

Weekly Pile For week of October 31 2011

Hey Everybody, (Horse E-mailers),

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of October 31, 2011, 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.

- Please E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.

- Please 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)

- Please include contact information - Phone, Email and a like.

- PLEASE PUT WEEKLY PILE IN SUBJECT LINE when you send in to me.

If I forgot to include anything in this email it was a 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. Acorns and Animals- Are they compatible?
2. Red Maple Toxicity in Horses
3. Easy Keepers: Managing Horses Prone to Obesity
4. You Asked

- 5. Forage Management Tips
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1. Acorns and Animals- Are they compatible?

Leighanne Erickson, DVM
 Carolina Equine Hospital

With the changing colors and the shedding of the autumn leaves, veterinarians are frequently asked by clients if acorns are safe for their horses to eat. Acorns are the hard, nut-like fruit produced by oak trees that often fall to the ground in high numbers under the towering trees. Though owners most often notice their horses eating the acorns, some will also munch on leaves, bark and stems of trees in their pastures. In the majority of cases, eating small amounts of oak leaves and acorns is not harmful to horses.

The primary toxins in oak are called tannins, which act by breaking down cellular proteins in the digestive tract and kidneys. Consumption of large amounts of oak products by horses can result in colic, bloody diarrhea, depression and frequent urination due to kidney damage. Cattle, sheep horses and pigs are all susceptible to oak poisoning. Goats and deer appear to be more resistant to oak poisoning.

Oak rarely causes poisoning in horses because horses are typically "picky" eaters and if they have adequate forage in the form of pasture and hay, they will not consume large amounts of acorns and oak leaves. Poisoning is more frequently seen in cattle because they are indiscriminate eaters and will consume large amounts of oak products.

If you are concerned that your animals may be consuming too many acorns, there are several things you can do:

- Set up fences around the trees (either permanent or temporary) to prevent your animals from having access to areas under the oaks.
- Rake up the acorns as they fall to the ground.
- Ensure that your animals have access to appropriate hay and pasture to prevent them from seeking other sources of nutrition.

Be sure to contact your veterinarian right away if you know your horse has eaten a large amount of acorns at one time, or if you see any of the signs described above.

References:

A Guide to Plant Poisoning of Animals in North America. Knight, A.P., Walter, R.G. Teton New Media, Jackson, WY, 2001.
Equine Emergencies Treatment and Procedures. Orsini, J.A., Divers, T.J. Saunders-Elsevier, St Louis, MO, 2008.

<http://carolinaequinehospital.com/the-dangers-of-autumn>

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2. Red Maple Toxicity in Horses

Annie Shulman King, DVM

Carolina Equine Hospital

Red maple trees are very common in our area of the country due to their beautiful fall foliage and use as ornamental trees in landscaping. While beautiful, these trees can be deadly for our equine friends. But before you go out and cut down all of your maple trees, it is important to understand the toxic principles behind this dangerous plant.

The actual toxin present in red maple trees is as yet unidentified. There is some evidence that it may be gallic acid, but it is unknown if this is the principle toxin or if there are other toxins responsible for the clinical signs seen. Whatever

the toxin may be, it is known to cause oxidative damage to cells, particularly to red blood cells. The result is classic hemolytic anemia (meaning anemia resulting from the destruction of red blood cells). Only equids (horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, and zebras) appear to be affected. Other types of maple trees (silver and sugar maple) do contain the same toxin but in smaller amounts.

The unknown toxin is found in the wilted and dried leaves, as well as the bark, of the red maple tree. It appears that horses can eat the fresh, green leaves of the tree without consequence. And horses and ponies rarely eat the bark of trees as long as they have another, preferred source of nutrition (hay, grass, etc.). But how many leaves does it take to induce disease? One single wilted leaf should have little effect on your horse, but as little as 1.5kg does induce anemia. In one study, ponies fed 3kg of dried leaves experienced fatal anemia in 1-5 days.

