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VIRGINIA

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

ANNUAL REPORT

1934

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REFUGEE FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

REPORT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
EXTENSION DIVISION

December 1, 1933

to

November 30, 1934

To

John R. Hutcheson, Director Extension

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ANNUAL REPORT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION DIVISION

December 1, 1933-November 30, 1934

Submitted by

G. C. Herring, Extension Animal Husbandman
E. E. Litton, Asst. Ext. Animal Husbandman
Paul Sweffar, Assistant County Agent

Division of Time and Responsibility of Specialists

The animal husbandry department of the extension division consists of two all time specialists; George C. Herring, Extension Animal Husbandman and Kenneth E. Litton, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman. The former has charge of subject-matter and field work pertaining to hogs, the latter to beef cattle and both specialists to sheep.

During the period covered by this report, Herring had charge of the Better Sires and Meat Projects and work in connection with the Corn-Hog Program, the latter requiring about eighty-five percent of his time. Litton had charge of the Market Lamb Improvement and Marketing Projects. However, to save time and expense in travel, both specialists frequently worked on projects of the other. Miscellaneous work was divided between the two specialists.

In addition to the specialists mentioned above, Paul Swaffar, Assistant County Agent, was loaned to the department during the period of March 15 to September 20. His time was largely devoted to the Corn-Hog Program and Lamb grading.

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN VIRGINIA

On January 1, 1934 it was estimated that there were 366,000 beef cattle on farms in Virginia as compared to 410,000 on farms January 1, 1933. The decline was due to the extremely low prices prevailing in 1933 and poor feed conditions in some sections which caused a smaller number of stockers and feeders to be shipped into the state than usual. The slaughter of calves was also above average.

The number of sheep on farms declined for the second year in succession and on January 1 the estimated number of farms was 470,000 compared to 480,000 in 1933 and 496,000 in 1932. Low prices for lambs during the previous two seasons were discouraging and growers did not keep the usual percentage of ewe lambs.

Hog numbers decreased during 1933 and on January 1 the estimated number was 561,000 compared with 579,000 a year ago and 561,000 in 1932. Hog numbers have shown a general tendency downward since the war. An

unfavorable relationship between corn prices and hog prices has been the most important factor in the reduced number.

At the beginning of 1934 the outlook for satisfactory prices for beef cattle during the year appeared rather unfavorable. Slaughter supplies for 1934 appeared more than adequate for demand and transportation and marketing costs relative to cattle prices extremely high.

In view of the relatively unfavorable position cattle occupied at the beginning of the year, producers were urged to consider adjustments in their production and marketing methods to meet the situation. There is a great deal of pasture and roughage in Virginia that is best adapted to beef cattle and it is a matter of adjusting methods of production to meet conditions rather than curtailing operations.

The following recommendations were offered:

1. Breed the type of cattle the market demands.

(a) Use thick tippy bulls.

(b) Use good cows that are regular breeders and that give enough milk to grow their calves properly.

2. Increase cow herds.

(a) Where grain supply justified the practice, the offspring can be finished as calves or yearlings.

(b) Big steer grazers could sell feeders or finish offspring on grass as market justified.

5. Marketing

- (a) Develop Lancaster feeding area.
- (b) Support local and terminal cooperative selling agencies.
- (c) Orderly marketing of heavy cattle.

Lambs and wool offered one of the best sources of income for Virginia farmers in 1933 and appeared to be in a favorable position in 1934. The following suggestions were offered as a means of increasing the sheep income.

1. Increase the number of lambs grading good to choice by
 - (a) Docking and castrating all market lambs.
 - (b) Using only good purebred mutton type rams.
 - (c) Regular treatment of stomach worms.
 - (d) Creep feeding early lambs.
 - (e) Adequate feeding of ewes.
2. Market lambs and wool cooperatively.
3. Grade shipments of lambs.

The outlook for hogs at the beginning of the year was uncertain as it depended to a large extent upon the effects corn-hog adjustment programs and the purchasing powers of consumers. The following recommendations were offered for the consideration of Virginia hog producers 1934:

1. 1. Farmers should carefully study the corn-hog reduction program in order that they may know the need for it, the benefits that may be derived and the effect it may have on their farming operations.

2. All farmers should produce sufficient hogs for home use and methods of curing and canning should be employed that will provide an adequate supply of pork products throughout the year. Good quality cured products, particularly hams, can also be sold to advantage.

3. Feeder pigs continue to be relatively high in price in some sections due to the small supply available, which offers an opportunity for a limited number of producers.

4. Hog producers should make maximum use of by-products of the farm, pasture and home-grown grains, use proper control measures for parasites and diseases; and, market to the best advantage.

The widespread drought in the corn belt and western area, and other factors, changed the situation greatly during the course of the year. Cattle prices for a brief period in the late summer were considerably above expectations and greatly helped producers who sold during this period. Wool prices, however, were below expectations as were lamb prices during the later marketing season. However, higher cattle and hog prices, satisfactory lamb prices during the early marketing season and income from the corn-hog program placed Virginia livestock producers in a more favorable

position than they were the previous year.

It was realized at the beginning of the year that the programs of the agricultural adjustment administration would require a great amount of time and effort on the part of specialists and county agents and must necessarily take precedence over the regular extension program. However, a full extension program was planned and as much time devoted to it as possible.

The regular extension program was planned using the outlook and the Virginia livestock situation as a basis. Improvement in quality and efficiency of beef cattle, sheep and hogs, by means of better sires, was taken care of by the better sires project. The market lamb improvement project included the docking and castrating of all market lambs, stomach worm treatment, better feeding of the ewe flock and creep feeding early lambs. Both of these projects have been effectively carried on for a number of years. They answer the needs of county agents for projects that will increase the returns to producers and on which results can be measured. They are inexpensive for the producers to put into operation and therefore have been effective during years of low prices.

In 1935 a marketing project was undertaken. Producers are demanding more effective methods of marketing whereby they will receive a larger part of the consumers dollar and better market information. From

an extension viewpoint it is also very desirable to tie up improved methods of production with marketing.

Local cooperative marketing organizations that have graded shipments of lambs and sold them through the Eastern Cooperative Livestock Marketing Association have shown the advantage of such a system. Maximum returns to producers, with a desire on the part of producers to improve their products are the direct results. Market lamb improvement work, coupled with grading and cooperative shipping of lambs, has shown the way which can effectively be applied to other livestock to some extent at least.

Considering the low hog prices, the relatively high price of corn in Virginia, the most important phase of pork production has been for home use. In the fall of 1933 producers were urged to cure and can an adequate supply of pork products and demonstrations were put on in a number of counties. In the fall of 1934 one day beef cutting and canning schools were put on for the benefit of farm and home agents. The meat program, is an important field for extension work but one that has been handicapped by lack of time on the part of both agents and specialists.

The above four projects make up a well rounded regular extension program in animal husbandry as they apply to all classes of meat animals, fairly definite results can be obtained, and the time of specialists is

well distributed. It has been thought desirable to continue such a program despite the large amount of time required of specialists and county agent on adjustment and other programs.

From the beginning of the year, the corn-hog program to a considerable extent, became the responsibility of the animal husbandry department. It required at least the equal of one man full time throughout the year. This greatly cut down the time of the department on other work. However, it was felt that this was well worthwhile in view of its importance to the corn-hog farmers of Virginia. Furthermore, county agents in the livestock sections had a very limited amount of time to devote to regular extension projects. In the Northern part of Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley counties, agents had both the corn-hog program and wheat program to carry out. In Southwest Virginia they had the corn-hog, wheat and Burley tobacco programs. In the South-eastern counties, where there is a large hog population, the corn-hog and cotton programs were of importance. Agents in the larger livestock sections all had at least two programs to handle which left them a very limited amount of time for extension projects.

