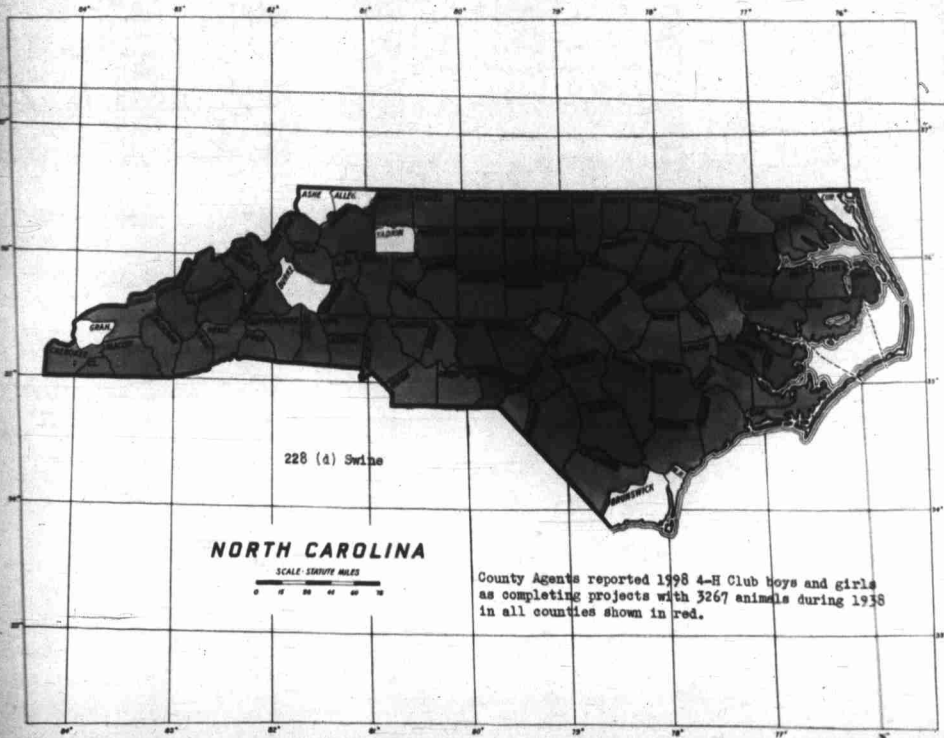
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-SKINNY MILES

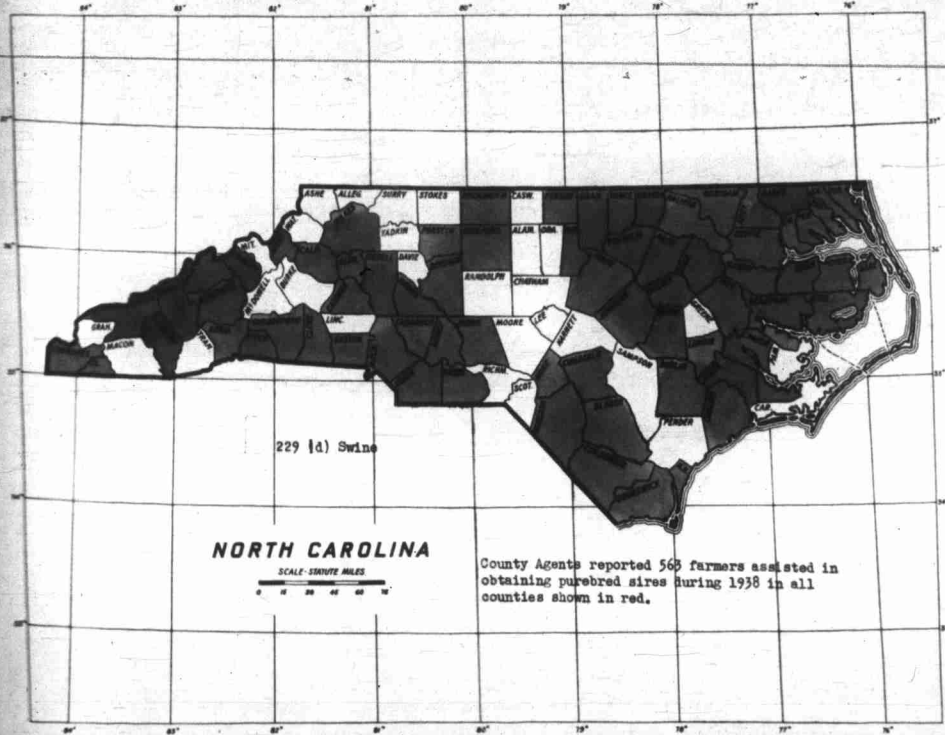


County Agents reported 2999 boys enrolled as
4-H Club members during 1938 in all counties
shown in red.





229 (d)

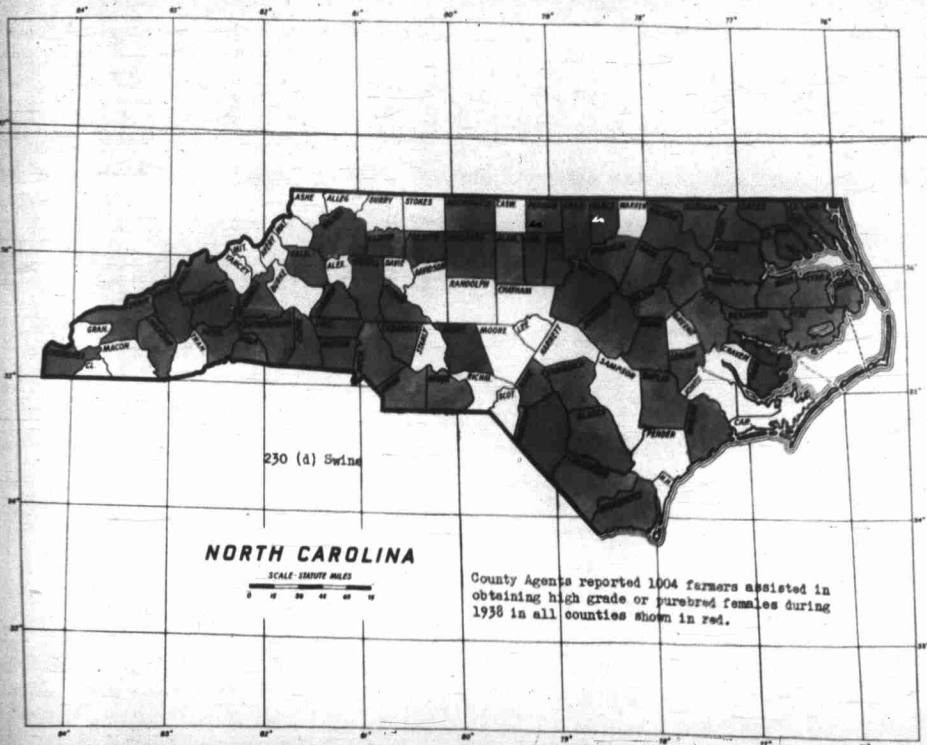


229 (d) Swine

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE—STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50

County Agents reported 563 farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires during 1938 in all counties shown in red.