After ingestion of a significant number of leaves, horses will develop clinical signs of hemolytic anemia in 1-2 days. You may see weakness, fever, increased heart and respiratory rates, yellow to brown mucous membranes, and reddish-brown colored urine. Discolored urine is often the first clinical sign noticed by horse owners. If you notice any of these signs in your horse, and there are red maple trees near your pasture, it should be treated as a veterinary emergency. Your veterinarian can run some simple blood-work tests to confirm a diagnosis of maple toxicity. Treatment should be instituted as soon as possible and may include IV fluid therapy, antioxidants, and possibly a blood transfusion. Unfortunately, treatment is often unsuccessful as treatment may begin too late to spare internal organs, particularly the kidneys, to the damage incurred from oxidative damage and anemia.

As always, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Red maple trees can be removed from pastures to ensure there is absolutely no contact with the trees and leaves of this toxic plant. Alternatively, a good feeding program and removal of dried leaves and fallen maple branches should decrease your horse's exposure to a safe level. Be sure to walk your pastures following any storms, as a classic presentation associated with this condition is a tree falling into a pasture following a severe storm. If you follow these precautionary measures, you should be able to avoid this potentially life-threatening condition.

<http://carolinaequinehospital.com/the-dangers-of-autumn>

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3. Easy Keepers: Managing Horses Prone to Obesity

C.A. Shea Porr, Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Agent, Equine, Loudoun County; and Kathleen Crandell, Superintendent of Middleburg Agricultural Research and Extension Center
Virginia Cooperative Extension

“Easy Keepers” are horses that will maintain or even gain weight under conditions where other horses will lose weight. They are often considered a pleasure to own because they need less feed to maintain an appropriate body condition; however, these horses can easily become obese, which leads to other potentially life-threatening conditions. The challenge becomes meeting their nutritional needs in protein, vitamins, and minerals, without over-feeding calories.

Causes of Obesity

Horses evolved grazing forages like those in our pastures today, right? Wrong. Forages in our pastures today are much higher in calorie content than the types of grasses that horses evolved on. They grazed on moderate to poor quality forages, often covering several miles a day to find feed in sparsely vegetated areas. Modern management practices have placed horses in unnatural confinement situations that restrict grazing activity within the limits of pasture fences while providing easy to find, high quality forages.

The ultimate confinement with limited access to forage is represented by horses that are stall-kept with limited turnout. These horses do not have to travel at all to find forage, and thus do not expend any calories looking for food. Despite this, many people still believe that horses need concentrates as part of the diet. Combined with decreased exercise, this creates an equine lifestyle that results in weight gain and obesity. Interestingly, a recent survey done in Virginia found that many obese horses are getting very little or no concentrate and still battle weight issues, adding emphasis to the lack of exercise as a contributor to obesity.

The basic cause of obesity is consuming more calories than are expended, usually from a combination of too much or the wrong type of feed combined with a lack of exercise. Traditionally, working horses needed more calories than they could get from forage alone, and they were fed grain to make up the deficit. Today, most horses are no longer used for work; many are kept as pleasure and recreational trail horses. Their calorie expenditure is very low when compared with horses in the past.

Effects of Obesity

Sometimes owners think that “a little extra weight” on a horse isn’t a bad thing. What one person considers obese another might call a little plump. The difficulty lies in defining what “a little” means and whether or not that’s actually healthy for the animal. While some body fat is essential, excess reduces a horse’s capacity for exercise. The extra weight requires more exertion to move and added fat layers insulate the body, reducing the horse’s ability to dissipate heat which can lead to heat stress. The extra weight may also predispose an animal to musculoskeletal injuries or exacerbate arthritis, resulting in decreased performance.

Another health concern for obese horses includes the formation of lipomas: fatty tumors that can form in the abdominal cavity of obese horses. These tumors are often suspended from the tissue (mesentery) that supports the intestines and hang in such a way as to increase the chances of strangulation colic. This is a surgical situation that happens when the stalk of the lipoma wraps around intestinal tissue and deprives the gut tissue of blood. Lipomas appear to be more prevalent in older horses (over 15 years of age).

Additionally, obese horses are more prone to laminitis and founder, most likely due to abnormal glucose metabolism. Overweight animals can become resistant to the actions of insulin, resulting in higher levels of insulin being secreted when the horse eats a meal. These high levels of insulin may lead to increased incidents of laminitis and founder. The added weight of the horse

may also make the rotation of the coffin bone worse than what would result in a horse of an appropriate body weight.

