STUDY OF PORK PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN
HANSEMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1932.

Submitted
as
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in
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by
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Approved:
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry

Dean of Agriculture
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The writer is also grateful to Professor R. E. Hunt, Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry for helpful suggestions.
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</table>
General farming in Southern Nansemond County affords three major sources of income. Peanuts and cotton are well adapted to this area, and sufficient feed is available to make cheap gains on hogs.

When peanuts are harvested, some of the crop is left on the land. This makes excellent pasture for hogs and is the most economical method of harvesting the residue. Soybeans are grown with corn, and make good pasture for hogs. Permanent pastures for hogs in this region are generally on swamp lands that are unfit for any other type of agriculture.

Both peanuts and soybeans produce a soft, oily fat. This in itself presents a serious problem in marketing the pork products. Various experiments have shown the different methods of disposal and of feeding, along with other information valuable to the farmers raising hogs. These experiments show to a certain degree what can be done. This study was made to determine what the farmer was actually doing with his hog enterprise.

During the summer of 1933, records of the entire farm business were obtained on 546 farms in Southern Nansemond County, Virginia for the crop year 1932. In addition, certain data were obtained concerning the hog enterprise. This
information was secured directly from the farmers by the survey method. These records were summarized individually and checked. A summary of all records was made and the averages for the 545 farms were calculated from this summary.

Breeding animals were tabulated separately and subdivided into boars and sows. The term "fattening hogs" in this study was applied to animals raised for fattening purposes. Pigs were not included with fattening hogs.

Size of the Hog Enterprise

The total amount of pork available on the 545 farms in 1932 was nearly two and one-half millions of pounds. This includes animals on hand at the beginning of the year, animals bought, and pork produced on the farm during the year. Of this pork, 21.2 per cent was on hand at the beginning of the year, 2.2 per cent was purchased, and 76.6 per cent was produced (table 1).

Table 1.-Total Pounds of Pork Available on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Total pounds</th>
<th>Average pounds per farm</th>
<th>Per cent of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On hand January 1, 1932</td>
<td>519,711</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought</td>
<td>54,799</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced</td>
<td>1,878,815</td>
<td>3,447</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,455,325</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,501</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total pounds of pork available per farm was 2.25 tons, of which 3447 pounds were produced, 100 pounds were purchased, and 954 pounds were on hand at the beginning of the year.

The size of the hog enterprise in this section of the state is relatively large compared with other areas in Virginia. Rail shipments originating in Nansemond County in 1932 amounted to only 250 hogs. In 1931 there were 125 hogs shipped by rail. No definite information is available as to the volume of hogs moved by truck.

At the beginning of the year 1932 the average investment in hogs on these 545 farms was $45.33, of which $26.52 was invested in boars and sows for breeding purposes (table 2).

Table 2.-Hogs on Hand January 1, 1932 on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
<th>Average value per 100 pounds</th>
<th>Average pounds per head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>2.719</td>
<td>467.96</td>
<td>$23.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>.402</td>
<td>74.78</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>1.308</td>
<td>29.93</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening hogs</td>
<td>3.060</td>
<td>380.92</td>
<td>16.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All hogs       | 7.490      | 953.59 | $45.33  | $4.75              | 127                   |

The average number of sows at the beginning of the year was 2.719 and their average weight per head was 172 pounds. The average number of sows for the year, allowing for purchases, sales, and deaths, was 2.92 per farm. There were approximately 2 boars for every 5 farms at the beginning of the year, or 1 boar for about 7 sows. The average weight of the boars at the

beginning of the year was 186 pounds. The total number of hogs at the beginning of the year was 7.49 and their average value was $4.75 per hundred pounds. The average value per hundred pounds of pigs was somewhat higher than for the other classes. This was probably due to the different bases of valuation. Farmers valued most of their hogs on the per pound basis while pigs were valued by the head. The average weight of all hogs on hand at the beginning of the year was 127 pounds per animal, and the average weight of all hogs purchased was only 53 pounds.

Purchases averaged 1.888 hogs per farm, which represented 100.54 pounds of pork and a total cost of $5.37 (table 3).