An effort was made, however, to carry on work other than adjustment programs as time permitted. No doubt the adjustment programs will

will be handled more efficiently as they continue which will permit more time on the part of agents and specialists for regular extension programs. The department wishes to have a program sufficiently flexible to take advantage of such opportunities as they arise.

BETTER SIRE PROJECT

The Better Sires Project, changed slightly in form from time to time as conditions justified, has been carried on continuously in Virginia for a period of thirteen years. Results obtained in recent years indicate that it is a sound extension program during periods of low livestock prices as well as when they are high. It has met the needs of county agents for a project that would show definite results, that would improve the quality of meat animals, particularly beef cattle and sheep, and did not require any great amount of expenditure to bring about needed improvement. During the current year when so much of the time of specialists and county agents has been devoted to programs of the agricultural Adjustment Administration, it has been quite a satisfactory project as work could be done on it as time permitted.

The project is carried on in the form of a contest with the agent making the most replacements of beef bulls, rams and boars up until November 15, winning a trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago. Monthly prizes were also awarded during the period of eight months in which most of the replacements are made. The Virginia Bankers' Association, through its agricultural committee, has been largely responsible for the awards in this contest. The awards help greatly in putting the project

in more definite form, better enable the department to secure reports of work done and help to maintain interest throughout the year.

To be effective, better sires work in a county must be carried on for a period of years and enrollment is continuous unless the agent withdraws for some good reason or extension work is discontinued. Efforts of the department have therefore been directed largely to enrolling new counties and getting new agents started in the project.

In counties that have not previously done better sires work the usual procedure has been to start with campaigns. Such campaigns usually consist of day and night meetings, the day meetings being in the form of demonstrations on farms. Moving pictures or film strips may be included in the night program. In connection with the campaign a sire survey is made and if possible this is done through local organizations. Along with the meetings, a considerable amount of publicity is done through newspapers and circular letters.

As follow up work in counties, sire sales are often held, farmers are induced to attend sale elsewhere, or to visit purebred breeders that have sires for sale. Since most of the counties enrolled have done the preliminary work in connection with the project very few meetings were held or surveys made during the year. The work of both county agents and specialists in connection with the project was largely directed toward

making replacements.

Sales of various kinds were the most effective means of securing replacements. The publicity in connection with them is effective in helping them to see the need of good sires, farmers like to attend sales and often buy at them when they would not otherwise think of doing so. It is an effective means of getting buyer and seller together.

Bull Sales

Only one consignment sale of bulls was held. The usual procedure is for the specialists to assist county agents in the selection of bulls, in the publicity and advertising of the sales and the management of them. Results of the one held follow:

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Bulls</u>	<u>Average Price</u>	<u>To. Receipts</u>
Myth	12	\$45.00	\$540.00

In addition, the beef cattle specialist assisted producers in securing forty-eight purebred bulls at private treaty.

Ram Sales

The work in connection with the placing of good purebred rams is included in the better sires project although it is also an important factor in lamb improvement. Its importance in raising the standard of Virginia lambs and increasing sheep income cannot be overemphasized.

The supply of good rams produced in Virginia has increased considerably in Virginia in recent years but is easily taken care of by the market lamb producers. This year the supply was practically exhausted by August 15 and late purchasers had difficulty securing satisfactory rams.

In the past few years it has been necessary to change the method of selling to meet conditions. Formerly a few large sales were held which disposed of the available ram supply. However, the number of rams available has increased and producers cannot afford to pay excessive transportation costs, which are practically the same today as they were when rams were selling at \$40.00 to \$50.00. In order to meet the situation small sales have been held, which brought the rams to the producers, rather than having the producers go considerably distance for the rams. The change in method has meant considerable saving and enabled the department to move considerably more rams than could have been done otherwise.

As a means of improving the ram supply, the Virginia Purebred Sheep Breeders Association was organized in 1931. The association has

been a means of getting breeders interested in maintaining and improving the standard of their flocks, showing at fairs, taking more of the responsibility in holding auctions and otherwise helping to build up the purebred sheep industry. Practically all of the rams in the auctions and most of those handled in other sales were consigned by members of the association.

Auction Sales of Rams 1934

<u>Place</u>	<u>Hampshires</u>	<u>Shropshires</u>	<u>Southdowns</u>	<u>Av. Price</u>	<u>Total</u>
Luray	18	0	0	\$17.06	\$273.00
Berryville	7	15	0	19.37	306.75
Staunton	25	9	5	17.06	745.00
Christiansburg	24	9	0	18.25	538.50
Galax	22	0	0	19.25	538.00
Tazewell	23	0	0	20.10	462.30
Wayth	21	0	0	16.65	349.65
Scott	15	0	0	20.01	300.15
0 Total	159	31	5	\$18.09	\$3,594.35

Sales Made at Sheep Growers Meetings

Happahannock	3	0	0	\$20.00	\$ 60.00
Albemarle	6	1	0	15.00	105.00
Total	9	1	0	\$15.33	\$165.00

Agents in the better sires project usually report the number of sires placed each month on blanks prepared for that purpose. The specialist sends out notices that reports are due by the tenth of the month for

the previous month. As soon after the tenth as possible a news bulletin is sent out announcing the winner, the progress of the project and methods used by successful agents. A news article may also accompany it.

Final reports are requested by November 15 when the contest feature ends. Registration name and number of sires placed or the name and number of sires and dams of them are required for the final award but not for monthly awards.

The basis of award has been changed to give agents in the smaller counties a better opportunity of winning awards and making a good showing. Counties below 11,000 in livestock population (beef cattle, sheep and hogs) are credited with 20 points per sire placed, counties between 11,000 and 21,000 are allowed 15 points and those over 21,000 10 points. This was a rather natural division of the counties enrolled and the plan worked out very well in its first year.

On the above basis George W. Litton, Tazewell, with a total of 108 sires placed was declared the winner of the trip to the International. Mr. Litton has been in Tazewell county two years and in his first year placed 138 sires. A survey in that county at the beginning of 1933 showed that only one percent of the rams in use were purebreds. During the two years he placed a total of 178 rams. Grayson county, long a leader in better sire work, was second with 76 sires placed.

There were 21 counties enrolled in the project with reports from 19. Reports from some of the counties are incomplete as is always the case and some work was done in quite a number of counties not enrolled. The results given below, although considerably below the 1933 record, are fairly satisfactory considering the conditions.

Results Better Sires Project 1934

<u>County</u>	<u>Beef Bulls</u>	<u>Stags</u>	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tazewell	30	76	2	108
Grayson	41	36	0	76
Scott	17	16	1	34
Spyth	13	16	0	29
Orange	6	16	6	28
Montgomery	0	27	0	27
Lee	12	12	3	27
Clarke	0	26	0	26
Page	12	13	0	25
Calverton	16	5	2	23
Blind	8	14	0	22
Albemarle	0	11	0	11
Halifax	0	11	0	11
Rockingham	4	6	0	10
Appomattock	0	8	0	8
Rockingham	0	7	0	7
Bedford	2	0	0	2
Ashurst	0	1	0	1
Wythe	1	0	0	1
Total	162	300	14	476

Results Better Sires Project (Eleven Years Results)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Beef Bulls</u>	<u>Rams</u>	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Total</u>
1924	53	40	36	129
1925	57	64	211	142
1926	95	62	33	190
1927	85	76	31	192
1928	81	51	13	145
1929	108	78	15	201
1930	56	46	29	131
1931	86	103	14	203
1932	116	248	63	427
1933	129	309	62	500
1934	152	300	14	476
Total - 1090	1457	331	2838	

As indicated above, better sires work has continued to hold the interest of county agents and livestock producers. The need of improvement in beef cattle and sheep, where quality determines the selling price to such a large extent, is becoming better realized by producers. The lower figures for 1934 are the result of lack of time on the part of specialists and county agents, which resulted in somewhat less work on the project and more incomplete reports, rather than lessened interest.