Monitoring for Obesity

Weight gain usually occurs slowly, and without an appropriate monitoring system your horse may become obese before you realize there is a problem. While most people don't have access to a livestock scale, there are other ways to assess your horse's level of obesity. Weight tapes, available at most feed and tack stores, are useful for generating an approximate bodyweight and are very good at helping you monitor changes. Using the tape accurately and consistently will allow you to track increases or decreases in your horse's weight and give you time to adjust feed intake and exercise accordingly.

The other method easily used is body condition scoring. The most commonly used system assesses fat deposition on six areas on the horse's body: neck, withers, behind the shoulder, over the ribs, topline, and tailhead. Each area is ranked on a scale of 1-9, where a 1 is a thin, emaciated horse, and a 9 is an overweight, heavily obese horse. A score of 5 is considered moderate, and a range of 4 to 6 is acceptable for most horses. These scores are averaged to generate an overall body condition score. Again, this system can be used to subjectively evaluate a horse on a regular basis and can help track changes in body weight and condition over time. Taking pictures of your horse at the same time you score them can also be helpful in monitoring changes in weight and condition

Reducing Obesity

Obese horses will only lose weight if their energy expenditure is greater than their intake. This can happen by increasing exercise and/or decreasing calorie intake. However, caution must be used. An unfit, obese horse can be easily and quickly overstressed by too much exercise and proper nutrition must be maintained to prevent nutritional deficiencies.

Sometimes turning out the confined horse will allow a greater level of exercise, but many horses will simply stand around waiting for something to eat. Forced exercise is often required. Lunging or encouraging the horse to run around a safely fenced paddock or round pen for 10-15 minutes several times a day will help them lose weight. Riding or driving will accomplish the task faster. If your schedule does not allow you time to do this, consider leasing your horse to someone who will have the time to exercise them. A slow increase the horse's exercise level will avoid causing metabolic

problems associated with exhaustion or heat stress. Begin by doing short sessions (20-30 minutes) of walking and trotting a few days a week.

Exercising for longer periods of time at a walk or trot will burn more calories than cantering or galloping. Gradually increase the amount of time and the frequency of exercise until the horse is working out at least 3-4 hours each week. Although tempting, be sure not to increase their feed!

Restricting access to pasture will often help decrease the horse's calorie intake. Limiting turnout time to a few hours (approximately 4 hours a day) will accomplish this, but turning them out "during the day" or "only at night" will not. Unless the amount of time on grass is severely limited horses will eat the same or more than horses left out 24 hours a day. If there is no drylot (area with no grass) to turn the horse out in, then a grazing muzzle should be used. Be sure to use one that allows the horse to drink but limits access to grass.

Pastures tend to be higher in energy than hay, and grasses tend to be lower in calories than legumes (such as alfalfa). Feed at least 1.5% of the horse's *target weight* in good quality grass hay each day while limiting pasture access. This means if the horse should weigh 1000 lbs, at least 15 lbs of hay should be fed per day. The restricted amount of hay will usually be consumed in a few hours if fed all at once; therefore, dividing the hay into three or four feedings a day will reduce the amount of time the horse spends without feed. This will help maintain proper gut function, reduce the incidence of gastric ulcers, and keep them from getting bored and chewing down the barn.

Since concentrates are often unnecessary, consider eliminating, decreasing, or changing the horse's grain. If the hay is poor quality and you're concerned about overall nutrition, consider offering a ration balancer. Ration balancers are designed to be fed in small amounts and are low calorie, yet they contain the appropriate protein, vitamins, and minerals to balance a horse's diet. High fiber feeds or feeds that are lower in calories (light feeds) can also be used. Some of the "low carb" or "low NSC" high fat concentrates or supplements, as these add concentrated calories to the diet.

Salt and water should be freely available for horses at all times.

Maintaining the Easy Keeper

The diet utilized for losing weight will not be the same as the one used for maintaining weight. Once the horse has lost the appropriate amount of weight, slowly increase the amount of grass hay fed or increase access to pasture until the horse can maintain the target weight. Grazing muzzles or

limited turnout may still be required, particularly during times when pasture forages are lush (spring and fall). Keep up the exercise and monitor the horse's weight regularly to maintain a trimmer, healthier animal.