Table 3.-Hogs Purchased During the Year 1932 on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
<th>Average value per 100 pounds</th>
<th>Average pounds per head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>17.83</td>
<td>$0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>1.004</td>
<td>22.06</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening hogs</td>
<td>0.659</td>
<td>46.76</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs</td>
<td>1.888</td>
<td>100.54</td>
<td>$5.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average price per hundred pounds paid for hogs was $5.34. This was higher than the average price for hogs on hand in either the beginning or ending inventory. The price per hundred pounds paid for pigs was higher than for the other classes. More pigs were purchased than any other class. Purchases play only a small part in the average hog enterprise in this section.
Average Production

The average production per farm after allowing for hogs on hand at the beginning of the year, hogs purchased, and death losses, was 3447 pounds. This meat was worth $154.32 to the farmer, or $4.48 per hundred pounds live weight. The net production amounted to 76.6 per cent of the total meat available.

The number of pigs weaned per farm was 24.3. The number of pigs weaned per sow, including spring and fall litters, was 8.3. On 203 of these farms for which the data were obtained, 57.5 per cent of the sows farrowed as many as 2 litters each, and 0.5 per cent of the sows farrowed three litters during the year. Pigs farrowed per sow averaged 10.6 for these 203 farms. The average size of the litters was 6.7 pigs.

The number of hogs raised on the 545 farms was 22.2 per farm. These hogs were disposed of in various ways. Some were sold alive either for breeding or meat purposes, some were held over for the next year, and others were butchered.

In calculating average pounds of pork produced per sow only records for farms not purchasing any hogs and not having fattening stock or weaned pigs on hand at the beginning of the year were used. There were 106 such farms included in the study. These farms had 3125 sows and their average production was 1274 pounds of pork per sow, valued at $55.16. During the year 9991 hogs were butchered on the 545 farms, or an average of 18.3 hogs per farm. These hogs had an average weight of 160 pounds live weight
and 124 pounds dressed.

Average Weights

The average size of hogs grown in the peanut section of Virginia is small compared with hogs in other sections. The most common breeds are the Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Berkshire, and the native scrub or "pine-rooter", as it is called by the farmers. A few purebred herds were found.

The average weight of the sows was 172 pounds at the beginning of the year and 176 pounds per head at the end of the year (table 4). Sows that were butchered were much heavier than those kept for breeding purposes.

Table 4.—Average Weights per Head of Hogs on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average pounds per head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning inventory</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs purchased</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending inventory</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs sold alive</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs sold dressed whole:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live weight</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed weight</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other butcherings:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live weight</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed weight</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Hogs butchered for home use or for sale by the piece.

3. The average weight of 27,762,000 hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection from October 1932 to April 1933 was 228 pounds per head live weight as reported in Corn and Hog Statistics, U. S. D. A. Production Division—Corn and Hog Section November, 1933.
The average weight of boars was 186 pounds at the beginning of the year and 191 pounds per head at the end of the year. Boars butchered were also much larger than those kept on hand for breeding purposes.

Pigs on hand at the beginning of the year averaged 23 pounds, pigs purchased averaged 28 pounds, those on hand at the end of the year averaged 28 pounds, and those sold alive averaged 31 pounds per head.

Fattening hogs purchased averaged 71 pounds per head compared with 112 pounds when sold alive. The average weight of fattening hogs on hand at the beginning of the year was 124 pounds and the average weight of those on hand at the end of the year was 129 pounds per head. The average weight of fattening hogs dressed and sold whole was 159 pounds alive and 123 pounds dressed, compared with an average of 158 pounds alive and 121 pounds dressed for those butchered for home use or for sale by the piece.

The average weight of all hogs at the beginning of the year was 127 pounds and the average weight of all hogs at the end of the year was 123 pounds. The average weight of all hogs purchased was 53 pounds, that of all hogs sold alive was 81 pounds.

Although the weights of hogs sold dressed whole and hogs butchered for home use or sale by the piece were equivalent, the figures represent different groups of animals. The number butchered for home use or for sale by the piece was 7247 and the number dressed whole was 2744.
Methods of Disposal

Pork produced was either sold alive, butchered, or kept over into the next year. Death losses were not counted as production.

Of the total meat available, 29.8 per cent by weight was held over as 1933 breeding animals and stock hogs. The average number kept per farm was 10.93 hogs, and their average weight was 128 pounds per head (table 5).

