

Weekly Pile for Week of February 19 2012

Hey Folks,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of February 19, 2012, Extension's Equine related educational information & announcements for Rockingham & Guilford Counties. To have something included in the Weekly Pile, please follow these simple guidelines.

- Information included needs to be educational in nature &/or directly related to Rockingham or Guilford Counties.
- provided information is a resource to the citizens of Rockingham/Guilford Counties.
- provided information does not require extra time or effort to be listed.
- listings for Swap Shop will not list pricing details.
- Please E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.
- Please keep ads or events as short as possible – with NO FORMATTING, NO unnecessary Capitalization's, and NO ATTACHED DOCUMENTS. (If sent in that way, it may not be included)
- Please include contact information - Phone, Email and alike.
- PLEASE PUT WEEKLY PILE IN SUBJECT LINE when you send into me.
- The Weekly Pile is not for listings for Commercial type properties or products.

If I forgot to include anything in this email it was probably an oversight on my part, but please let me know!

If you have a question or ideas that you would like covered in the Weekly Pile, please let me know and I will try to include. As Always – I would like to hear your comments about the Weekly Pile or the Extension Horse Program in Rockingham or Guilford Counties!

Included in This Weeks Pile:

1. **Extension Horse Management Program - Monday Night! Laws & Regulations**
2. **Understanding Colic in Horses**
3. **Do Not Feed Moldy Hay to Horses**
4. **You Asked**
5. **SIGNS OF A HEALTHY HORSE**
6. **Cooler Horsemanship Events**
7. **Holiday Classic Open Horse Show - March 31 - April 1**
8. **HAY DIRECTORY**
9. **SWAP SHOP – ITS BACK! Next Week**
10. **Take A Load Off**

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1. **2012 Extension Horse Management**

MONDAY NIGHT

Guilford County Agricultural Center, 3309 Burlington Road Greensboro, NC 27405

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Monday, February 27 - Land Use & Present Use, Building Codes & Laws, Annexation/ETJ's, Water Regulations & Watershed Rules & other New Laws which is pertinent to NC Horse Owners. *NC Farm Bureau, NC Horse Council*

This should be a very interesting and informative program. I know that there have been some governmental officials that have expressed an interest in attending this program. These speakers will also be able to possibly give their insight to future regulations for Horse owners and Agriculture. I hope that you will plan to come to this program and support the Extension Horse Management Series.

Remaining Programs in the 2012 Series

Monday, March 5 Endurance Riding – American Endurance Ride Conference, Education Committee

Monday, March 12 Horse Judging – Western & Huntseat - Dr. Mike Yoder, NCSU Extension Horse Husbandry Specialist

Monday, March 19 SWAP SHOP – Bring items to Sell/Trade or come to buy!

- **Registration Fee: \$30 for entire series or \$5.00 per session. (Just come Monday Night to Register)**

- **Registration Fee will be waived for 4-H members presenting an official current 4-H Program Membership ID Card.**

For additional information, call Ben Chase, Rockingham & Guilford County Extension Livestock Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service at [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625), or 342-8235 Email- ben_chase@ncsu.edu.

In case of inclement weather, please call [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625) or 342-8235 for a recorded message.

Directions to The Guilford County Agricultural Center, Located at 3309 Burlington Road 375-5876 and can be found at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/guilford/directions.shtml>

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2. Understanding Colic in Horses

David W. Freeman, Ph.D. - OSU Extension Equine Specialist,Carolynn MacAllister, DVM - OSU Extension Veterinarian

Most horse owners have dealt with colic. Rather than a disease, colic is a condition of pain. Specifically, colic refers to abdominal pain most often originating from the digestive tract. Because it is a condition of pain rather than

a specific disease, causes are numerous and sometimes difficult to diagnose accurately. The following are some of the agents and conditions frequently implicated with colic:

- Parasites that alter the blood flow to the digestive tract, do physical damage to tissue, or otherwise interrupt normal digestion
- Over-consumption of high energy feeds which changes the normal environment of the digestive tract
- Abrupt changes in the physical or chemical form of the diet
- Side effects of certain medicines
- Ingesting poisons, toxins, molds or other materials which do physical damage to tissue or otherwise changes the normal environment of the digestive tract
- Stress caused by changes in housing, transportation, or daily routine
- Sand impaction - ingestion of sand (where sand is common soil type) — may occur when being fed off the ground or pica (a craving of an unnatural substance).
- Enterolith formation of a mass in large intestines that result in obstruction. May be due to consumption of foreign material like wire, nails, or fencing material which serves as a nidus (a place something originates) for concretion or stone formation.
- Inadequate water consumption.
- Poor quality feeds.