Purebred Hampshire Yearling Rams Produced by a Member
of the Virginia Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association
This breeder sold 86 yearling Hampshire rams to Virginia commercial lamb
producers for an average of \$23.80 each



Purebred Hampshire Ewes
This flock is rigidly culled yearly for type and production

CORN-HOG PROGRAMSituation in Virginia

The corn acreage in Virginia in 1933 was estimated to be 1,571,000 acres, the average yield 23.5 bushels and the value \$20,674,000.00. The second crop in importance in Virginia was tobacco with a valuation of \$12,800,000.00. Corn is more extensively grown and the most important crop in acreage and valuation of any grown in Virginia. The total acreage represents about one and one-half percent of the total acreage in the United States.

Average hog production in Virginia in 1932 and 1933 was estimated to be 606,318 of which 548,818 were for market, the remainder being for home slaughter. The valuation as of January 1, 1933 was estimated to be \$2,841,000.00. Production in Virginia represents around one percent of the United States total.

Though not a large corn or hog state both are raised to some extent in all counties and are very important in certain sections. There are also a few producers in almost all counties who receive a considerable amount of their income from corn or hogs. It was considered important to give all farmers who might be concerned information in regard to the program, the purpose of it and how it might effect their income and operations on their farms. By advising with them in this manner they would be able to decide whether it would be to their advantage to

sign or whether it might interfere with good farm management to do so.

Educational Meetings

The program began in Virginia with the attendance of representatives of the extension division at a regional conference in Washington in December. Following this, district educational meetings were held for county agents and leading farmers in early January, at which time the situation was presented and the contracts explained. One member of the department assisted at each of these meetings.

District Meetings

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
January 2	Luray	60
" 3	Petersburg	70
" 5	Blacksburg	50
Total	3 meetings	180

Following the district meetings, county agents held county and community meetings with or without the help of specialists. At these meetings the procedure was the same as at the district meetings except that those presenting the material went into considerable less detail.

The meetings attended by members of the animal husbandry department are listed below

County and Community Educational Meetings

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Specialist Attending</u>
Rockingham	1	20	Herring
Orange	1	25	"
Prince William	2	70	"
Passaic	2	115	Herring and Litton
Frederick	1	120	Herring
Spokehannock	1	20	"
Warren	1	45	"
Clarke	1	40	"
Beth	1	17	"
Alleghany	1	60	"
Campbell	1	20	"
Eythe	1	60	"
Halifax	1	10	"
Shenandoah	1	65	"
Surry	1	125	"
Norfolk	1	45	"
Harrison	1	90	"
Stafford	1	8	Litton
Caroline	1	14	"
Albemarle	1	74	"
Giles	1	125	"
Bedford	1	10	"
Patrick	1	45	"
Blind	1	65	"
Tazewell	1	8	"
Nelson	1	14	"
Rockbridge	1	15	Swaffar
Page	1	15	"
Accome	1	60	"
Louis	1	12	"
Middlesex	1	12	"
Smyth	1	15	"
Northampton	1	25	"
Grayson	1	5	"
Patrick	1	45	"
Pulaski	1	30	"
Total	38	1,579	

Signup

The procedure varied considerably in different counties following the educational meetings. In some counties signup meetings were held in different communities with committees assisting in the signup. In the counties of 300 or less contracts most of the contracts were signed in the county agent's office by the county agent or his assistant.

Specialists assisted during the signup period by attending a few signup meetings but more often by visits to county agents offices to answer questions and to go over contracts that had been signed.

Signup Meetings

County	Number	Attendance	Specialist Attending
Iale of Wight	1	20	Herring
Sussex	1	15	"
Carroll	1	25	Swaffar
Floyd	1	30	"
Accomac	1	15	"
Total	5	105	

Office Visits During Signup Period

Total Visits	Specialist Making Visit
72	Herring
7	Litton
46	Swaffar

Specialists of the department during the course of the year attended many meetings of committees. Among these were organization meetings, meetings of the directors to prepare budgets, schools for

25.

training committeemen before making appraisals, meetings of the allotment committees both before and after allotments to counties were made and others.

Committee Meetings

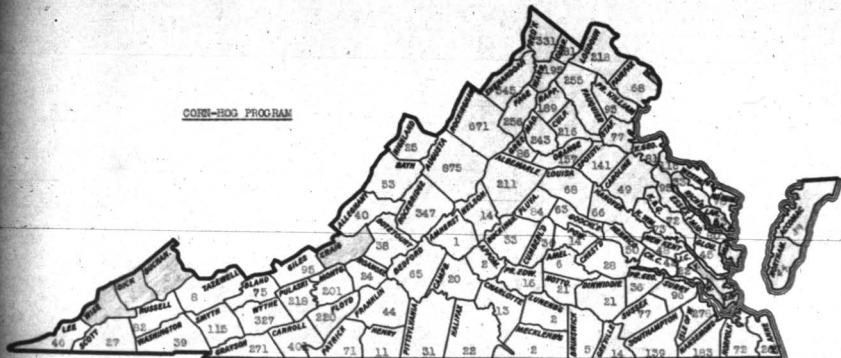
<u>Number of Counties Represented</u>	<u>Total Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Specialist</u>
36	64	728	Herring
25	27	342	Gwiffar

Work as Member of Board of Reviews

The State Board of Reviews appointed in March consisted of Henry W. Taylor, State Statistician as Chairman; George C. Herring, representing the State College; and A. H. Cahanor as farmer representative. The first work was to visit counties giving preliminary figures on corn and hogs for the guidance of allotment committees. The time spent in this manner proved very valuable preliminary to the actual making of allotments.

Allotments were made by districts due to the wide difference in the completion of sign-up in the counties and natural differences in conditions in different sections of the state. Allotments were made during May, June and early July, the work of the Board being practically all completed by August 1. Twelve meetings of the Board were held which lasted from part of a day to three or four days at a time.

CORN-HOG PROGRAM



Number of counties with contracts	91	Total number of contracts	10,600
Number of counties with no contracts	9	Total number of hogs	294,700
		Total number acres corn	227,573
		Total payments	\$1,600,000

Tabulators were used in counties with around 150 or more contracts and in the case of less than that figure tabulation was handled through the Richmond office. All contracts were checked at the State Office before allotments were made and after they were adjusted to the allotments they were rechecked at the State Office before they were sent to Washington.

A member of the Board of Reviews or someone familiar with the making of adjustments took the allotment to each county, explained the figures and assisted in making adjustments. One-half day was sufficient to complete the adjustments in a county or to at least demonstrate the procedure. A great deal of difficulty was avoided by this method and it was made possible by making allotments to districts.

The total number of contracts signed was 10,600 distributed in 91 counties. The number of contracts per county varied from 1 to 876. Total payments, less administrative expenses, should total about \$1,600,000. The total adjusted number of hogs for market on the contracts was 294,440 and home slaughter 80,173 which represented about 56% of the state total. The corn acreage under contract was 227,573 with 54,630 acres taken out of production, about 16% of the corn being under contract.