Table 5.-Hogs on Hand December 31, 1932 on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
<th>Average value per 100 pounds</th>
<th>Average pounds per head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>2.846</td>
<td>502.07</td>
<td>$20.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>.422</td>
<td>80.78</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>2.262</td>
<td>62.73</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening hogs</td>
<td>5.400</td>
<td>694.15</td>
<td>28.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs</td>
<td>10.930</td>
<td>1339.73</td>
<td>$58.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was not much change in the number of breeding animals kept per farm during the year. The average weight of all hogs on hand at the end of the year was slightly less than the weight of those on hand at the beginning of the year, and the average price per hundred pounds was slightly less. The average number of fattening hogs on hand increased from 3.06 at the beginning of the year to 5.4 at the end of the year. The average amount of money invested in hogs per farm at the end of the year was $58.67.

Hogs sold alive made up 5 per cent of all pork handled. An average of 2.784 hogs per farm were sold alive (table 6).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
<th>Average value per 100 pounds</th>
<th>Average pounds per head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>.025</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>.028</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>1.121</td>
<td>35.31</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening hogs</td>
<td>1.600</td>
<td>178.45</td>
<td>8.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All hogs</strong></td>
<td>2.784</td>
<td>224.00</td>
<td><strong>$11.47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average weight of all hogs sold alive was 81 pounds per animal, and the average price received was $5.10 per hundred pounds. The average weight of fattening hogs sold alive was 112 pounds, and pigs sold alive averaged 31 pounds per head. Fattening hogs and pigs accounted for most of the sales of live hogs. The sales of fattening hogs shown in table 6 include young breeding stock as well as fattening hogs, since information concerning the purpose of sale was not obtained.

The average number of hogs butchered per farm was 18.3 of which 5 were sold off the pole. These 5 hogs averaged 160 pounds alive and 124 pounds dressed. Their value was $31.91 per farm (table 7).

Of all meat butchered, 43.6 per cent was used in the house, 16.6 per cent was sold as cured meat, 12.4 per cent was sold fresh by the piece, and 27.4 per cent was sold dressed whole. These percentages represent the average for the 545 farms and naturally they are not the same for all farms. For instance, only 128, or 23.5 per cent, of the 545 farms sold cured meat.
Sales of cured pork on these 128 farms averaged 1109 pounds per farm. The dressed equivalent of this pork was 1594 pounds.

Table 7.-Disposal of All Hogs Butchered on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
<th>Value per 100 pounds</th>
<th>Percent of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>Dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs sold dressed whole</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>$31.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork sold cured</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>$31.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork sold fresh by piece</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>$18.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All dressed pork sold</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>$82.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat spoiled</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork for home use</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>$52.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Live weight basis.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All hogs butchered</td>
<td>2936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$134.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmers who sold their hogs dressed off the pole generally received lower prices per hundred pounds live weight than those who sold their hogs on foot. The average price received for hogs dressed and sold whole was $3.97 per hundred pounds live weight, compared with $5.10 for those sold alive (tables 6 and 7). On a live weight basis, the average price received for all pork sold butchered was $4.99 per hundred pounds (table 7).

On a live weight basis, prices received for cured meat sold averaged $6.53 per hundred pounds, and prices received for pork sold fresh by the piece averaged $5.18 per hundred pounds live weight (table 7). Although these prices are somewhat higher than those received for pork sold alive, prices received for cured meat and fresh pork sold by the piece represent not only the value of the meat itself, but also the dressing and curing
processes. In deciding whether or not to sell cured pork or fresh pork by the piece in preference to selling the hogs on foot, the farmer should consider not only the relative prices to be received on a live weight basis, but also whether the difference in price will adequately compensate him for the extra labor and other costs involved, as well as possible alternative uses for the labor at that particular time. However, the fact that 88.1 per cent of all pork sold from these farms was sold dressed, either fresh or cured, indicates that many of these farmers may have obtained an advantage from marketing their pork in this manner.

The 123 of the 545 farms that sold fresh pork by the piece averaged selling 1240 pounds of this class of pork per farm. The live weight equivalent of this pork was 1610 pounds.

A comparison was made of the amount of pork used in the house by white farmers and colored farmers. The average amount of pork produced by white farmers was 4307 pounds per farm, compared with 1615 pounds per farm by colored farmers. The average amount used in the house by white families was 1068 pounds per farm, compared with 815 pounds per farm for colored families (table 8).