Summary Tips on Managing the Easy Keeper

Start or increase the level of exercise. Begin slowly and work up to longer or more intensive activities.

Get rid of high calorie concentrates. Easy keepers do not need the extra energy.

Get rid of high fat supplements. Again, easy keepers do not need the extra calories.

Feed grass forages and hay rather than legumes. This will decrease the caloric intake.

Limit access to pasture to less than 4 hours a day. Use a grazing muzzle if a drylot is not available.

Limit the amount of hay fed to 1-1.5% of the target body weight. Divide this amount into several feedings a day in order to extend the amount of time the horse spends eating.

Make sure the horse has access to salt (straight salt or a trace-mineral salt) and clean water.

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4. You Asked: I was told to change the pH in pasture soil by lime application. Is this effective, and what is the suggested method?

To maximize pasture production, root growth, microorganism (the good ones) activity, and nutrient availability, your soil needs to be at the proper pH. Most of the time this is somewhere around a level of 6.2 – 6.5 pH. For pastures, lime is calculated on tons/acre amounts, and the more "acidic" your soil is, the more lime you will have to put on.

If you are planting, and you have not soil tested, you could be throwing your money away. If the ph level is out of whack, the other fertilizer you put out may not be able to taken up by the plant. Here in North Carolina we are fortunate to get soil testing done at no out right cost (paid by tax dollars). So make sure you take your soil test every 3 years!

The read more about this go to:

Fertilization of Forage & Pasture Crops -

<http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/pdffiles/stnote12.pdf>

Soil Testing - <http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/pdffiles/stflyer.pdf>

Agronomic Services — Soil Test Forms & Information

<http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/uyrst.htm>

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5. Forage Management Tips - (November - December)

Take soil samples to be overseeded or planted next spring. Plant winter annuals (rye, wheat, etc.) as soon as possible if you have not done so already. Early planted winter annual pastures may need nitrogen application (30-50 lbs/acre) Sample all hay prior to feeding to livestock and prevent possible problems such as nitrate poisoning & to ensure adequate nutrition. Allow lactating animals access to best quality pastures and hay be fed to those animals that are nursing. Limit grazing of winter pastures by feeding hay on pasture or restricting acres available to animals. Check alfalfa plantings for nodule formation & complete weed control. Stretch grazable feed by cross fencing with electric wire. If pasture availability is limited, graze one day in 2 or 3 or 2-4 hours per day. Don't graze permanent pastures planted in the fall until the root systems have developed sufficiently to withstand the "plucking" action of grazing animals. Rule of thumb, don't graze until growth reaches 6 to 8 inches. Rotate or Clip pastures as needed. Drag pastures to break up manure piles. Keep good records for tax purposes, and for future management decisions. Weed control in fall plantings of legumes should be done November early January.

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6. Small Ruminant Demonstration Site Open House at the Upper Piedmont Research Station, Reidsville

November 7, 2011

9:30 – 10:00 am Sign in/Registration

10:00 – 10:45 am - Welcome - Dr. Niki Whitley, Interim ANR Program Leader/Animal Science Specialist, North Carolina A&T State University (NC A&T SU) Cooperative Extension and Dr. Joe French, Station Superintendent

Opening notes - Dr. M Ray McKinnie, Associate Dean and Extension Administrator and Dr. William Randle, Dean, School of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, NC A&T SU

Tour instructions - Dr. Joe French, Station Superintendent

10:45 – 11:45 am - Tour of Upper Piedmont Research Station

12:00 – 1:00 pm - Lunch at the Sale barn

Optional Afternoon Sessions

Afternoon sessions will include an educational component and related plans for the site.

1:30 – 2:30 pm Session 1: Pasture Management - r. Ben Chase, Guilford/Rockingham County Agricultural Extension Agent

Session 2: Goat Feeding and Health Care - Dr. Ralph Noble, Chair, Department of Animal Sciences, NC A&T SU, and Mr. Garry Summers, NC A&T SU Farm Small Ruminant Coordinator

2:45 – 3:15 pm Break/visit vendor booths

3:15 – 5:00 pm Session 3: Internal Parasite (Worm) Management - Controlling Goat and Sheep Killers. Training on multiple control methods for internal parasites, including certification in FAMACHA© eyelid color scoring – Dr. Niki Whitley and Dr. Ralph Noble

Please pre-register (for a lunch count estimate) by November 4, 2011 by contacting Ms. Andrea Brooks at [336-285-4682](tel:336-285-4682) or albrooks@ncat.edu.