A number of digestive tract disorders result in colic. All areas of the digestive tract can be affected. By location, the following is a list of commonly observed disorders that cause colic.

- Ulcers, impactions, tumors, and distension of the stomach
- Impactions, enteritis, displacements, torsion, ileus, infarctions, obstructions and intussusception of the small intestine
- Impaction, perforation, torsion, intussusception, and infarction of the cecum
- Gaseous distension, impaction, enteroliths, torsions, displacements, strangulation, obstruction and ulcerative colitis of the large colon
- Obstruction and impaction of the small colon
- Peritonitis — inflammation of the abdominal cavity

Terminology to Assist Communication with your Veterinarian

Many of the terms used with the diagnosis and treatment of colic may be unfamiliar to horse owners. The following list provides some of the more frequently used terms that veterinarians may refer to in communications about colic.

Colic — a condition in which the horse is showing signs of abdominal pain.

Colitis — inflammation of the colon; may result in diarrhea.

Displacement — movement of a segment of intestine to an abnormal location.

Distension — abnormal enlargement of the digestive tract that results from the pressure exerted from accumulation of gas, ingesta, fluid, or other materials in the lumen.

Endotoxemia — increased amounts of endotoxin in the blood. Endotoxin is a natural part of the cell membrane of certain bacteria found in the horse's digestive tract. Endotoxin is not usually absorbed from the intestines; however, it may be if the intestinal lining is damaged. Endotoxemia may result because of increased growth of bacteria or damage to bacterial cell walls. Several negative conditions may result. These include colic, damage to body organs, circulation problems, and death.

Enteritis — inflammation of the small intestine. Anterior enteritis refers to inflammation of the initial portion of the small intestine.

Enteroliths — stone-like concretions that form around a foreign body in the digestive tract.

Flatulent — gas, as in flatulent colic in which abdominal pain is accompanied with the passage of large amounts of gas.

Flexure— a bend in a segment of intestine such as the pelvic flexure of the large colon.

Functional obstructions — decreased rate of passage of material through the digestive tract with no evidence of damage to the normal intestinal anatomy.

Gastric rupture — gastric refers to the stomach. Rupture refers to the breaking of tissue. Gastric rupture may occur because of pressure exerted from abnormal accumulations of materials in the stomach.

Gastritis — inflammation of the stomach.

Impaction — a physical blockage of a portion of the lumen (inner portion) of the digestive tract caused by the presence of abnormal amounts of material. This includes impaction caused by heavily parasitized horses and accumulation of feed ingesta. Impactions result in accumulations of gas and ingesta.

Ileus — a condition in which the bowel is not functioning to move lumen contents at normal rates of flow because of lack of normal neuromuscular control.

Infarction — blockage of blood vessel, usually an artery that feeds an area of the intestine. Often results in an area(s) of devitalized bowel. This is most commonly caused by intestinal parasites.

Intussusception — telescoping of the intestine in which one segment of the intestine passes inside an adjacent segment of intestine, which causes occlusion of the lumen and often the blood supply.

Lipoma — benign fatty tumors that develop on the mesentery around the digestive tract. Some are attached to the mesentery by a very long, narrow stalk. These pedunculated lipomas may entwine around intestine causing a strangulation obstruction.

Mechanical obstruction — a blockage of the intestines caused by an enterolith, accumulation of ingesta (impaction) or by intestinal displacement.

Peritonitis — inflammation of the lining of the abdominal cavity.

Simple obstruction — blockage in the lumen of the digestive tract by food mass or foreign material without disruption of normal blood flow.

Strangulation obstruction — blockage in the lumen of the digestive tract and compromise of blood flow to the bowel.

Torsion — abnormal twisting of intestine.

Volvulus — involves the twisting of the intestine on its mesentery.

Recognizing the Signs of Colic

The onset of colic causes behavioral changes in the horse. Some of the more typical behavioral signs follow.

- Off feed or changes in eating habits
- Circling, laying down, rolling, laying down and rising frequently, suddenly dropping to the ground, pawing
- Violently rolling
- Reduced manure output
- Turning the head and looking back at flank or abdomen, kicking at the abdomen, or stretching out and standing for long periods
- Anxious, trembling, and possible sweating

The severity of colic can be categorized as mild, moderate, or severe. The ability of the horse owner to judge the severity requires experience and veterinarian advice. Immediate consultation with your veterinarian is recommended if in doubt at any point or conditions suggest the colic episode is moderate. Similarly, consultation with your veterinarian is important if mild colic symptoms do not resolve within a short period of time.