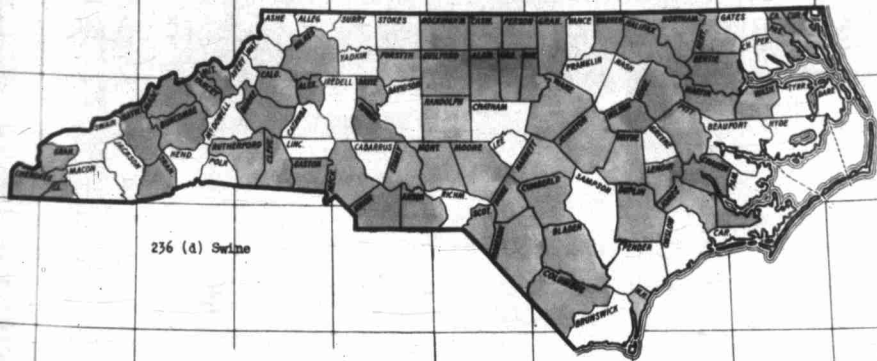


230 (d) Swine

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

County Agents reported 1004 farmers assisted in obtaining high grade or purebred females during 1938 in all counties shown in red.



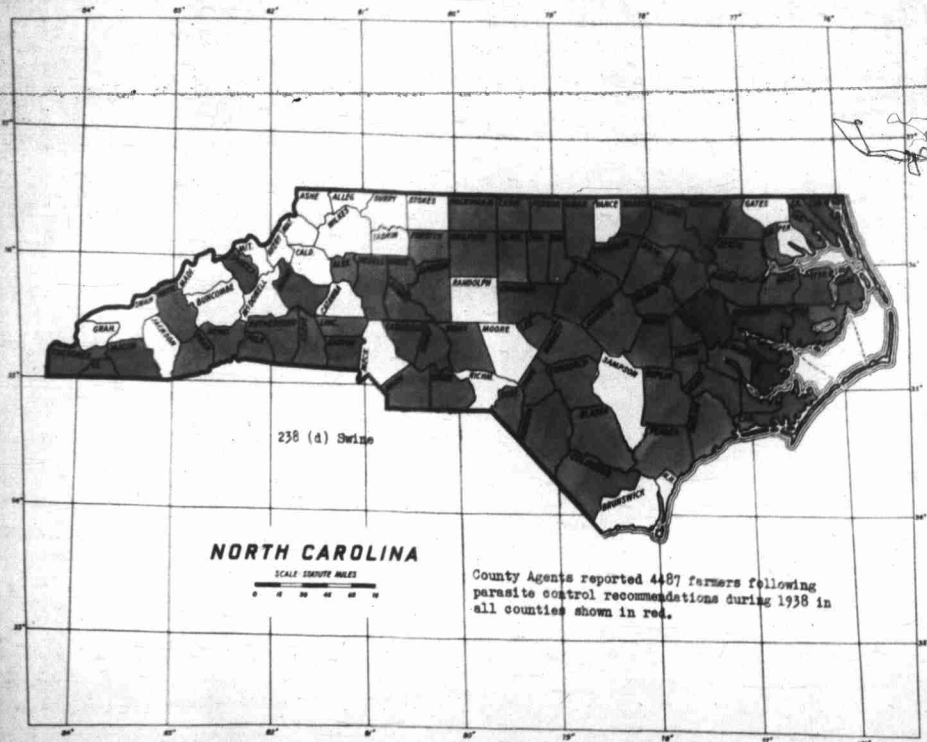
236 (a) Swine

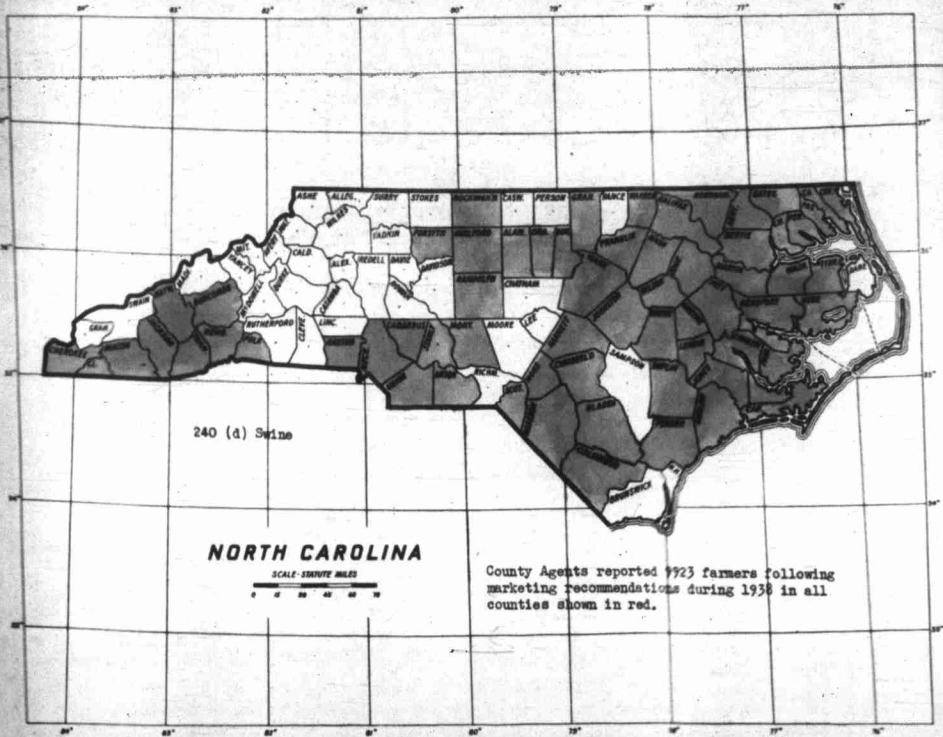
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE—STATUTE MILES

0 10 20 30 40 50

County Agents reported 2395 families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing during 1938 in all counties shown in red.