Most of the Virginia contracts were in Washington by August 1 and a high percent of the first payment had been received by producers by August 15. Virginia, through a good part of July and August, was ninth or tenth in total payments received although about twenty-fifth in hog numbers. Through this period Virginia ranked among the first three or four states in percentage of contracts in Washington. In checking on the percentage of contracts that were returned to the counties from Washington for correction, it was found that the figure represented 1.0% of the total on 26 counties. Complete figures for all counties were not obtainable.

Corn-Hog Referendum

The corn-hog referendum to a considerable extent was the responsibility of this department. Along with a representative of the Agronomy Department, a member of this department attended the regional meeting at Atlanta. Six district meetings in Virginia were divided between the two specialists. All figures were tabulated in this office and turned over to the Director of Extension who forwarded them to Washington.

Results of Corn-Hog Referendum

Signers Question				Non-Signers Question			
I		II		I		II	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2600	500	3068	582	126	62	105	72

The vote was taken at meetings except where the number of contracts per county was around 25 or below. Eighty-eight percent of the contract signers voted in favor of continuation of the program, and eighty-four percent voted Yes to Question II.

Corn-Hog Referendum Meetings Attended

<u>Place</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Specialist</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	35	Herring
Culpeper, Va.	40	"
Tappahannock	35	"
Suffolk	42	"
4 meetings	152	

Compliance

A member of the department was appointed to act as district supervisor in checking compliance forms. It became necessary to visit some counties a number of times before transmittals could be approved.

<u>Visits to Counties</u>	<u>Counties Approved</u>	<u>Specialist</u>
23	10	Herring

The 1935 Program

The department represented Virginia as well as other Southern states to Texas at the Washington Conference held October 16 - 19 to determine the 1935 program. To a large extent, the 1935 program in Virginia will be the responsibility of this department so far as state supervision of it is concerned.

MARKET LAMB IMPROVEMENT

The number of sheep on farms January 1 was practically the same as for 1933. Due to an extremely dry fall, and unusually severe weather conditions during the lambing season, it was apparent that Virginia producers would be faced with marketing a lamb crop not up to the high standard of quality as found in the 1933 season. It was estimated that the lamb crop would be approximately 30 percent under the 1933 production and this was later borne out by receipts on the three principle Eastern markets. Due to these unusual conditions it was apparent that the time of animal husbandry specialists and county agents could be used to good advantage through their lamb grading and marketing program in protecting price on the medium to good grades of lambs.

Twenty-five counties enrolled and reported in the Virginia market lamb improvement project. Phases of improvement emphasized were the docking and castration of all market lambs, treatment of flocks for stomach worms, use of purebred rams through the Better Sires Project, lamb grading, cooperative marketing and creep feeding. It was impossible to get an accurate report on the creep feeding phase of the project, but careful estimates indicate that a higher percentage of Virginia lambs were fed in 1934 than has been any year during the time the project has been running.

DOCKING AND CASTRATION

County	Number Men Docking	Number Lambs	Value of Practice
Bedford	76	2,200	\$1,100.00
Blair	204	3,500	1,750.00
Botetourt	39	2,300	1,175.00
Giles	292	9,000	4,500.00
Grayson	740	12,000	6,000.00
Montgomery	180	6,400	3,200.00
Pulaski	90	5,500	2,750.00
Rockbridge	200	4,510	2,255.00
Rossmore	50	2,000	1,000.00
Russell	600	20,000	12,500.00
Scott	170	2,500	1,250.00
Smyth	285	7,260	3,630.00
Tazewell	371	15,040	7,520.00
Washington	300	9,000	4,500.00
Wythe	12	500	250.00
Lee	25	1,500	750.00
Augusta	292	19,500	9,750.00
Duckingham	50	1,630	815.00
Culpeper	78	4,670	2,335.00
Craig	66	3,860	1,930.00
Halifax	34	870	390.00
Helson	80	1,140	570.00
Orange	90	3,400	1,740.00
Page	85	3,790	1,895.00
Patrick	95	1,060	530.00
Total	4,477	151,940	\$75,970.00

Considerable work has been done through the Virginia purebred sheep association and otherwise improving purebred flocks in the state through the purchase of better stud rams, culling of the ewe flocks and more careful management practices. Such improvement is important in raising the standard of purebred flocks, which are the source of supply of rams for market lamb producers.

Docking and Castration of Lambs

Correspondence with Eastern Killers and the producers selling organization indicated that the penalty would go on buck lambs in the beginning of the marketing season. Growers were therefore urged to trim all their lambs going to market. This was done through meetings, demonstrations, news articles and circulars. Reports indicate that a higher percentage of Virginia lambs were docked and castrated than any year previous.

Stomach Worm Treatment

Stomach worm treatment has at last become an established part of the market lamb program and more producers are using treatment more regularly than was the case a year ago. Agents are still called upon to treat flocks for owners that have not treated before and in cases where agents have been in the county for the first time have had to

make the service more or less of a personal nature.

The most effective means devised to encourage treatment and to inform producers about stomach worm losses have been the monthly reminders which are sent out during the grazing season. According to statements received from county agents and producers, these have been very helpful in getting producers to treat more regularly.

The method used, to prepare mimeographed franked cards in the office of the department, addressed and sent out to county agents to be signed and mailed by them. A total of 4,677 cards were mailed each month.

The total number of sheep treated in the twenty-five counties reporting was 150,184. This represents an increase of approximately 7,000 head of ewes that were treated in 1934 as compared to the 1933 records.

The growers estimate the value of regular treatment ranges from 50 cents to \$2.00 per head, \$1.00 being a conservative average increased value, which would make the value of the practice \$150,184.00. The combination copper sulphate and nicotine treatment was the one most generally used and has proven the most effective.

SUMMARY OF SHEEP TREATMENT

<u>County</u>	<u>Number Sheep Treated 1934</u>	<u>Value of Practice</u>
Bedford	2,700	\$4,950.00
Botetourt	2,100	2,100.00
Giles	12,000	12,000.00
Grayson	10,000	10,000.00
Montgomery	4,000	4,000.00
Fulaski	4,100	4,100.00
Rockbridge	3,000	3,000.00
Roanoke	1,600	1,600.00
Russell	20,000	20,000.00
Scott	3,000	3,000.00
Smyth	7,760	7,760.00
Tazewell	14,000	14,000.00
Washington	8,750	8,750.00
Wythe	2,944	2,944.00
Lee	1,150	1,150.00
Augusta	17,700	17,700.00
Buckingham	1,400	1,400.00
Craig	2,900	2,900.00
Culpeper	4,850	4,850.00
Halifax	650	650.00
Helson	1,500	1,500.00
Orange	3,990	3,990.00
Page	2,190	2,190.00
Patrick	960	960.00
Total	190,104	\$190,104.00

SUMMARY OF ALL PRACTICES

	<u>Number of Lambs</u>		<u>Value of Practices</u>	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Docking and Castration	142,890	151,940	\$75,440	\$75,970
Stomach Worm Treatment	124,004	130,104	124,004	130,104
Total Value of Practices 1934			\$190,444	\$206,154

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES COOPERATING

#14,176

GPO 2-2824

JULY SHEEP TREATMENT NOTICE

July and August are normally months of heavy stomach worm infestation. Lambs marketed before July usually escape serious trouble but those kept longer should benefit from treatment. Proper dosage and drenching are particularly important in treating lambs.

Statements such as the following are frequently found in market reports being received, "Buyers want only good to choice lambs", and "trade is very slow on under grades". The use of good purebred rams, along with other improved practices, decreases the number of lambs falling in the lower grades. Such rams may be obtained now at prices in line with those received for market lambs.

Further information in regard to securing purebred rams or sheep treatment will be furnished upon request.