Several procedures can be conducted to aid in determining the severity of the colic. These procedures should be conducted as soon as colic is suspected. The observed responses will assist in the decision of contacting a veterinarian.

Additionally, information regarding the status of the horse can be given to the veterinarian when contacted.

- Collect horse's vital signs of heart rate and respiration. Resting heart rates greater than 50 beats per minute may indicate moderate to severe pain.
- Evaluate mucous membranes. Gums are normally pink and moist. Purple, dry gums indicate circulation problems that suggest severe colic. Assess capillary refill time by pressing on the gums and monitoring the time for the color to return. Normally, color returns within a couple of seconds or less. Longer times suggest increased severity of colic.
- Listen for gut sounds over the flank area. Lack of gut sounds usually suggests problems.

- **Removal of grain and hay is recommended, and short periods of light hand walking often help to relieve low-grade pain.**

The behavioral signs and body signs should be monitored frequently to evaluate improvement. Not all the behavioral signs or body responses occur with every bout of colic, and the degree they are displayed is expected to vary. Absence of one or more of the behavioral or body signs does not necessarily mean the horse is out of danger. For example, some colic cases may not have the expected increase in heart rates, but other signs may suggest veterinarian attention. Early detection and immediate treatment can reduce the severity of a colic episode, and may make the difference for recovery.

Treatment

Veterinary treatment of colic can be categorized as medical or surgical. Routine medical procedures include the passage of nasogastric tube, rectal examination, accessing vital signs, and administering medications for sedation, pain relief and laxatives. Complex medical procedures include hospitalization for laboratory tests including blood samples and abdominal fluid samples, and supportive therapy and medications. Hospitalization also allows for more continuous monitoring and evaluation by veterinarians. Surgical procedures can involve the positioning of a displaced section of intestine, manipulating an obstruction, decompressing agaseous formation, removing a diseased or compromised section of intestine, or removing the contents of the stomach, cecum, or intestine.

Prevention -

Completely removing the incidence of colic throughout the life of a horse is doubtful. However, several management recommendations assist to reduce the frequency of occurrence.

- **Because most colics can be attributed to feeds, feeding, or ingesting toxic substances, feeding management practices which promote horse health are essential. Feeding programs are designed to meet requirements of horses in ways that most safely supply nutrients. Providing a safe supply of nutrients involves furnishing clean, fresh feedstuffs and water free from toxin, mold, or other noxious substances. Also, because consumption of large amounts of energy at single feedings increase the frequency of colic, regulating the timing and amounts of high-energy feedstuff is important. Using long-stem forage as a major portion of the total diet reduces the intake of high-energy feedstuffs. A complete discussion of digestive physiology, feeding management and the relationship of feeds and feeding with colic is found in OSU Fact Sheet ANSI-3973 at <http://osufacts.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2051/ANSI-3973web.pdf>**

Feeding Management of the Equine.

- **Regular exercise programs assist the overall health of the horse, including the function of the digestive tract. As such, regularly scheduled exercise programs should be implemented for all horses managed in stalls or small pens.**
- **Deworming programs will decrease damage caused by parasites.**
- **Practice management that promotes general health, clean housing areas, and limited access to weeds or foreign materials.**
- **Maintain routines with horses and make adjustments in diet, housing, and conditioning as gradual as possible.**

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3. Do not feed moldy hay to horses

Dan Undersander, University of Wisconsin, Marvin Hall, The Pennsylvania State University, Richard Leep, Michigan State University, Krishona Martinson, University of Minnesota, J. Liv. Sandberg, University of Wisconsin, Glenn Shewmaker, University of Idaho, Don Westerhaus, Kemin AgriFoods North America, Lon Whitlow, North Carolina State University

Haymaking conditions this spring have been poor. Much hay has been rained on or left lying in the field for prolonged time periods due to cool and humid conditions which reduced drying rates. The long drying periods with high humidity allowed field growth of mold on the hay.

Poor drying weather has also meant that some hay was put up wetter than usual and mold growth occurred in storage. With wet weather and high humidity, normal drying in storage may not occur and hay can retain elevated levels of moisture allowing mold growth. Mold will grow on hay without preservative added at moisture levels above 14% to 15%. The mold growth produces heat and can result in large amounts of dry matter and TDN (total digestible nutrient) loss – a loss of carbohydrates and binding of proteins. In some cases, heating can be great enough to cause spontaneous combustion and fire. Drying of stored hay (moisture loss) is enhanced by increasing ventilation, creating air spaces between bales, reducing stack size, stacking in alternating directions, and not placing tarp directly over a stack in the field as the tarp traps moisture. Since moisture tends to move up and out the top of a stack of bales, ample head space should be provided above a stack in a barn, allowing moisture to evaporate.