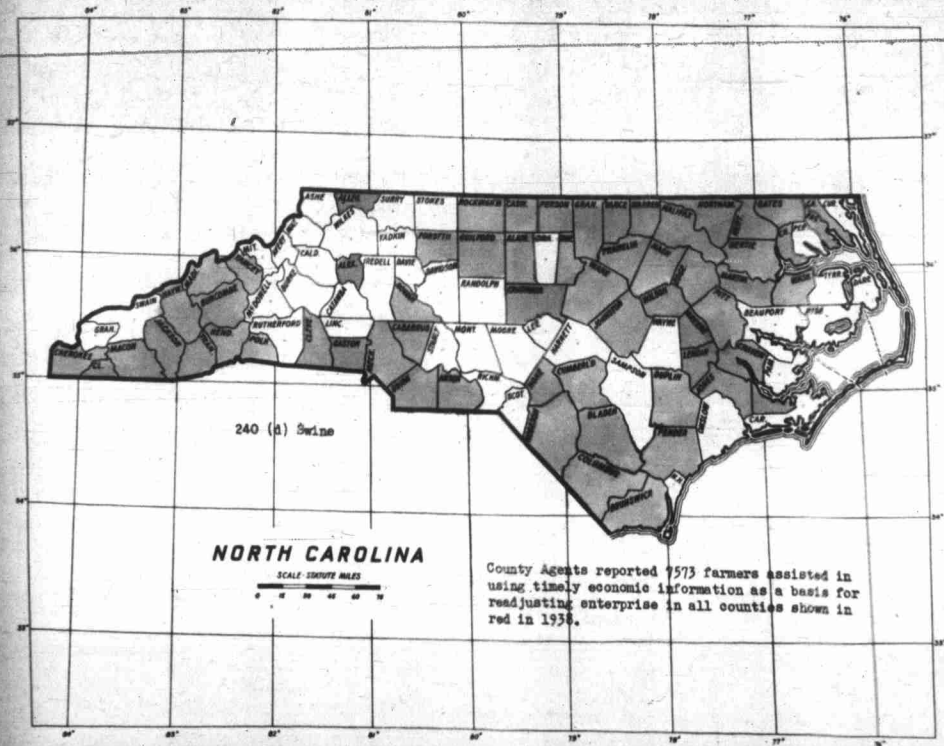


240 (d) Swine

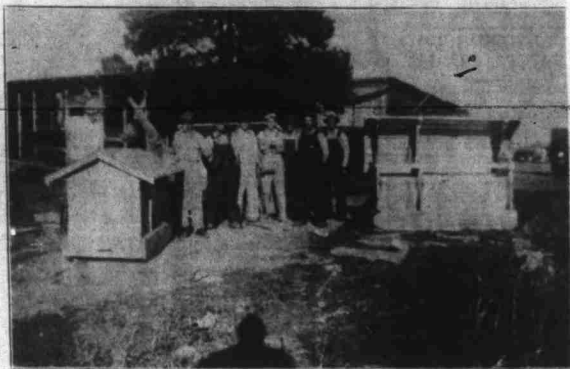
NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE-STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

County Agents reported 9923 farmers following marketing recommendations during 1938 in all counties shown in red.



Hog Feeders Valuable



ARE BUILT HERE—Model hog feeders built with the idea of furnishing plenty of nourishment to swine at all times, have been built here under the direction and supervision of the farm agent's office. Here a group of Columbus county farmers and attaches of the farm agent's office are shown with some feeders just built.

CLUB BOY FATTENS HOGS FOR MARKET



Another result from the fine work done by farmers and county agents of the State College Extension Service in organizing the small cooperative swine shipping markets throughout eastern North Carolina, has been the interest aroused in 4-H pig club work, says L. R. Horrell, club leader. Ralph and James Godwin of the Selma 4-H club have 23 pigs, seen above, which they are fattening as pigs on the market established in Johnston County. The club boys have built a self-feeder and are otherwise raising their pigs according to the thrifty pig plan advocated by H. W. Taylor, swine specialist of State College.

BUILD SWINE SELF-FEEDER



Around 30 farmers witnessed and assisted extension specialist Russell G. Broadbush, of the agricultural engineering department at State College, in the building of a swine self feeder on the Scott farm in Wilson County recently. Mr. Broadbush says as a result of the fine work done by county agents and the swine extension specialists in marketing surplus hogs for the farmers of eastern Carolina there is a great demand now for these self-feeders. They are constructed after blue print No. 61 which may be obtained through the county agent of any county. In February, Mr. Broadbush gave one of these demonstrations in Pender County and four weeks later 21 had been constructed and put in use in the vicinity of Burgaw alone.

Pure Bred Hog Sale at Shawboro July 20

Farmers Urged to Improve the Type of Stock Marketed

Under the direction of H. W. Taylor, State swine specialist, purebred hog breeders from several counties in various sections of Eastern North Carolina will offer some of their hogs and gilts for sale at Shawboro on July 20. The sale will last from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

Conducted after the regular hog sale, which will be carried on from 8 to 9 o'clock that morning, the purpose of the purebred hog sale is to improve the type of stock marketed from this section. It is a fact that farmers are inbreeding too much, and it is desirable that they change their hares more often.

The sale will be sponsored by two county agents, L. C. Povey of Currituck and T. McLean Carr of Camden.

THESE HOGS ARE IN CLOVER



Greedily devouring red buds and foliage of a crimson clover crop are C. A. Aydtlett's pigs, as shown above. Mr. Aydtlett, who farms near Grandy, seeded these four acres of crimson clover for the first time. This field was seeded on October 12, 1937, using 25 pounds of inoculated seed an acre which made a total cost of \$9.50 for all seed. They were sown during a rainy season in late corn ground after Irish potatoes.

The corn had a good stand of soybeans about 14 inches high the seed and prevented the sun from killing the inoculation. A perfect stand of crimson clover was obtained.

This clover was grazed from March 30 through May 5 by 88 hogs. Feed checks were run on the value of clover for grazing. These hogs consumed 48 per cent less fish meal and 32 per cent less corn per pound gain when on the clover.