COUNTY AGENT

MEMBERSHIP

HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS

- L. J. CROWLEY Wytheville, Va.
 LUNSFORD FARM Monterey, Va.
 R. S. MOSS AND SON Burkes Garden, Va.
 W. M. TORRELL Labare, Va.
 FAIRFAX DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
 1315 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
 G. JEROME HINER Monterey, Va.
 B. W. HUFF Ft. Defiance, Va.
 EDWIN B. JONES Monterey, Va.
 F. B. KIRBY Wytheville, Va.
 JOHN A. KEYSER Washington, Va.
 C. F. McCLURE Spottswood, Va.
 COLONEL DANIEL PORTER Orange, Va.
 VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, Va.
 ALBERT WILSON Rural Retreat, Va.



Virginia Hampshire Flock

SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS

- C. T. NEALE Gordonsville, Va.
 WILLIAM N. BEFIELD Gordonsville, Va.
 A. W. BOYD Falls Church, Va.
 VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, Va.



Virginia Southdown Flock

SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| J. K. LITTLE | Waynesboro, Va. |
| R. H. CUMMETT | Monterey, Va. |
| JOHN G. MORFITT | Staunton, Va. |
| M. E. QUINNBERY | Mineral, Va. |
| R. G. RATCLIFFE | New River, Va. |
| SHENANDOAH FARM | New Market, Va. |
| O. T. THOMAS | Round Hill, Va. |
| POPULAR SPRING FARM | Cassanova, Va. |



Virginia Shropshire Flock

There are thirty purebred flocks in the Virginia Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association. The production, culling and extensive use of proven stud rams in these flocks are largely responsible for the noted improvement in Virginia market lambs. Ed Hanely, Swift and Company lamb buyer, New York City says, "Virginia lambs have improved 200 percent in the past two years".

The above pamphlet is used to acquaint commercial producers with purebred flock owners and to point out available ram supplies.



The first cooperative shipment of lambs out of Smyth County in 1934. This load was produced by eleven different shippers. The lambs were sold in Jersey City May 21 at 12½ cents per pound and averaged 84 pounds per head on the market. The yield was slightly more than 53 percent.



The first load out of 2,280 lambs produced by a Virginia lamb producer selling for \$18.25 in Jersey City. Two thousand and seventeen of these lambs graded good, choice, or prime "Red Circle" and sold readily at 50 cents per hundredweight above quoted top of the market each time a shipment of them was on the market. The average yield on the 2,217 was 52.8 percent. They were sired by South-down rams and out of native grade black-face ewes. The Virginia Native Lamb Program was carried out from beginning to end in producing and marketing these lambs.

MEAT PROJECT

A very limited amount of time was devoted to the meat project during 1934, although it is realized that this is a very important field. Relatively high retail prices of meat as compared to farm prices of the live animal and low farm incomes make the preservation of an adequate supply of meat for use on the farm throughout the year a means of making considerable saving in the meat bill. Proper curing and canning methods should be demonstrated and made a more general practice among farmers.

Farmers can also increase their income from hogs by selling cured pork products, particularly hams. Virginia hams have a wide reputation and farmers can capitalize on this by preparing and selling good products. However, there are many hams sold that are not helpful in maintaining this reputation. Some effort has been made through demonstrations to aid farmers in using better methods of cutting and curing but the time of agents and specialists has not permitted any expansion of this work.

The general plan in arranging pork cutting and canning demonstrations has been to hold all day meetings beginning about ten o'clock. Following the demonstration by a member of the department, the agent and farmers would continue to cut the remaining carcasses available. The

food specialist or home agent starts the canning work following the cutting demonstration by the specialist. In most counties two all day meetings have been held and following that farm and home agents have usually been sufficiently prepared to continue the work in the county.

Pork Cutting and Canning Demonstrations

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Demonstrations</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Anchast	2	68
Brunswick	2	40
Montgomery	1	16
Total	5	124

Beef Cutting Demonstrations

In November an opportunity was provided to hold some beef cutting and canning schools. Beef carcasses were obtainable from the Emergency Relief with the canned products going for relief purposes in the county. The unfortunate part of the situation was that farm agents were in most cases unable to attend, or in case they were they were not in a position to follow up the work. However, considering the conditions results were fairly satisfactory.

Beef Cutting Schools

<u>Place</u>	<u>Counties Represented</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Wytheville	3	18
Bedford	1	7
Orange	6	15
Petersburg	10	20
Total	20	60

It was the intention to have the home agent along with the farm agent, or someone else who would do the cutting, attend the one day schools. A total of twenty counties were represented at the schools.

MARKETING

It is the belief of this department, that in order to put over an effective production program it is necessary to arrange a marketing program that will provide an outlet for the livestock products and pay the producers on the basis of quality. With the system of selling formerly practiced in the state it was impossible to get a production program under way on a large scale.

Marketing costs in relation to livestock values is the highest on record. By changing the marketing system it is possible not only to render better service but to actually reduce the costs. For example, the states patronizing the Baltimore, Lancaster and Jersey City markets, annually pay out approximately \$600,000 in commissions alone. It would be possible to handle this volume of business for approximately one-fourth this amount, provided it was handled by a non-profit agency, such as is now being operated on the Baltimore, Lancaster and Jersey City markets. This organization is known as the Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association. Keeping these facts in mind, this department has worked in close cooperation with this farmer owned and controlled agency.

In order to work with the larger cooperatives it was necessary to have county units to work through, which acted primarily as collecting and handling agencies, depending on the terminal agencies to do the actual selling.

The following cooperatives did most of the actual selling:

1. Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association operating at Baltimore, Jersey City and Lancaster - Lambs, sheep, cattle and hogs.
2. United Wool Growers' Association - Wool

<u>Number Counties</u>	<u>Number Growers</u>	<u>Number Head Livestock</u>	<u>Number Pounds Pooled</u>
36	2,557	64,173	699,114

County	Pool Pools		Founds	Value of Practice
	Number	Men Pooling		
Bedford	96		10,419	\$312.57
Bland	30		3,000	60.00
Bretourt	33		11,500	345.00
C Giles	180		20,096	491.22
Grayson	490		40,000	1,500.00
Montgomery	367		40,822	892.00
Fulkeski	45		12,222	122.22
Rockbridge	175		20,000	220.00
Roanoke	32		5,700	220.00
Russell	500		20,000	Not sold
Scott	175		12,220	620.00
Smith	90		22,000	Not sold
Tazewell	210		20,000	1,700.00
Washington	125		22,000	1,120.00
Wythe	36		11,664	122.42
Lee	15		3,900	121.50
Alleghany	28		12,422	
Loudoun	20		12,622	
Faye	47		2,212	
Shenandoah	19		2,422	
Augusta	222		22,222	
Rockingham	224		21,722	
Buckingham	12		1,222	
Nelson	20		2,271	
Henrico and Nearby Counties	204		42,441	
Fluvanna	7		272	
Campbell	19		2,422	
Amherst	21		2,222	
Appomattox	3		124	
Charlotte	7		220	
Prince Edward	10		222	
York	1		107	
Halifax	22		2,712	
Rocklenburg	2		1,211	
Pittsylvania	15		2,240	
Culpeper	22		12,222	
Sappahannock	9		1,224	
Madison	7		224	
Fauquier	12		3,722	
Spotsylvania	4		222	
Prince William	2		2,222	
Orange	27		10,712	
Louisa	2		212	
Total	3,297		292,114	

Forty-three different counties pooled 899,144 pounds of wool from 3,697 growers. This tonnage is approximately one-half of the wool produced in Virginia and although total number of pounds was not quite equal to the 1933 tonnage pooled yet the 1934 crop would average approximately one pound less per fleece than did the 1933 clip. Mills reported that the quality was not up to 1933, especially length and strength of staple. This, in our opinion, is due to the very unfavorable fall and winter feed supply.