Molds commonly found in hay include *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, *Fusarium*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Rhizopus*. These molds can produce spores that cause respiratory problems, especially in horses and, under some conditions, will produce mycotoxins.

Horses are particularly sensitive to dust from mold spores and can get a respiratory disease similar to asthma in humans called Recurrent Airway Obstruction (RAO), commonly referred to as heaves. A horse with RAO will have a normal temperature and a good appetite, but will often have decreased exercise tolerance, coughing and nasal discharge. Labored breathing occurs during exercise and, in some cases, while at rest. Hypertrophy of the abdominal oblique muscle used for expiration creates the characteristic 'heave line' seen on horses with RAO. Some horses are highly allergic to certain mold spores while others seem to be minimally affected. Even among horses with symptoms of RAO, can be variations of their sensitivity levels to additional detrimental stimuli such as dust and poor air quality. To decrease exposure, horses should spend more time outside on pasture rather than on a dusty paddock or inside the barn. Additional ways to reduce dust exposure are as follows:

- Do not feed dusty and moldy hay and grains.
- Use dust-free bedding such as shredded paper or rubber mats.
- Place feed at a lower level so particles are not inhaled through the nostrils.
- Keep your horse out of the stable when you are cleaning and sweeping to reduce exposure to dust.

- Feed hay outside to minimize dust problems. In severe cases, hay may be replaced by hay cubes.
- Soak dusty hay for 5 to 30 minutes before feeding so that the horse can eat it while it's wet.
- Store hay away from your horse as much as possible and ensure any hay in the vicinity is kept dry to reduce mold.
- If the horse is housed indoors, ensure that there is good, draft-free ventilation through the stable.

Table 1. Feeding Risks^a at Various Mold Spore Counts

Mold Spore count per gram	Feeding Risk and Cautions
Under 500,000	Relatively low Risk
½ to 1 million	Relatively Safe
1 to 2 million	Feed with Caution
2 to 3 million	Closely observe animals and performance
3 to 5 million	Dilute with other feeds
Over 5 million	Discontinue feeding

^a Risks refer primarily to effect of mold per se without regard to possible mycotoxin content. Dust may also reduce feed consumption.

Data from Richard S. Adams, Kenneth B. Kephart, Virginia A. Ishler, Lawrence J. Hutchinson, and Gregory W. Roth. 1993. Mold and mycotoxin problems in livestock feeding. The Pennsylvania State University.

Sometimes mold spores are counted on moldy feeds to obtain an indication of the extent of molding and relative risks in feeding them. Table 1 contains classification of risks at various mold spore counts. While most molds do not produce mycotoxins, the presence of mold indicates the possibility of mycotoxin presence and animals being fed moldy hay should be watched carefully for mycotoxin symptoms.

Mycotoxins effects on animals:

1. Intake reduction or feed refusal;
2. Reduced nutrient absorption and impaired metabolism, including altered digestion and microbial growth, diarrhea, intestinal irritation, reduced production, lower fertility, abortions, lethargy, and increased morbidity;
3. Alterations in the endocrine and exocrine systems;
4. Suppression of the immune system which predisposes horses to many diseases. A suppressed immune system may also cause lack of response to medications and failure of vaccine programs;
5. Cellular death causing organ damage.

If you have mold in hay, watch for the symptoms mentioned above. If hay is dusty, take care in feeding to sensitive animals and those, especially, in areas with poor ventilation. If hay is moldy, the recommendation is to not feed it to horses at all. If symptoms of mycotoxin poisoning are observed (which can occur from mold not visible), check with a nutritionist to make sure the ration is properly balanced and with a veterinarian to eliminate other disease/health problems. Quick test kits (ELISA kits) are available (listing

at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/gaston/Agriculture/mycotoxins/mycotest.html>) to determine presence of a limited number mycotoxins but they can give false positives. Some forage testing laboratories will provide other mycotoxin tests. Often, the best strategy is to remove a suspected mycotoxin-contaminated feedstuff from the diet and see if symptoms disappear. If mycotoxins are present, the feedstuff can often be fed at a diluted rate and/or with approved feed additives.