Nash County Farm News

By J. S. SUGG, County Agent

H. W. Taylor, Extension Swine specialist, of State College, Joe C. Powell, Edgecombe county agent and visited the farms of M. C. Parrall Estate under the management of T. J. Parrall located both in Edgecombe and Nash counties. Mr. Parrall has attempted to work out a swine production program both on a commercial scale and for home supply with his tenants on the different farms. Visits were made to several farms and tenants were advised relative to the better principles of swine production. At 2:30 in the afternoon Mr. Parrall assembled about 40 tenants and Mr. Taylor discussed profitable methods of swine production.

Around 100 applications for to-be-horn marketing quotas were carried on the State Office in Raleigh on Tuesday afternoon last week. It is expected that the remaining 2000 applications will be submitted by today, and it is hoped that the allotments will be worked out and delivery of allotment cards can be made to the farmers by the first week in August.

Three carloads of farmers were to attend on Friday in the school for farmer day and heard the many prominent speakers who were on the program at that time. The farmers who visited the farm which, to our regret, had been hit by hail and the

effectiveness of the demonstration could not be seen.

During this time of the economic competition the most progressive farmers are looking around for other things to do than those which have been done and are being done by all farmers. I have on file in the office many publications, both of the North Carolina Extension Service and United States Department of Agriculture which give very good information on many phases of agriculture. I am offering a new supply of bulletins on forestry which deals with many phases of forestry and forest management. These publications are free of charge to all farmers and will be given to anyone requesting them. It is suggested that if any of the readers of this column desire bulletins on different phases of agriculture that they contact the Nash County Agent's office either by letter, telephone or in person and will be glad to be furnished when so desired.

Major Development (EDITORIAL)

Growth of the movement among farmers to market hogs cooperatively was one of the outstanding developments in the agricultural extension program of 1937. H. W. Taylor, swine specialist at State college, declared recently.

Reviewing achievements during the twelve months just drawing to a close, Taylor said that the number of cooperative hog markets jumped from two at the first of the year to 16 at the present time.

During the period, these markets, located in eastern North Carolina, shipped away more than 500 carloads of swine with a total net value of over \$800,000.

Indirectly these markets have provided a means by which all hog growers, both those who sell cooperatively and those who market their swine through other channels, can obtain reliable market information day in and day out.

With this information, the swine specialist pointed out that growers can demand and get fair prices for their products.

"Every grower should keep one thought in mind during 1938," Taylor said. "That is, keep only the number of hogs for which you have feed and no more. Hog prices are likely to be lower in 1938, and the farmer cannot afford to run the risk of having more swine than he can care for safely."

MORE PIGS IN EASTERN CAROLINA



Reports by the United States Department of Agriculture indicating an increase in the pig crop of North Carolina is substantiated by R. W. Taylor, State College swine extension specialist, who finds eastern swine growers growing and finishing more hogs by reason of the satisfactory marketing results secured through the 15 small cooperative associations set up by farmers and county agents. The above picture made on the farm of C. C. Hargett of Pollockville, Jones County, indicates what is happening on individual farms. Mr. Taylor says more hogs of better quality have been marketed through ten of the associations during first half of 1938 than were marketed through 14 associations during entire year of 1937.

GRAZING PORKERS NEED GRAIN FEED

Shade Also Required: Soybeans Proving Popular Among

By the Hon. T. J. Linn

[illegible]

When the crop is about 12 to 15 inches high it is ready to be grazed. When grown in this manner soybeans will furnish good grazing for fattening hogs or for cows and pigs. The animals will eat the leaves and the plants will grow new leaves. While these soybeans furnish an excellent quality of grazing, gain will be faster and more economical if a balanced ration is provided by a self-feeder placed in the pasture.

Feeds a broad area and pigs by hand during the suckling period requires a lot of time. When other tasks in the work are pressing, the time of feeding is likely to be irregular and the amount of food given is likely to vary. The hand-feeding method is also likely to be the most costly in the amount of feed consumed per hundred pounds of gain. The use of a self-feeder for sows and pigs will have much labor and the animals will be assured of a steady supply of a balanced ration if the proper feeds are put into the self-feeder.

Provide Shade

Provide Shade.
During hot weather every grower should provide his hogs with plenty of good shade. If natural shade is not available we suggest that you make an artificial shade of brush or straw. *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1490*, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has a picture of a shade made

with spray. And the county agent for a copy of this bulletin. As it will be found pictures of automatic waterers made from ordinary barrels. An automatic waterer will save much time and labor as compared to pouring water in an open trough where it can be rooted out on the ground or turned over

It is a well-known fact that when cows and pigs are allowed access to a self-feeder containing corn and a good vitamin supplement the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain will be considerably less than where careful hand-feeding methods are practiced. During the spring and summer months the savings in time through the use of a self-feeder should be very welcome and all dairy growers would like to produce 100 pounds of gain with the smallest amount of feed.

Those who are not allowed to feed from their snags and give it a trial and watch the results. The procedure is very simple. After the fish are fed, the snags generally are in use to two weeks after farrowing, but a self-feeding tank it would be a good idea to put two or three days, or even a different compartment. Shelled corn meal, and a mixture of cornmeal and tankage or fish meal in equal parts in another compartment. And good mineral mixture in still another compartment. A good supply of fresh water should be within a very short distance of the snags, and of course water and food should be furnished.

Weaning Method

Weaning Method. When the pigs are old enough to wean, about eight or 10 weeks old, the weaning problem can be simplified as follows: Take a set of hurdles or a few boards or some wire and build a fence around the feeder that will keep the sow from getting to it. Leave a hole large enough for the pigs to get in to the feeder and help themselves. Within two or three days the milk sows should be used to the extent that they should be removed from the pasture and put in another lot. The pigs are not full fed by that time and will not miss the sow when she is taken away.

W. D. Cobb of Greene County who showed the first prize pen of ten fat hogs at the Eastern Carolina Fat Stock Show in Rocky Mount in early April, says the self-feeder is the most important thing he has learned in all his experience as a hog raiser. Mr. Cobb showed ten hogs that weighed an average of 331 pounds each two days before they were six months old. He says he would not attempt to raise hogs without them having access to a self-feeder.