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7. Winterizing Your Horse Barn -- Prevention of Barn Fires

Gary Heusner

Georgia Extension Equine Specialist

We often spend a great deal of time "winterizing" the horse. We become concerned about respiratory diseases, special foot care, making sure plenty of water and forage are available and providing adequate shelter. Sheltering horses usually involves putting them in some type of barn. When you think about winterizing your horse you should probably think about winterizing your barn also. A major consideration in winterizing

your barn is emphasizing fire prevention. One rule of thumb is that a fire involving combustible materials (wood, straw, hay, shavings, etc.) doubles in size every minute. Therefore, in ten minutes, the fire will increase in size by 4,086 times. What should a person do to winterize a barn to prevent fires? Following are some practices or items to check:

No smoking around barns ever. Post signs and enforce them at all times.

Housekeeping: Keep barn aisle ways clear of clutter; brush down cobwebs; store flammable materials outside of the barn; have a separate facility for hay and straw if possible.

All light bulbs should have a metal mesh cage around them. This is not only to prevent horses from breaking bulbs, but also to prevent straw or hay from landing on a hot bulb and setting the material on fire, which may fall to the ground and ignite other combustible materials.

Faulty electrical wiring and connections are the leading causes of barn fires. Wiring should meet local building codes.

Electrical wires should be in conduit pipes so horses and rodents cannot chew through the protective insulation for the wire.

Horses should not have access to conduit. Have an adequate electric fuse box in the barn with easy access in case of a fire or other problems.

Never use extension cords or multiple-plug strips in the barn. Disconnect coffee pots, radios, fans, portable heaters' and other electrical appliances when not in use.

Have an adequate water supply and pressure. Make sure there are an adequate number and length of water hoses to reach all areas of the barn.

Plan and practice a horse evacuation plan. Remember if horses are taken out of a burning barn and turned loose, they will often run back into a burning structure. Therefore, make sure

there are adequate holding pens or an area which horses can be confined when removed from the burning barn.

Horse barn fires can be devastating. It does not take long for an entire barn to burn down with major economic loss as well as the loss of horses.

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8. Flintrock Farm Events

- Flintrock Farm Open Fun Show and Fundraiser on Saturday, November 5th. Fun for the entire family including non-horse classes for the humans! Horse classes include English/Western pleasure and equitation, jumping, trail, halter, therapeutic riding and fun classes. Only \$10 per class or \$60 all day (horse/rider combo). Great concessions on site. Mr. Ken Davis, from Lynchburg VA, will be judging. For more information please go to www.flintrockfarm.com. All proceeds go to support HorseFriends, a non-profit therapeutic riding program that operates at Flintrock Farm.

- Schooling Jumper Show

Flintrock Farm

Sunday November 13, 1:00pm

Contact Cathy - caththacker@gmail.com for more information

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9. Equine Extravaganza!

November 4-6, 2011

The Meadow Event Park, Doswell VA

The Mid-Atlantic's Biggest Horse Happening!

In addition to the talented and amazing line-up of trainers and exciting clinics and demonstrations you've come to expect from Equine Extravaganza, we're cooking up more ways to make our event even more FUN, FESTIVE, and FLAVORFUL!

Start with a line up of 3 exceptional trainers, Brock Griffith, Chase Dodd & Tommy Garland 3 young unstarted horses, 3 days of training, and a final obstacle course challenge..... it all adds up to electrifying FUN in the Celebrity Trainer Challenge!

America's Most Trusted Horseman, John Lyons, returns to his huge Mid-Atlantic fan base at Equine Extravaganza! John Lyons' Equine Extravaganza clinics are always packed, as eager fans fill the stands to watch John work his magic on even the most challenging horse. John's extraordinary ability to inspire, teach others, and lead has changed the horse industry. His teaching methods have influenced every breed at every level of performance. He is the most sought after trainer, clinician, teacher and horseman in the industry today. Don't miss John's clinics and demonstrations throughout the weekend!