The proportion of total pork produced that was used in the house was more than twice as great for colored as for white farmers. White families consumed about one-fourth of their total production, compared with about one-half for colored families. On a live weight basis, the consumption per person was 209 pounds for white families and 129 pounds for colored families. The difference is probably due to a much larger production
and smaller families on the part of white farmers as well as to the possibility that some colored families may have had home-produced meat for only a part of the year.

Table 8.-Comparative Production of Pork and Use in the House by White and Colored Farmers in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Colored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average pounds of pork produced</td>
<td>4307</td>
<td>1615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average pounds of pork used in house*</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent pork used in house</td>
<td>24.83</td>
<td>50.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number at table</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average consumption per person*</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Live weight basis.

Dressing and Curing Percentages

The average dressing percentage for fattening hogs was 77.2 per cent, and for all hogs 77.5 per cent (table 9).

Table 9.-Average Weight and Dressing Percentages of Hogs Butchered on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sold dressed whole</th>
<th>Home use and sold by piece</th>
<th>All hogs butchered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average pounds per head</td>
<td>Average Pounds per head</td>
<td>Average Pounds per head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dres-cent-</td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>sed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>77.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>81.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat hogs</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>77.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since heavier hogs showed higher dressing percentages than light hogs, boars on these farms dressed slightly higher percentages
than sows and sows dressed higher than fat hogs. All hogs butch- 
chered included 9991 hogs averaging 160 pounds live weight and 124 
pounds dressed. On the dressed weight basis, the 545 farms aver-
aged selling 375 pounds of pork as cured meat (table 7). The far-
mers' estimates showed that this meat weighed only 260 pounds when 
cured. The curing percentage was calculated as follows:

\[
\frac{260 \text{ pounds cured meat sold}}{375 \text{ pounds dressed equivalent}} = 69.3\% \text{ curing percentage.}
\]

This represents a loss of 30.7 per cent of the dressed weight in 
the curing process. This figure is somewhat higher than figures 
found in experiments.

Experiments conducted on curing pork in East St. Louis, 
Illinois and Fort Worth, Texas showed that 11447 pounds of soft 
pork lost 15.92 per cent in curing and in a retaining period of 
4 from 19 to 21 days.

The relatively high loss in curing on the Nansemond County 
farms is probably due partly to the length of time farmers kept 
their cured meat. The cured weight was obtained at the time the 
meat was sold. On the basis of the average dressing percentages 
in table 9, the cured meat represented 59.4 per cent of its live 
equivalent. For example, 150 pounds of cured meat would repres-
ent 281 pounds of live hog.

Death Losses

The largest death loss in the hog enterprise was found

4. L. B. Burk, Shrinkage of Soft Pork Under Commercial Conditions, 
U. S. D. A. Bul. 1096, October, 1922, pp. 7, 9, and 15.
with pigs before weaning. On 203 of these farms the average number of pigs farrowed per sow was 10.6. A comparison of this figure with 8.3 pigs weaned per sow for all farms indicates a death loss of 21.7 per cent of the pigs before weaning. This means that about one out of every five pigs farrowed died before weaning. This death loss might be reduced by better care of the sows at farrowing time through improvement in sanitary conditions on some farms. Proper rations and separating the sow from other hogs until the pigs are large enough to take care of themselves would help decrease the death rate of the pigs.

The death rate of hogs including pigs after weaning was 4.95 per cent.

Equipment Used for Hogs

Hog equipment includes troughs, scalding tubs, kettles, movable fence wire, feeders, lard cans, and miscellaneous. Very little hog equipment was found on the farms in this section. The average value of equipment for the 545 farms was $6.29 per farm at the beginning of the year and $6.11 at the end of the year. Purchases of new equipment amounted to only $0.21 per farm, and repairs amounted to $0.09 per farm.

Only 229 of the 545 farms reported any hog equipment. The average value of equipment per farm for these 229 farms was $14.91 at the beginning and $14.47 at the end of the year.
The average number of sows was 2.92 per farm for the 545 farms.

The average production of pork was 3447 pounds per farm. The average value of this pork produced was $154.32 per farm.

The average number of hogs raised was 22.2 per farm.

In calculating average pounds of pork produced per sow only records for farms not purchasing any hogs and not having fattening stock or weaned pigs on hand at the beginning of the year were used. On 106 such farms, having 3125 sows, the average production was 1274 pounds of pork per sow, valued at $55.16.