It is hard to get actual figures on the total value that the pools were to Virginia producers since more than half of the counties pooling elected to send their wool to the National Wool Marketing Cooperative at Boston, to be merchandized throughout the season rather than to accept available prices at shearing time. The counties that sold direct to mills averaged approximately two cents more per pound than did producers who did not sell with the county cooperative. Value of selling in this manner will be noted on the table, page 45.

The following table shows individual shipments, by date and counties:

County	Date		Number Circles	Price	Number		Price
	Shipped				Ungraded		
Rockbridge	5-14		150	112.00	18		8.00-
Russell	5-21		260	12.25			
Smyth	5-21		154	12.25	5	11.25-	
Rockbridge	5-22		202	11.50	71	10.50-	5.00
Smyth	5-22		240	11.65			
Fulaski	5-22		122	11.50	4	10.00-	
Smyth-Sythe	5-22		102	11.00	23	10.50-	10.00
Augusta	5-21		122	10.75			
Fulaski	5-21		53	11.00	60	10.75	
Augusta	5-5		224	9.65	7	8.65-	5.50
Augusta	5-1		27	11.00	22	10.00-	4.00
Montgomery	5-4		122	10.75	22	10.00-	5.00
Fulaski	5-4		212	10.65	11	4.00	
Montgomery	5-4		342	10.75			
Smyth-Sythe	5-4		120	10.50			
Fulaski (a)	5-5		122	9.00			
Fulaski (b)	5-5		16	7.00	42	8.00-	7.00
Scott	5-11		264	8.00	4	6.00	
Rockbridge	5-11		176	8.75	22	7.75-	7.25
Grayson	5-11		167	8.75	22	7.75-	
Washington	5-11		122	8.45	27	7.35-	6.25
Patrick	5-11		212	8.75	7	7.75-	6.00
Smyth-Sythe	5-11		94	8.75	37	7.75-	6.50
Rockbridge	5-12		230	8.75	23	7.75-	5.00
Augusta	5-14		214	10.25	5	9.25	
Rockingham	5-12		73	9.25	44	9.00-	7.00
Halifax	5-12		27	8.00	26	7.00	
Rockbridge	5-12		157	9.30	77	8.40-	5.00
Fulaski (a)	5-12		27	9.75			
Fulaski (b)	5-12		202	9.40	94	8.40-	4.50
Smyth	5-12		112	9.50	5	7.00	
Smyth	5-12		271	9.50			
Sythe	5-12		122	9.50			
Washington	5-12		149	9.00	73	9.00-	7.25
Russell	5-12		230	9.75			
Fulaski	5-12		167	8.00	59	7.00-	5.00
Russell	5-21		229	10.00	1	5.00	

County	Date Shipped	Number Circles	Price	Number Upgraded	Price
Montgomery	6-21	91	9.75	64	9.00-9.00
Tazewell	6-22	136	9.25		
Russell	6-22	227	9.25	17	8.25
Montgomery	6-22	134	9.15	127	8.25-6.00
Russell (a)	6-22	22	9.25		
Russell (b)	6-22	118	8.00	1	7.00
Russell (a)	6-22	117	9.00		
Russell (b)	6-22	114	8.75	5	8.00-5.75
Augusta	6-22	277	8.75	5	8.75-5.25
Montgomery	6-22	122	8.00	42	7.00
Washington	6-22	222	8.50	119	7.00-5.50
Russell	6-22	222	8.25		
Scott	6-22	222	8.75		
Rockbridge	6-22	227	8.50	66	7.50-5.50
Washington	6-22	50	9.00	22	8.00-7.00
Rossmore	6-22	112	9.00	11	8.00
Augusta	6-22	222	9.00	3	8.00
Augusta	6-22	120	9.00	8	8.00
Giles	6-22	129	9.00	21	8.00-7.00
Pulaski	6-22	1199	8.75	25	7.75-5.00
Montgomery	6-22	122	9.00	122	7.00
Russell	6-22	120	9.25		
Bland	7-2	127	9.00	4	8.00
Washington (a)	7-2	11	9.25		
Washington (b)	7-2	97	8.25	7	5.00
Russell	7-2	224	9.50		
Augusta	7-2	120	8.00	15	5.00
Washington	7-2	174	7.75	74	6.75-5.50
Smyth (a)	7-2	21	8.75		
Smyth (b)	7-2	124	8.50	69	7.50-5.00
Russell	7-2	69	9.00	77	7.00
Pulaski	7-2	122	8.50	61	7.00
Rockbridge	7-2	122	8.75	242	7.50-5.75
Russell	7-2	121	8.75	97	7.75-5.00
Washington	7-2	172	8.50	24	7.50-5.00
Augusta	7-2	222	8.75		
Tazewell	7-2	222	9.25		
Montgomery	7-2	222	8.00	29	5.00
Montgomery	7-2	94	8.75	400	8.50-4.50
Russell	7-2	224	8.75	12	7.75-5.00

County	Date Shipped	Number Cigarettes	Price	Number Ungraded	Price
Carroll (a)	7-9	226	8.00		
Carroll (b)	7-9	189	8.75	06	8.00-7.75
Grayson	7-10	226	8.75	14	7.75
Augusta	7-12	227	8.25	1	7.25
Montgomery (a)	7-12	141	8.50		
Montgomery (b)	7-12	106	8.25	46	7.25-7.00
Swyth (a)	7-12	92	8.40		
Swyth (b)	7-12	220	8.25	226	7.00-6.00
Wythe	7-12	32	8.00	121	7.00-6.25
Grayson	7-12	224	8.40		
Pulaski	7-12	142	7.25	06	7.25-6.25
Carroll	7-12	424	8.00	114	8.00
Tazewell	7-12	89	7.65	75	6.65-6.75
Montgomery	7-14	94	7.75	62	6.25
Rockbridge	7-16	216	8.00	216	7.00-6.00
Pulaski (a)	7-16	25	8.25		
Pulaski (b)	7-16	39	7.75	60	6.75-6.00
Swyth	7-17	101	8.00	17	7.00-6.00
Pulaski	7-19	62	8.00	45	7.00-6.00
Giles	7-19	122	8.25	47	7.25-6.50
Giles	7-19	171	8.25	35	7.50-6.50
Russell	7-19	125	8.25		
Russell	7-20	22	8.75	122	7.50-6.50
Tazewell	7-22	222	8.50	6	7.50
Russell	7-22	222	8.25	16	7.25
Russell	7-22	117	8.50		
Augusta	7-22	211	8.00		
Rockbridge	7-22	126	7.75	101	6.75-6.50
Tazewell	7-24	54	8.00	88	7.00
Scott	7-24	121	7.00	107	5.50-6.00
Roanoke	7-24	125	7.00	26	6.50-6.00
Giles	7-26	126	7.75	23	6.00
Russell	7-26	76	7.75	121	7.25-6.25
Pulaski	7-26	126	7.40	71	7.00-6.00
Augusta	7-26	222	8.00	27	7.25-7.00
Russell	7-27	95	7.50	149	7.00-6.50
Russell	7-27	226	8.00		
Montgomery	7-27	126	6.25	119	6.00-6.50
Augusta	8-2	222	8.00	19	7.00
Russell	8-3	76	8.00	164	7.00-6.50

51.