Values Feeder

Values Feeder.
Many persons have expressed themselves as being well pleased with the use of self feeders in fattening hogs. About two years ago I was present when a self feeder was built in Henderson County, a few miles from Hendersonville, on the farm of George Morgan. About two weeks ago I was on Mr. Morgan's farm and he told me that he had sold \$100 worth of hogs during the past two weeks. He also told me that all these hogs were two months old. He said that the self feeder was a valuable thing, and that he had never owned one that he could not get another one. He would not take \$100 for it if he could not get another one. As a result of this visit, I have

As a result of that one building demonstration over 50 self feeders have been constructed by farmers of Henderson County during the last two years. The farmers will find them useful and those who do not use these implements or perhaps are using a type that does not work properly get a copy of the Extension Service self feeder blue print No. 61 from the county agent. This is a good blue print and any farmer can use it to build a self feeder that will do a good job. It matters not whether he is feeding only one hog for his own table or whether he is feeding 100 hogs for sale, a self feeder will save labor and feed.

Control Parasites

Control Parasites. Farmers of North Carolina lose annually more dollars from parasite infestation than from all of the diseases combined. This can be prevented by having pigs farrowed on land that has been cultivated since any hogs ran on it, keeping the pigs on this clean land until they are four months old or weigh 100 pounds. This method of prevention is simple and it does not cost much. Those interested should write for definite information as to how to grow pigs under sanitary conditions.

Fifteen Hog Markets

Fifteen Big Markets.
Fifteen cooperative fruit sales are being conducted in North Carolina by fruit growers themselves and it is interesting to learn about what has happened in each of these nine points during the first 12 shipments. It so happens that the first was made May 12 from Shawboro in located in Currituck County and the association is composed of farmers from Currituck and Camden counties. During the 12 months just past the farmers of these two counties have marketed collectively at retail prices for an average of about \$112,000. The farmers' buyers from this point together with those from Currituck County have received over \$9,000. In fact, the sales have averaged \$1,000 a month, even during the winter. This is only a beginning. A market of this kind has never been established in Camden county. In Currituck and Camden counties I feel that the winter sales have done a great deal of good during the first 12 months.

SOYBEANS CUT HOG PRODUCTION COSTS

Summer Grazing Will Help Farmers Produce Better Pork Cheaper

Soybean plants grown for summer grazing will help farmers produce better hogs at a lower cost, H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College, said after noting the results of demonstrations conducted this year by the hog farmers.

"As the hogs graze the leaves of the plants they receive new foliage," he added, "and I don't know it was astonished at the amount of grazing the plants are nutritious and the pigs gained weight rapidly."

A self-feeder should be put in the field, he continued, so that the other food elements needed for a balanced diet will be kept before the swine at all times.

Taylor cited a demonstration on the farm of T. A. Smithwick in Edgarcomb county. Smithwick planted half an acre of soybeans. When the plants were about 12 inches high, he turned 12 pigs in to graze. A month later he put 15 more shoats into the field to graze.

When the swine specialist visited the Smithwick farm a few days ago, the 27 hogs had not been able to graze the plants down as fast as they had been growing, and the soybeans were now knee-high, and well covered by foliage. Along with the grazing, the hogs were given a self-feeder.

A good self-feeder mixture for growing pigs, Taylor added, consists of corn in one compartment, cottonseed meal and fish meal in another, and a good mineral mixture in a third place. Ten pounds of finely ground limestone, five pounds of steamed bone meal, and two pounds of salt make a good mineral combination.

Taylor also called attention to the value of winter grazing in swine production, saying it is even easier to provide than summer grazing. One of the best crops that can be grown for this purpose is crimson clover, on which the hogs can feed all winter and up until May. It is a good idea to sow rye, barley, wheat, or oats in the fall along with the crimson clover.

To provide a clean field for farrowing hogs next spring, sow a field of crimson clover and some of the small grains. Keep all hogs off it until the hogs are ready for spring farrowing, as the land will be kept free from parasite eggs.

Five or six days before farrowing time, a portable farrowing house may be placed in the field, one for each sow. If the house has been used before, scrub it thoroughly with boiling water and lye. Give the sow a bath with warm water and soap to get rid of any parasite eggs that may be clinging to her body.

As many as 1,500,000 parasite eggs have been washed off one sow in experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If left on her body, the eggs will find their way into the young pigs and infect them with internal parasites.

After farrowing, the sow should be given more feed gradually until she is back on a full ration by the time the pigs are about 14 days old. She should have access to a self-feeder kept filled with corn, cottonseed and fish meal, and a mineral mixture. Fresh water should be available to sow and pigs at all times.

At weaning time, build a pen around the self-feeder, and leave holes just big enough for the pigs to 'all through but small enough to keep the sow away from the feeder. Reduce the sow's feed, and in a period of five days the pigs should be weaned. After the milk flow has stopped, transfer the sow to another pasture and keep the pigs on the fresh, clean pasture with the self-feeder.

Taylor commented that using a self-feeder not only saves labor, but also saves feed, as the animals will gain more weight on a given amount of feed when it is kept before them so they can eat it just as they want it.

Old cylinder oil drained out of an automobile crankcase may be sprayed on hogs to control mange and lice, or it may be applied with a mop. The oil eradicates lice in a hurry, and several applications will cure mange.

When taking hogs to market, arrange to load them without having to catch or lift them up. A small chute may be used in driving the hogs from the ground up to the truck or wagon bed. At least two inches of sand should be spread over the bed to keep the hogs from slipping and breaking their legs.

Even small bruises will damage hog flesh, so Taylor warns against driving them with sticks or switches. A slapper made by taking a piece of canvas back-hand on a stick may be used, but the safest way is to make a noise to drive the hogs.

Hogs cannot stand hot weather as well as other animals, and for this reason it is best to try to avoid exciting them on hot days. When hauling them to market in summer, wet down the sand thoroughly and provide a shade over the top of the truck or wagon bed.

Take the hogs off the self-feeder the night before hauling them to market at one of the cooperative selling points. The hogs will not gain any weight from the feed they would eat during the night, and if

they are too full when loaded they will lose more weight during shipment.

Hogs Do Well On Soybean Pasture

Bertie County Farmer Shows Excellent Results in Comparative Report

A clear-cut comparison of the value of the use of green soybeans as hog pasture instead of allowing the hogs to feed on cultivated and matured soybeans is shown in a report made by T. A. Smithwick, a Merry Hill farmer, to H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College, through B. E. Grant, Bertie county agent. The Extension Service highly recommends grazing from soybean leaves.

In 1936 and 1937 Mr. Smithwick says he planted soybeans in rows on a one-half acre field and cultivated them to maturity. He turned 18 hogs into the lot and they cleaned up the field in about two weeks.