In summary:

- Do not feed moldy hay to horses.
- Most moldy hay problems are due to mold spores which can produce respiratory disease in horses.
- Many of the commonly diagnosed mycotoxins from molds are produced in the field when harvest is delayed.
- If a mycotoxin problem is suspected, a comprehensive review of animal nutrition and health is essential – i.e. problems blamed on mycotoxins may be other disorders or nutritional issues. Diagnosing a mycotoxin problem is difficult and often involves the elimination of other possible factors.
- The physical dust problem associated with moldy forage can be reduced by feeding in a well ventilated area, mixing with a high moisture feed or wetting the hay, but these will not reduce mycotoxins if present.

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4. You Asked: Natural dewormers - what works?

There are no “natural” or organic dewormers that are known to be effective. However, you can reduce your use of traditional chemical dewormers by:

- Deworming your horses according to their actual parasite load by performing fecal exams for parasites.
- Work with your veterinarian to develop a deworming program that is correlated with your farm’s fecal exam results.
- Rotate pastures with other livestock species to break up the parasite cycle.
- In the summer, drag pastures on a hot, dry day to break up manure piles and expose them to the sun to kill the parasites.
- Mow pastures to remove some of the water film that allows the third stage larvae to move around on the blades. The sun can then dry the grass better and limit parasite movement/development.
- Pick up manure in stalls and turnout lots/paddocks on a regular basis.

- **Keep manure storage piles away from livestock.**
- **Compost manure to kill the parasite load before spreading on pasture.**
- **Don't overgraze pastures. Grass should be grazed no shorter than 4 inches.**
- **Don't feed hay/grain on the ground.**

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5. **SIGNS OF A HEALTHY HORSE**

Dr. Frederick Harper, Extension Horse Specialist - Department of Animal Science, University of Tennessee

An unhealthy horse is expensive because of treatment costs and the loss of use.

The horse owner must become a good observer for signs of sickness. Some indications of a healthy horse include:

- **Body Condition Score.** *The horse should not be overweight (a common problem with horses) nor underweight. Horse owners can use Body Condition Score (BCS); a visual, hand-on method; to evaluate body fat content. The ribs should be adequately covering so you cannot see them, but they can be felt with slight pressure as the hand is run over the barrel of the horse. This horse would have a BCS of 5. When the ribs can't be felt, the horse has a BCS of 6 or higher. If the ribs can be seen the horse's BCS is a 4 or less. Fat horses have excess fat in the neck, over the croup, and around the tailhead with a BCS of 8 or 9.*

- *If you can obtain information on How to Body Condition Score Horses (contact me & I will be happy to send ya info) or the county Extension office.*

- **Attitude.** *The horse seems content and alert when resting. It is bright-eyed and*

perks-up readily when someone or something comes near. Notice the horse's ears and eyes. A horse standing with head down, eyes glazed and drooped ears is sick.

- **Appetite.** *A good appetite is indicated by the horse's interest in feed. Failure to not consume all its feed within a reasonable time period is usually the first signs of a health problem.*

• **Hair coat.** A slick, bright hair coat and pliable skin are characteristics of a healthy horse. A poor hair coat usually indicates a health problem; internal parasites will often cause a poor, rough hair coat.

• **Good circulation.** The gums and inside of the nostrils should be pink, indicating a normal, healthy horse with good blood circulation. When the gum is pressed with a finger, the pink color should return in 1 to 2 seconds. Rapid refill capacity occurs in healthy horses.

• **T.P.R.** Normal temperature (T), pulse (P), and respiration (R) indicates good health. The average rectal temperature of a mature horse is 100.5 F with a range of 99.0 to 100.8 F. The normal pulse rate is 33 to 44 beats per minute with a normal breathing rate of eight to 16 breaths per minute.

• **Stance and movement.** The way a horse stands and moves often indicates a problem. Pointing or placing one front foot forward of the other indicates an effort to reduce pressure on some part of the foot or leg. Unsoundness can usually be denoted as the horse walks or trots.

A good horseman is a good observer who knows when a horse is not feeling well. Early diagnosis is a major step in preventing serious health problems.