County	Date Shipped	Number Circles	Price	Number Ungraded	Price
Botetourt	8-3	121	\$7.50		
Montgomery (a)	8-4	12	8.25		
Montgomery (b)	8-4	98	7.95	22	\$6.00-5.00
Tazewell (a)	8-6	62	8.00		
Tazewell (b)	8-6	58	7.75	7	7.00
Russell	8-6	129	8.00	121	7.00-5.50
Montgomery	8-6	66	8.00	75	6.00-4.00
Augusta	8-9	90	8.00	2	5.00
Grayson	8-9	191	8.00	22	7.00-5.00
Augusta	8-10	122	8.00	22	7.00-2.00
Montgomery	8-10	329	7.75	142	7.50-5.00
Tazewell (a)	8-12	120	8.25		
Tazewell (b)	8-12	271	8.00	142	7.00
Wythe	8-12	276	7.65		
Tazewell	8-12	126	8.00	3	7.00
Montgomery	8-12	69	7.75	42	6.00
Grayson	8-12	260	7.65	114	6.60-4.50
Russell	8-12	272	8.50		
Grayson	8-12	126	7.75	20	5.70-4.50
Augusta	8-14	121	8.00	8	7.00
Russell	8-14	209	5.75		
Pulaski	8-15	62	7.25	146	6.25-4.50
Tazewell	8-16	112	7.75	12	6.75
Pulaski	8-17	54	8.00	56	7.00-4.50
Russell	8-17	226	6.50	10	7.50
Washington	8-17	177	6.00	75	7.00-5.50
Smyth	8-17	116	7.50	22	5.00
Russell	8-17	50	8.00	107	6.50-5.00
Hockbridge	8-20	122	8.00	16	7.00-5.50
Grayson	8-20	127	7.50	22	6.50-5.00
Tazewell	8-20	129	8.25	12	7.25-5.00
Tazewell	8-21	66	7.75	57	6.75-5.50
Russell	8-22	110	8.25	5	5.00
Augusta	8-22	222	6.50	10	7.50
Montgomery	8-24	90	6.25	29	6.50
Tazewell	8-24	122	6.25	229	5.00-5.50
Carroll	8-27	427	7.65	240	6.00
Carroll	8-27	192	7.25	124	6.25-5.50

County	Date Shipped	Number Circles	Price	Number Ungraded	Price
Russell	8-27	159	8.25		
Tazewell	8-27	115	6.25		
Augusta	8-29	152	7.35	6	6.00
Tazewell	8-30	56	7.00	73	6.75-6.50
Helena	9-6	296	6.50	45	6.00
Augusta	9-6	266	8.50	103	7.50-6.50
Grayson	9-6	62	8.25		
Giles	9-6	464	8.25	54	6.50
Giles	9-7	66	8.00		
Giles	9-10	62	7.50	69	6.75
Roanoke	9-10	82	7.25		
Blair	9-10	246	7.50	241	7.35
Russell	9-11	95	7.00	11	6.00
Rockbridge	9-12	122	6.50	11	6.50
Highland	9-13	236	7.25		
Tazewell	9-13	176	7.00		
Rockbridge	9-17	92	6.00	44	6.00
Wythe	9-21	104	7.50	14	6.00
Montgomery	9-21	110	7.50	64	6.00
Russell	9-24	201	8.00	67	6.50
Tazewell	9-24	41	7.75	94	6.75-6.00
Augusta	9-27	139	7.25	9	6.50
Augusta	10-4	135	7.75	124	7.50
Helena	10-25	132	7.25	37	6.00
Augusta	12-5	223	6.25	11	6.00
Augusta	12-13	143	8.00	4	7.00
Augusta	12-13	122	6.25		

MICHIGAN4-8 Livestock Club Activities

Members of the department assist livestock club members as much as possible. Subject-matter material is prepared for them, visits are made as time permits, exhibits are judged, and assistance is given County agents in training judging teams. The livestock show at the State Fair this year was confined to club activities. Members of the department assisted in getting the exhibits, supervised them at the fair and judged them.

Results Baby Beef Work

County	Enrollment	Number Animals	Total Income	Profit
Alcona	1	1	\$ 25.00	\$ 14.00
Augusta	18	31	2041.51	409.69
Culpeper	1	1	50.00	
Fauquier	2	5	265.00	
Fulton	2	2	29.00	9.00
Hampden	1	3	353.55	11.40
Hickory	9			
Hocking	1			
Scott	2	3	97.50	58.27
Shenandoah	2	8	306.70	19.55
Smyth	14	22	1512.08	194.21
Tazewell	15	21	1515.07	225.40
Total 119		104	\$6,322.85	\$148.51

Sheep Club

The department has never fostered purebred sheep club work, believing that the purebred business should be in the hands of experienced sheeplmen. Club members can start with a grade flock, get quicker returns and make more money for the amount invested than they could from purebreds. It is of course always recommended that they use good purebred rams. Some club members may develop into purebred breeders but they should first be successful market lamb producers. Club members are supplied the same information and urged to follow the same recommendations as adult market lamb producers, under the market lamb improvement project.

County	Results Sheep Club Work		Total Income	Profit
	Enrollment	Number Animals		
Aceons	2	12	\$65.00	\$ 43.50
Alleghany	5	27	211.25	142.10
Amherst	1	30	40.00	24.00
Augusta	12	26	152.90	71.45
Bedford	5	9	69.80	39.50
Culpeper	4	22	221.50	113.25
Elizabth City	2	12	101.75	19.21
Flovanna	2	8	24.00	22.00
Frederick	5	122	1242.22	492.62
Grayson	12	12	212.01	126.75
Montgomery	21	26	272.75	490.75
Orange	2	12	72.00	22.00
Patrick	11	37	262.25	147.45
Pittsylvania	11	42	46.55	
Princess Anne	3	41	175.00	24.00

Results of Sheep Club Work (Continued)

County	Enrollment	Animals	Total	Profit
		Number Enrolled		
Prince William	2	3	\$ 21.00	\$ 8.00
Roanoke	1	8	83.00	27.00
Rockingham	5	44	511.51	108.78
Shenandoah	2	7	96.00	51.68
Tazewell	9	26	149.40	81.15
Total	150	672	\$4,749.15	\$140.83

Pig Club

Activities of the department so far as pig club work is concerned are confined to preparation of subject-matter, judging exhibits and visits. Most of the visits made this year were for the purpose of selecting pigs for the boar sale or for individual farmers from litters raised by the Henrico pig club members who have continued to be active under trying circumstances.

Summary of Pig Club Work 1934

Project	Total Enrollment	Number	Total	Profits
	(All Counties)	Animals	Income	
Fat Pigs	768	1028	\$12,037.70	\$4,345.27
Breeding Pigs	106	237	2,833.40	971.88
Sow and Litter	76	691	3,128.40	631.90
Total	950	1956	\$18,000.50	\$5,949.05

Training Judging Teams

Members assisted agents in training judging teams both at short courses and in the counties. A four-day course in judging livestock is given at the State Short Course. Classes in judging horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs is given for three days with a contest on the fourth. This contest is only to give club members experience in judging in competition and to enable agents to better select their teams. A total of 88 club members enrolled in the course.

The final contest to determine the team to compete in the non-collegiate contest at Chicago was held at the State Fair. The results follow:

1st - Augusta county
2nd - Smyth county
3rd - Rockingham county

With little additional training the Augusta team competed in the Chicago contest finishing in fifteenth place with eighteen states competing. The team finished second high boy on cattle, and third high boy on hogs.