The average weight per head of 9991 hogs butchered on the 545 farms studied was 160 pounds live and 124 pounds dressed.

The average dressing percentage of these hogs was 77.5 per cent.

Cured meat, when sold, weighed 69.3 per cent of its dressed weight.

The average value per farm of all hogs on hand was $45.33 at the beginning and $58.67 at the end of the year.

Of the total pork available on the 545 farms 21.2 per cent was on hand at the beginning of the year, 2.2 per cent was purchased, and 76.6 per cent was produced during the year.

The average live weight of all hogs butchered was 2936 pounds per farm. Of all pork butchered on the farms, 56.4 per
cent was for sale, and the remainder was used in the house.

The heaviest death losses occurred among pigs before weaning, aggregating 21.7 per cent of the pigs farrowed. Death losses after weaning aggregated 4.95 per cent.

Very little hog equipment was used on Southern Nansemond County farms.
Table I.-Total Numbers, Weights, and Values of Hogs on 545 Farms in 1923

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
<th>January 1, 1923</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>1462</td>
<td>21650</td>
<td>$18655</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9780</td>
<td>$514</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>2756</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>$128661</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>47547</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>4299</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>16214</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8062</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other hogs</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>20766</td>
<td>5028</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>2648</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>2943</td>
<td>2736</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15373</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12595</td>
<td>519771</td>
<td>54799</td>
<td>5028</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>2648</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>2943</td>
<td>2736</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15373</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of the average number of sows- 1692.5
Total number of hogs raised- 12266
Total number pigs weaned- 12,685
Total production- 1,878,615 pounds valued at $64105.
Production per farm- 3447 pounds worth $164.58

Table II.-Average Numbers, Weights, and Values of Hogs on 545 Farms in 1923

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
<th>January 1, 1923</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>2.2156</td>
<td>467.96</td>
<td>322.18</td>
<td>.147</td>
<td>17.68</td>
<td>.664</td>
<td>2.646</td>
<td>508.07</td>
<td>.225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>1.408</td>
<td>74.78</td>
<td>9.34</td>
<td>.347</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>122.908.78</td>
<td>.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>1.503</td>
<td>59.52</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>1.004</td>
<td>26.06</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.260</td>
<td>68.23</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other hogs</td>
<td>3.060</td>
<td>280.92</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>.699</td>
<td>46.76</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>5.400</td>
<td>694.15</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.469</td>
<td>953.59</td>
<td>45.34</td>
<td>1.088</td>
<td>100.54</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>10.920</td>
<td>1329.72</td>
<td>.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX

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Table 2.-Disposal of "Others Butchered".*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>545 Farms</th>
<th></th>
<th>Average per Farm</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>Dressed</td>
<td>Cured</td>
<td>Live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork sold cured</td>
<td>264873</td>
<td>204032</td>
<td>141987</td>
<td>$17344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork sold fresh by piece</td>
<td>198002</td>
<td>152521</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>10256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat spoiled</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork used in house</td>
<td>698550</td>
<td>538093</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>28528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1162107</td>
<td>895171</td>
<td>141987</td>
<td>$56128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The total weights and total value correspond to those found in "Others Butchered" in table 1.

Live weight = 129.8195% of dressed weight.
Table/5. Summary of the Hog Enterprise on 545 Farms in Nansemond County, Virginia, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
<th>Disposal</th>
<th>Average per farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liveweight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Liveweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.  Lbs.  % Value</td>
<td></td>
<td>No.  Lbs.  % Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On hand January 1, 1932:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding animals</td>
<td>3.1  543  12.1 $ 26.52</td>
<td></td>
<td>Breeding animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other hogs</td>
<td>4.5  411  9.1  18.82</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other hogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs purchased</td>
<td>1.9  100  2.2  5.37</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hogs sold alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs weaned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hogs sold dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.3  3447  76.6  154.32</td>
<td></td>
<td>whole  5.0  804  17.8  31.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs raised (22.2)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other butcherings**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Death losses***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36.7  4501  100.0  $205.03</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.7  4501  100.0  $205.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not agree with number of pigs weaned because pigs sold alive before fattening were not counted among hogs raised.

** Hogs butchered for home use or to be sold by piece.

*** Hogs and pigs weaned that died. Meat that spoiled after butchering amounted to approx imately one pound per farm.