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6. Cooler Horsemanship Events

Freedom Clinic - February 24-26 *

"Find the Freedom in playing off line with your horse"

Friday evening overview/demo - 6:00 - 7:30 pm

Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Check website for Costs

- Horsemanship Clinic – March 16-18 *

Friday evening overview/demo - 6:00 - 7:30 pm

Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 9:00 am - 6:00 pm

Check website for Costs

Winter Clinic Special

Sign up 2 friends and you receive 1/2 price on your clinic sign up fee

www.CoolerHorsemanship.com

kate@coolerhorsemanship.com

843-304-3407

Fiore Farms

7600 Millbrook Road

Summerfield, NC 27358

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7. March 31 - April 1 - Holiday Classic Open Horse Show

Be sure to mark March 31 - April 1, 2012 on your calendars for the Holiday Classic Open Horse Show in Raleigh. This show has something for everyone! You can enter the day of the show for an additional fee or you can postmark your pre registration by March 16 to avoid the \$10 late fee/horse. This show has amazing trophies and awards! There are lots of other things happening during this show such vendors, give-a-ways, consignment shop and silent auction. All proceeds benefit the Equestrian Western Club at NCSU and the North Central District 4-H Horse Program. Be sure to check out the

web site at: <http://holidayclassicopenhorseshow.webs.com/>

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8. HAY DIRECTORY - A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County and Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of hay or would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625) or 342-8235 and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale.

Quality Hay is in short supply, this Extension hay list was compiled in the fall and much of the hay is now gone. If you are running short on hay, DON'T WAIT FOR THE LAST MINUTE to try to line some up. Please go ahead & get your hay source lined up.

I get many calls from folks saying that "We are Out Of Hay and need some like Now" When you wait until your hay is gone, you do not allow time for your horses digestive system to get acclimated to the "new" hay which can cause problems.

If you have hay to sell - Please let know!

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9. SWAP SHOP – IT’S BACK – Starting back next week!

Just thought I would let everyone know that I have received permission to reinstate the Swap Shop into the Weekly Pile each week. So if you have anything included in the Weekly Pile or SWAP SHOP, please make sure to send those in to me by Wednesday each week.

Information & Resources to be listed in this newsletter it needs to follow these guidelines.

- information is educational in nature &/or directly related to Rockingham or Guilford Counties.
- a valuable resource to the citizens of Rockingham/Guilford Counties
- the information does not require extra time or effort to be listed
- listing does not or will not list pricing details
- E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.
- Keep ads or events as short as possible - with **NO FORMATTING** with **NO unnecessary Capitalization's**, and **NO ATTACHED DOCUMENTS**. (If sent in that way, it may not be included)
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- THERE ARE NO CONTINUAL RUNNING SPOTS - Ads must be sent in each week
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10. Take A Load Off –

I need your clean Jokes, so please send em to me! ~

Spelling

Emily Sue passed away and so Bubba called 911. The 911 operator told Bubba that she would send someone out right away. "Where do you live?" asked the operator.

Bubba replied, "At the end of Eucalyptus Drive."

The operator asked, "Can you spell that for me?"

There was a long pause and finally Bubba said, "How 'bout if I drag her over to Oak Street, and you pick her up there?"

Redneck Artist

One of our local rednecks, Billy Joe Bob, while a total idiot, was a portrait artist. His fame grew and soon people from all over the country were coming to him for paintings.

One day, a beautiful young woman pulled up to his house in a stretch limo. She asked Billy Joe Bob if he could paint her in the nude. This was the first time anyone had made this request. The

beautiful lady said money was no object, she was willing to pay \$50,000. Not willing to get into trouble with his wife, Billy Joe Bob asked the lady to wait while he went in the house and conferred with this wife. In a few minutes he returned and told the lady he was willing to do it. However, he would have to leave his socks on so he would have some place to wipe his brushes.

“HeHeHe”

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I always want to know what you think of the Weekly Pile, good or bad, Especially if it has had ANY IMPACT on you. Let me hear from you!
*****I NEED YOUR IDEAS FOR ARTICLES In FUTURE Newsletters!*****
I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

*Please remember our Troops who are serving our Country (and there families) those who have come home with wounds and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice. We owe everything to those who are and have served!

Thank You!
I hope that you all have a Great Safe Weekend!
Ben

North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University Is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not discriminate against applicants, students, or employees based on race, color, creed, national origin, religion, gender, age, or disability. Moreover, North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black students. North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University regards discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation to be inconsistent with its goal of providing a welcoming environment in which all its students, faculty, and staff may learn and work up to their full potential. The Universities values the benefits of cultural diversity and pluralism in the academic community and welcomes all men and women of good will without regard to sexual orientation.

The use of brand names or any listing or mention of products or services does not imply endorsement by the NC Cooperative Extension Service nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned.

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<http://rockingham.ces.ncsu.edu/index.php?page=animalagriculture>