PUBLICITY

<u>Title</u>	<u>Writer</u>	<u>Paper in which published</u>
Recommendations for State Colony Farm	Herring	County Paper
Animal Husbandry Notes	"	Tobacco Grower
Legume Hay Helps to Avoid Winter Losses in Sheep	"	Tobacco Grower
Animal Husbandry Notes January	"	Tobacco Grower
Virginia Sheep Growers Benefit From Cooperation	"	Extension Division News Tobacco Grower
Animal Husbandry Notes February	"	Tobacco Grower
Controlling of Stomach Worms in Sheep	"	Southern Planter
Leading Breeders Consign to Staunton Ram Sale	"	County Papers
Sires at Bargain Prices	"	County Papers
Not How many But How Good	"	County Papers
Livestock Meeting	Litton	County Papers
Prospects for Wool 1934 Good	"	County Papers
Winter Feeding of Sheep	"	County Papers

<u>Title</u>	<u>Writer</u>	<u>Paper in which published</u>
Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association to Hold Annual Meeting	Litton	Roanoke Times Richmond Times County Papers
Red Circle Lambs	"	Extension Division News
Market Lamb Improvement in Virginia	"	Southern Agriculturist
Meeting Northern Virginia of Livestock Producers	"	County Papers
Creswell Farm Angus	"	Chicago Daily Drivers Journal
Ab-Rosen-Angus Activities in Virginia	"	Chicago Daily Drivers Journal

RADIO TALKS

The Value of Grading Lambs in Virginia	Herring
The Corn-Hog Plan	"
A Review of the Corn-Hog Program	"
Current Sheep Problems	Litton
Current Livestock Topics	"
The Beef Cattle Situation	"
The Beef Cattle and Sheep Outlook for 1935	"

FAIRS JUDGED

<u>Name of Fair</u>	<u>Classes of Stock Judged</u>	<u>Judge</u>
Page	Horses, beef cattle, sheep	Herring
Shenandoah	Horses, beef cattle, sheep, hogs	"
Blad	Beef cattle, sheep	"
State Fair, Richmond	Pig club exhibit	"
Patrick	Horses, beef cattle, sheep, hogs	"
Galax	Beef cattle, sheep, hogs	Litton
Scott	Beef cattle, sheep, hogs, horses	"
Tennessee Valley	Beef cattle, fat steers	"
Tazewell	Draft horses	"
Roanoke	Beef cattle, sheep	"
State Fair, Richmond	Baby beef calves	"
Baltimore	Feeder cattle	"
Stanton	Baby heaves, sheep, hogs	Swaffar
Middlebrook	Beef cattle, sheep, horses	"
Tazewell	Baby heaves, horses	"
Rural Retreat	Beef cattle, sheep, horses	"
Rockbridge	Beef cattle, sheep, hogs	"
Spyth	Baby heaves, sheep	"
Tennessee Valley	Sheep	"

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SPENT IN FIELD BY COUNTY

County	Number of Days			Total
	Herring	Litton	Swaffar	
Accomac	1½	0	3	4½
Albemarle	5	4½	1½	11
Alleghany	2	2	½	4½
Anneket	2	0	0	2
Augusta	7 2/3	6½	7½	21 2/3
Bath	1	1	½	2½
Bedford	2	10	1	13
Blind	2	8	0	10
Botetourt	0	1	0	1
Brunswick	2	0	0	2
Buckingham	1	1	½	2½
Campbell	3	0	½	3½
Caroline	0	1	½	1½
Carroll	0	0	2½	2½
Charlotte	½	0	0	½
Clarke	2	1	2	5
Craig	0	4	2	6
Culpeper	4	7	0	11
Cumberland	0	0	½	½
Dinwiddie	2	0	0	2

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COUNTY	Number of Days			Total
	Herring	Litton	Swaffer	
Essex	1	0	1 1/3	2 1/3
Fairfax	4	0	1/2	4 1/2
Fauquier	4	7	1 1/2	12 1/2
Floyd	0	0	3 1/2	3 1/2
Fluvanna	1	0	1 1/2	2 1/2
Franklin	0	0	1/2	1/2
Frederick	4	0	1/2	4 1/2
Giles	1	3	0	4
Glocester	0	0	1 1/3	1 1/3
Goocland	0	0	1/2	1/2
Grayson	0	20	7	27
Greene	2	0	1/2	2 1/2
Greensville	1	0	0	1
Halifax	1	1	1/2	2 1/2
Hanover	0	0	1/3	1/3
Henrico	22	4	1/3	26 1/3
Henry	0	0	1/2	1/2
Highland	1	4	1	6
Isle of Wight	2	0	1	3
King and Queen	0	0	1	1

Number of Days

<u>County</u>	<u>Herring</u>	<u>Litton</u>	<u>Swaffer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Leicester	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lee	0	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Loudoun	4	0	1	5
Louisa	$1\frac{1}{3}$	0	3	$3\frac{1}{3}$
Madison	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mecklenburg	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Middlesex	0	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Montgomery	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	9	42
Nansemond	$2\frac{2}{3}$	0	1	$3\frac{2}{3}$
Nelson	1	4	1	6
Norfolk	$1\frac{2}{3}$	0	1	$2\frac{2}{3}$
Northampton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Northumberland	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Nottoway	0	0	1	1
Orange	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9
Page	$6\frac{1}{3}$	3	3	$11\frac{1}{3}$
Patrick	3	4	5	12
Pittsylvania	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Prince Edward	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Prince George	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

Number of Days

<u>County</u>	<u>Herring</u>	<u>Litton</u>	<u>Swaffar</u>	<u>Total</u>
Princess Anne	1 1/3	0	0	1 1/3
Prince William	4 1/3	0	0	4 1/3
Pulaski	4 1/2	10 1/2	2	15
Rappahannock	3 1/3	0	2	5 1/3
Richmond	1/2	0	1 1/2	2
Roanoke	0	4 1/2	2	6 1/2
Rockbridge	3	4	3	10
Rockingham	8	1/2	1 1/2	10
Russell	1	17	6	24
Scott	1/3	10	2	12 1/3
Shenandoah	4 1/2	0	1/2	5
Smyth	2 1/3	16	6	23 1/3
Southampton	2	0	1	3
Spotsylvania	0	0	1/2	1/2
Stafford	0	1	0	1
Surry	1 1/2	0	1	2 1/2
Sussex	4	0	1	5
Tazewell	1/2	17	2	19 1/2
Warren	6 2/3	1	1/3	7
Washington	1/2	3 1/2	2	6

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Number of Days

<u>County</u>	<u>Herring</u>	<u>Litton</u>	<u>Swaffar</u>	<u>Total</u>
Westmoreland	1	0	0	1
Fythe	2	7	2	11
Total -	104½	232½	114½	451½

GENERAL SUMMARY

Class of Work	Herring	Litton	Swaffar
Travel by rail	3,636	-	-
Travel by auto	22,333	30,160	16,074
Total travel	25,969	30,160	16,074
Days in field	203½	233½	112
Days in office	91½	53½	59½
Total days at work	295	307	171½
Visits to breeders	1	111	28
Visits to club members	0	107	-
Other visits	100	251	10
Demonstrators visited	-	3	-
Number meetings	95	80	48
Attendance	2,235	3,200	632
Demonstrations given	10	-	-
Attendance	174	-	-
Total number meetings and demonstrations	105	80	48
Total attendance at meetings and demonstrations	2,409	3,200	632

Class of Work	Herring	Litton	Swaffar
Personal letters written	1,019	1,589	191
Circular letters and cards	19	1, 10	-
Total Number copies circular letters and cards	28,368	2,500	-
Articles written for papers	10	9	-
Radio Talks	3	4	-
Fairs Judged	5	7	7
Auction sales of purebred livestock assisted with	3	7	5
Boys' and Girls' club short courses assisted with	1	1	3
Counties worked in	62	35	66
Judging teams assisted	-	1	3

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Signed

Geo. C. Herring
Extension Animal Husbandman