This year Mr. Smithwick sowed about two bushels of soybeans thickly on the same one-half acre tract about May 1. When the beans were about one foot high on June 30 he put 14 gilts and one barrow on feed in the lot. They totaled 870 pounds in weight. On August 6 he put ten more barrows from the same farrows as the first lot in the field. They weighed 720 pounds. The hogs were fed what corn they would eat, supplemented with a feed mixture of one-half peanut meal, one-fourth fish meal and one-fourth cottonseed meal, which cost about \$50. The corn was grown on the farm.

On September 19 all 23 hogs were sold for \$340.16 net at the farm. The first lot of 35 weighed 2,796 pounds, a gain of 1,926 pounds, or 1 4/100 pounds per hog a day. The other ten weighed 1,410 pounds, a gain of 680 pounds, or 1 58/100 pounds per hog a day.

The green plants were also as fast as the hogs consumed and furnished grazing for nearly three months. The only difference was that in 1936 and 1937 the matured beans furnished almost the entire feed for the two-week period, but with the possibility of soft pork.

N. C. Hog Growers Build Million - Dollar Business

Movies and Demonstrations Aid Improvement of State's Swine Industry

By H. W. TAYLOR.

North Carolina farmers made distinct progress in the production and sale of hogs during 1937. With any crop, a farmer faces the problems of production and marketing. He will always need to study the great problem of production, always striving for a larger production per acre and a lower production cost per unit. The same is true of hogs.

We must try to raise healthy pigs that will produce 100 pounds of pork for less feed. The farmer who manages his hogs in such a way as to grow thrifty pigs, and raise to weaning age the great majority of the pigs farrowed, and who feeds a properly balanced ration containing grain that was produced economically, will cover a period of years make a fair profit from swine growing.

In North Carolina, we need to consider hogs as a medium through which to market surplus grain at a profit. This applies to hogs that are used for home consumption or sold as market hogs. I believe every farmer in North Carolina should try to grow hogs for his own table at the lowest possible cost per pound.

One of the greatest problems we have in North Carolina is parasites. This means worms, and hogs are susceptible to many different kinds. Worm medicine is not worth much, and we advise every person who owns hogs to raise his pigs in such a way that they will be free of worms instead of relying on worm medicine to cure the pig after the damage has been done. Many of our county agents have reported excellent demonstrations conducted by farmers in their counties in growing pigs under sanitary conditions.

Cabarrus County.

R. D. Goodman, County Agent of Cabarrus County, tells an interesting story. "Last February, 225 Cabarrus County farmers attended a meeting in Concord at which pictures were shown of feeding and the general management of hogs, and parasite control. After seeing the pictures of growing pigs on his farm. An acre of clean ground was fenced off and sowed in soybeans and sudan grass in the spring. Before the sow farrowed, she was moved to this new pasture and the pigs grazed on new crops from the time they were three weeks of age until they were marketed. At eight weeks of age these pigs weighed 69.5 pounds each. They were put on the market at five months of age, averaging 130 pounds dressed. Mr. Burdick said this was the finest lot of pigs he ever grew out, and that he expects to raise all of his pigs by this method in the future."

Bertie County.

Three thrifty pig schools were held in Bertie County, in the Eastern part of the State, and three thrifty pig demonstrations were conducted there by farmers in cooperation with H. E. Grant, County Agent.

In his report Mr. Grant said: "In the demonstration conducted by M. J. Miller of White's Township, 11 pigs averaged 39 pounds when eight weeks old. The pigs were then weaned and put on self-feeder with lespedeza pasture and sold when five months and 12 days old. Ten of the pigs averaged 191 pounds and one, which was smaller than the rest, weighed 140 pounds. These pigs made economical gains on less feed than with other feeding demonstrations. The sows and pigs had a crimson clover pasture until the pigs were weaned, and the sows were put on self feeder when the pigs were three weeks old."

Other Examples.

H. H. Harris, county agent of Tyrrell County, also in the eastern part of the State, said in a recent re-

port, "One moving picture, five circular letters, five news articles, 23 office calls and 89 farm visits caused 603 thrifty pigs to be raised by 15 Tyrrell County farmers. This gave a big start to the first year on our thrifty-pig program to raise pigs free of worms and disease. The 15 farmers raised 603 thrifty pigs from 93 litters. Thrifty-pig growers reported that they raised the finest pigs in their experience as hog-raisers."

E. V. Vestal, county agent of Greene County, reports: "W. D. Conn had ten sows on an old pasture during the fall of 1936 and farrowed 85 pigs, 15 were killed by two sows and one of the other 70, only 54 were weaned, and they showed the presence of a large amount of worms. Some of the pigs were not thrifty. During the fall of 1937, ten sows on clean land farrowed 79 pigs, seven of a litter of 11 died near birth and the 72 others were raised and were thrifty, growing pigs, averaging three months old, and 50 pounds each on November 24, when last observed by the agent."

J. S. Wilkins, county agent of Cleveland County, in the Piedmont, reported that W. L. Sutherland owned one purebred Poland China sow that farrowed 12 pigs on clean land and weaned 10 of them. These pigs averaged 60 pounds each at weaning age.

Results Secured.

As a result of this and other work, it will be interesting to note just what North Carolina farmers accomplished during 1937 in the way of marketing hogs. During the five years preceding 1937, North Carolina farmers marketed a considerable volume of hogs in the following way. This method of marketing consisted of several farmers getting together and making a car load of hogs to be shipped to a distant market. The hogs were hair-clipped for identification and were sold according to ownership upon arrival at the market.

In 1930 and 1931 hog prices became extremely low and the co-operative method of shipping hogs decreased in volume. In 1932 the farmers of Edgecombe County organized a Mutual Livestock Association to sell their hogs at the loading point. A set of scales was installed, and the hogs of each owner were graded and weighed upon arrival at the pen. Buyers submitted sealed bids by wire, and the hogs were sold to the high bidder. This was not an auction sale, since the bids were received under seal and the buyers who submitted the highest figure got the hogs.

This system of marketing worked out to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both buyer and seller. On January 1, 1937, the market in Edgecombe County still was in operation and a similar market had been started in New Bern. During 1937, additional markets were organized at the following places: Burgaw, Cofer, Elizabethtown, Fayetteville, Four Oaks, Greenville, Lumberton, Rowland, Shawboro, Warsaw, and Washington. In each case the farmers in the surrounding counties came together and formed a Mutual Livestock Association for the purpose of marketing their hogs.

Each association has a board of directors, the members of which control the policies of the association. The county agents of the State College Extension Service have worked closely with the farmers in an advisory capacity.