Dressage icon Jane Savoie, a favorite of Equine Extravaganza dressage enthusiasts, returns by popular demand! Jane Savoie is one of the most recognized names in dressage, and for a good reason. Her accomplishments and the breadth of her influence are impressive. She has been a member of the United States Equestrian Team and has competed for the US in Canada, Holland, Belgium, France and Germany. She was the reserve rider for the Bronze medal winning Olympic dressage team in Barcelona, Spain. She has been long-listed by the USET with several horses and has won nine Horse of the Year awards and three National Freestyle Championships.

In addition you'll find more breeds, more kids fun, and more discipline demos including Cowboy Dressage, Eventing, Jumping, Gaited Horse Clinics, Ranch Horse Versatility, Dog Obedience, Equine and Canine Massage.

Don't miss out on the biggest horse happenin' in the Mid-Atlantic. For more information go to: <http://www.equineextravaganza.com/>

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10. Fun Show and Tack Sale

Fun Show November 5, 2011, starts at 9 am. Come join us for some good family fun at Circle S Arena on Wagoner Rd in Gibsonville, NC. Trail, leadline, halter, English/Western, games and more – classes for all ages/skill level. Low cost show...classes are \$5 each, or \$30 for each horse and rider

combo (all day ride, unlimited classes), or \$50 for each family (all day ride, unlimited classes for everyone in family). We will have a professional photographer at the show. We will also have a tack consignment sale.

Email circleshorstable@yahoo.com for class sheet. Kopper Top Life Learning Center selling concessions.

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11. Brunswick Stew Sale November 11 - 12 Rockin' Riders 4-H Horse Club

It's that time of the year again! Rockin' Riders 4-H Horse Club will be cooking our annual Brunswick Stew on Friday, November 11, 2011.

The stew will be available for pick up starting Saturday November, 12th. The cost is \$5.00 per quart
All proceeds will benefit the Rockin' Riders 4-H Horse Club.

Orders may also be placed through Chestnut Hill Stables at [1-336-613-3664](tel:1-336-613-3664) and will be filled in the order that they are received. Walk-up orders placed on the day of the stew sale will be filled as quantities allow after pre-orders are filled.

Orders can be picked up at the shelter beside the Ruffin Fire Station.

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12. December 3-4 Holiday Classic Open Horse Show

Be sure to mark December 3-4, 2011 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 November 18 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 as a social on Friday night, 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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13. 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.

MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!

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14. Farmers Tribute: So God Made A Farmer

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=QuzhwkaNC40

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15. Take A Load Off -
I need your clean Jokes, so please send em to me! -

Thanks for this send in!

Senior Wedding

Jacob, age 92, and Rebecca, age 89, living in Miami , are all excited about their decision to get married. They go for a stroll to discuss the wedding, and on the way they pass a drugstore. Jacob suggests they go in.

Jacob addresses the man behind the counter:

"Are you the owner?"

The pharmacist answers, "Yes."

Jacob: "We're about to get married. Do you sell heart medication?"

Pharmacist: "Of course, we do."

Jacob: "How about medicine for circulation?"

Pharmacist: "All kinds."
Jacob: "Medicine for rheumatism?"
Pharmacist: "Definitely."
Jacob: "How about suppositories?"
Pharmacist: "You bet!"
Jacob: "Medicine for memory problems, arthritis and Alzheimer's?"
Pharmacist: "Yes, a large variety. The works."
Jacob: "What about vitamins, sleeping pills, Geritol, antidotes for Parkinson's disease?"
Pharmacist: "Absolutely."
Jacob: "Everything for heartburn and indigestion?"
Pharmacist: "We sure do."
Jacob: "You sell wheelchairs and walkers and canes?"
Pharmacist: "All speeds and sizes."
Jacob: "Adult diapers?"
Pharmacist: "Sure."

Jacob: "We'd like to use this store as our Bridal Registry."

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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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Ben Chase

**Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock**

North Carolina State University

North Carolina Cooperative Extension,

525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320

(336) 342-8235 800-666-3625 Fax: 336-342-8242

Email : ben_chase@ncsu.edu

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