During 1937, North Carolina farmers through these sixteen F. O. B. markets sold 47,000 head of hogs that weighed 9,300,000 pounds and brought a net return of \$932,458. This number of hogs was sufficient to have loaded 680 railroad cars of 70 hogs each. Naturally, all of these

markets were not organized at one time and a large number of hogs were sold on a consignment basis. The number of hogs marketed in this manner was 3,700, which is equivalent to 41 car loads. They weighed 1,200,000 pounds, and delivered a total cash return of \$113,960. The total number of hogs sold co-operatively by farmers in North Carolina, with the assistance of the State College Extension Service, was 43,300 head. This number was sufficient to have filled 761 cars. The total cash return for all of these hogs was \$1,046,000.

EASTERN CAROLINA ANIMAL SHOW



CATTLE AND SWINE EXHIBITED.—First big step taken by the State college extension service in throwing the spotlight of interest on superior fat cattle and swine in eastern North Carolina was the first annual show of these animals held recently at Rocky Mount. This was the first show of this kind held east of Asheville and was staged in co-operation with the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce. Shown above are: (1). A pen of 15 fat steers, entered by B. B. Everett, prominent Halifax county farmer, which won first prize in its class. The animals sold for \$9 per hundred

pounds. (2). The grand champion steer, also entered by Mr. Everett. After the show, this animal weighing 930 pounds, brought \$13.25 a hundred pounds. (3). A general view of the show, which was held in a tobacco warehouse. Spectators in the foreground are observing prize pens of fat hogs. (4). The pen of 10 fat hogs was entered by W. D. Cobb of Snow Hill, Lenoir county, and captured first prize in its class. At the auction following the exhibition, these hogs brought \$9 per hundred pounds, which was 79 cents above the market quotation that day.

SHOW HOGS BRING AVERAGE OF \$8.04

Fat hogs exhibited at the recent State fair brought an average of \$8.04 per 100 pounds, which was 29 cents more than the top price quoted on the Chicago livestock market the same day. This is an exceedingly wholesome sign that North Carolina is producing a fine grade of pork, according to H. W. Taylor, extension specialist at State college, who directed the swine department.

The grand champion fat hogs of the show, entered by Marion Pate, Jr., a 4-H club boy from Cumberland county, sold for \$12.25 per cwt. The champion pen of three fat hogs, shown by Graham Penny, a 4-H club member from Johnston county, brought \$9.50 per 100 pounds. The champion pen of ten, owned and exhibited by the Well's Stock Farm of Wayne county, sold for \$8.99 per 100 pounds.

The entire lot of 40 hogs sold by the eight exhibitors was purchased by the White Packing company of Salisbury, N. C.

Entries were made by the 4-H club members from Cumberland, Johnston and Nash counties. Adult exhibitors were Well's Farm and Turlington's Duroc Farm of Hartnett county.

The Cold Storage Plant Big Asset To Pitt County

Group of State Officials Inspect the Carolina Cold Storage Plant Saturday.

Greenville, Jan. 16.—Mr. K. F. Warren, Sr., Extension Meat Specialist, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., one of a group of specialists here Saturday morning inspecting the Carolina Cold Storage Plant, spoke in glowing terms of the local storage institution and in addition offered a great deal of advice to those in attendance on the care of meats, fruits and vegetables. Besides Mr. Warren, there were several other visitors.

Mr. H. M. Blount, manager of the Carolina Plant, was host to the group of prominent visitors. In the early moments of the meeting, a round table discussion in which the methods of refrigerating processes of meats, vegetables, fruits and fish and the curing of meats, proved of much interest and benefit. Followed an inspection of the plant, every phase of the spacious plant being carefully explained by Mr. Blount. The quick-freeze chamber and lockers were most interesting. Here in this chamber which will be kept at ten below zero, will be found a three-layer floor, two layers of cement five inches in depth and a layer of cellulose, water proofed. The floors all over the building will be like constructed. The walls of the structure will be filled room the visitors found a most modern method of insulating refrigeration plants. The entire building is temperature controlled by a Kalvinator system.

In the processing and curing room the visitors found a most interesting sight. Here tons of pork were being made ready for cold storage. In this same room will be established a system of lockers that will be a boon to the people of the city and county. Mr. Blount explained that a family of four could rent one of these lockers at a small cost and store within its confines meats, fruits, vegetables, fish, berries or other perishable foodstuffs. The locker will hold up to three hundred pounds of meat at one time. The department of agriculture statistics show that a family of four could save approximately \$96 per annum on meat alone by this kind of storage. In this manner, a family can store foodstuffs in their own locker and be able to phone the plant for anything in their depository, this to be delivered anywhere in the city gratis. Rural folks may bring meats to the plant, vegetables or berries, also, and be assured of the same careful service.

Foodstuffs brought to this plant go through different kinds of processes in order to preserve them. Meats are placed in a depository which registers ten below zero and then removed to individual "quick-freeze" lockers which register ten above zero. Here they will keep from four to ten months. Vegetables go through a blanching process and then are quickly frozen. This also applies to fruits. Strawberries picked from the garden in the summer can be placed in this storage vault and be served on the Christmas table, in the same condition as they were on the day picked.

The Carolina Cold Storage plant is certainly a wonderful asset to the city and the surrounding country and its manager, H. M. Blount, is due a great deal of thanks for the organizing of this institution. It will fill a place in the community that will not only be a help to the families of the city but to those of the rural sections as well.

Lockers Big Aid To Farmer

College Station, Raleigh, Jan. 21.—Freezer lockers will occupy a definite place in the future North Carolina farm program, believes H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College.

These devices have already appeared in a number of cities, and plans are underway for their installation in several North Carolina towns, Taylor declared.

Freezer lockers benefit the farmer primarily by aiding him in preserving his meat out of season, the swine specialist explained. For instance, hogs killed at any season may be kept in these cold compartments over a long period, the farmer taking the meat out as it is needed.

Or he may kill a beef or a lamb and store it away for a nominal fee, Taylor said. Instead of buying his meat from a market and paying retail prices, the farmer can obtain the desired cuts from the carcass which he has in cold storage.

Meats are not the only food which may be kept in these lockers, the State College specialist declared. Other home-grown products may be stored and brought out as needed, thus enabling the farm family to maintain a balanced diet throughout the year.

Pork curing services also have been started in eastern North Carolina. These services enable growers to kill hogs and allow the meat to cure properly in cold storage, without danger of spoilage.

After proper curing the meat can be moved to the farm where it may be kept and used as needed, Taylor said.

Cold Storage Meat Plant To Be Built Here

David H. Fuller to Erect
\$25,000 Plant at 12th
and Pine Corner.

ENABLES CURING THE YEAR ROUND

A \$25,000 cold storage plant with an annual capacity of 750,000 pounds of meat will be constructed on the corner of 12th and Pine streets here, for operation beginning about the first of November. David H. Fuller, the principal owner, announced today.

Work probably will be started on the building this week. Mr. Fuller said, outlining plans for the 45 by 75 foot brick and concrete structure, which will occupy a lot 108 by 108 feet, opposite the W. H. Humphrey residence.

Bearing the name Robinson County Cold Storage, Inc., the plant will chill and cure meat brought in by train, dressed or cut up, and will be the second such plant in North Carolina to provide individual freezer lockers for keeping sausage and other perishable meats.

A permit for the structure was issued Saturday at a meeting of the Lumberton board of commissioners. The incorporators of the firm, said Mr. Fuller, will be himself, Mr. Fuller and their son, David Jr.

To Benefit Farmers.

Construction of the cold storage plant will bring to completion the investigation and planning of several months," said Mr. Fuller. A cooperative concern of this type repeatedly has been proposed in recent years, but sponsors have been unable to obtain the financial backing of any firm groups. The new plant, however, will answer much the same purpose, said Mr. Fuller, as it will be operated entirely for the benefit of the farmers and meat producers of the county on an individual basis.

Its principal advantage, he said, will be in avoiding the loss of thousands of pounds of meat annually because of temperature fluctuations.

Pork is expected to be the bulk of the meat handled by the plant, with beef and lamb next in order. No fish, vegetables or other produce which might be of an objectionable nature because of the possibility of odor will be handled, said Mr. Fuller.

Meat to be Processed.

Brought in at any season of the year, the meat will be carried into a chill room and subjected to a constant temperature of 33 degrees. From there it will be taken into a processing room, where, if this has not already been done, it will be cut into sides, shoulders and hams, which will be salt or sugar cured at a temperature between 25 and 36 degrees for about 6 weeks. Thereafter, it may be removed or kept indefinitely in a storage room at 45 degrees temperature.

Ham may be smoked in the plant, and it will be equipped to make sausage and render lard, said Mr. Fuller. Perishable meats which the owners do not wish to consume immediately may be kept in individual freezer lockers at a 16-degree temperature and removed as desired. The freezing in these lockers, said Mr. Fuller, will be done so quickly that formation of icicles inside the meat will be prevented. Initial plans call for 300 such lockers.

The plant will employ 2 men regularly, said Mr. Fuller, and in rush season as many as 5. An experienced plant manager will be in charge.

Contract for the building has been let to W. M. Burnes of Lumberton.

Currituck and Camden Hogs Go to Market



Oink! Oink! It's hog shipping day at Shawboro and the well-filled porkers don't seem to mind a bit the fact that they will soon be facing sudden death with America's breakfast table as their ultimate destination. Upper left, county agent's office at Camden, seen that his tattooing iron is well used. Above, the hogs crowd together as they await the fall of the iron on their shoulders. It leaves a number tattooed in the skin, the method owners have of identifying their stock after they are mixed with other hogs. And at the left, a scene at the branding pen. Owners watch as county agents L. A. Powell and T. McL. Carr supervise the weighing and marking. They have shipped 1,274,135 pounds of hogs from Shawboro in the last twelve months.

Purebred Swine Seen As Asset To N. C. Farmers

The sale of purebred swine, during fat hog sales is aiding in building a stronger hog industry in North Carolina, H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College, said Tuesday.

This is one phase of our extension swine marketing program that we are encouraging, Taylor said. Through this means, we are able to distribute a large number of purebred animals with a minimum of time and effort. Dozens of progressive swine breeders have been able to strengthen their herds within the twelve months as a result of these sales.

Co-Op Associations Increase Hog Sales

More hogs were sold cooperatively by North Carolina farmers during the first half of 1935 than during the entire year 1934, according to H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College.

Ten of the 15 markets where swine are sold through local cooperative marketing associations reported that from December 1, 1934, to mid-June, 1935, they shipped 43,419 hogs that brought \$765,974.42. On 14 markets last year, 45,297 hogs were sold for \$951,561.76.

When reports from all 15 markets for the first half of this year are tabulated, Taylor continued, the total amount received for hogs will run considerably above the figure for all of 1934.

Last year the hogs averaged 194 pounds apiece and sold for \$10.49 a hundredweight. This year the average weight was 193 pounds and the price was approximately \$8.21 a hundred pounds. Hog prices this year were affected by general business conditions and an increase of swine production over the country.

The 10 markets from which reports have been compiled so far are at: Tarboro, Plymouth, Warsaw, Washington, Four Oaks, Shawboro, Elizabethtown, Greenville, Cofield, and Lumberton.

The marketing associations are local organizations composed of growers and are operated by members elected to serve as officers. They are assisted by county farm agents and the extension swine specialist, who has devoted much of his time to this phase of cooperative marketing during the past year and a half.

The associations sell direct to the packing companies who submit sealed bids for the farmers' offerings. Arrangements are being made to have trained men from the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics grade the hogs for hard, soft, or oily pork.

PORK GRADING IS DESTINED TO COME TO NORTH CAROLINA

Federal Government Has a No
Trained Men Available, But Will
Prepare Others.

Releigh, March 15.—Federal pork grading service, a goal toward which H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College, has been working for the past year, is slated to become a reality in North Carolina soon.

One of the most serious problems in swine marketing at the present time is soft and oily pork, a result of feeding the hogs soybeans and peanuts over too long a period.

Taylor feared that during this winter more soft and oily hogs are being produced than in several years past, and that buyers have been complaining because they are getting more pork of this type than they expected.

In some instances, growers have complained that buyers have graded their hogs too strictly, and that they have lost money as a result.

With both buyers and sellers dissatisfied with the present situation, Taylor conferred with representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, asking that they furnish Federal Graders in this state.

As there were no graders available at the time, the Washington group agreed to train some of their personnel in hog grading, especially from the soft and oily pork angles. These inspectors will be stationed in North Carolina as soon as they go through the necessary training period.

"We have approached this soft and oily pork situation slowly and carefully," Taylor said, "because we want to be absolutely sure that the grading service which we secure will be done by well-qualified men."

