

Hey Folks,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of **November 23, 2014, 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!

I NEED YOUR FEEDBACK & IDEAS!

Included in The Pile this Week:

1. HAPPY THANKSGIVING

2. Winter Dehydration

3. Water and Hay: Critical for Cold Weather

4. You Asked

5. ANOTHER Horse Feed Recall!

6. Nutrition and Reproduction

7. Floating Teeth

8. Common Questions/Problems About Pastures for Horses

9. 5 Tips On How To Include A Family Member With Memory Issues At Thanksgiving

10. Youth Interested in poultry ~ Rockingham County 4-H Poultry Club

11. Winter Holiday Classic Open Horse Show - December 6-7, 2014

12. Hosting Horse Bowl

13. HAY DIRECTORY

14. Swap Shop

15. Take A Load Off

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1. Happy THANKSGIVING

It is hard to believe that the Holidays are upon us. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you, for your support of me and the

Extension program in Rockingham & Guilford Counties. I am so Thankful for my many Blessings, to be able to work with such good people, and for the sacrifice of so many to be able to celebrate Thanksgiving in our FREE Country.

I hope that you will let those you Love, know how much they mean to you, YOU ARE BLESSED TO HAVE THEM!

HAPPY
THANKSGIVING!

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2. Winter Dehydration

by Taylor Chavis

Even in cold winter months, dehydration can occur in horses. Dehydration occurs when horses lose too much water from their body and do not replenish it. Water is lost through urine, feces, sweating and moisture in breath exhaled from the lungs.

Horses may reduce their water intake levels that can cause significant health problems. It is necessary to have adequate levels of water in the body because water is responsible for essential functions, such as, maintaining normal digestion, proper levels of moisture in feces, normal blood volume and the normal function of sweat glands.

Insufficient water can cause decreased feed intake and impaction colic.

Decrease feed intake occurs because there is not enough saliva produced to mix with the food. A hydrated horse will produce about 10 gallons of saliva daily to help soften the food mass as it is chewed. Even if quality feed is offered, a horse will consume less if they are not drinking sufficient water. Less feed can mean less energy to tolerate cold weather and weight loss.

Impaction colic can be the most dangerous of the two. Feed material during digestion and fecal matter after digestion must have the appropriate moisture levels. If they become too dry, impaction (intestinal blockage) can occur because the feed material is not moved along the digestive tract in a timely manner.

Horse owners should watch for the signs of a lethargic horse or decreased feed intake. Encouraging an increase in water consumption can prevent impaction colic.

Tips to encourage water consumption:

Warm the water. Studies have shown when water was heated, water consumption increased by 40 percent per day.

Additional salt. Increasing salt content will stimulate a horse to drink more water. A 1000 pound horse should be consuming about 2 ounces of salt per day.

No matter the season, weather condition, or activity of the horse, good quality water should be provided at all times to prevent dehydration.

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3. Water and Hay: Critical for Cold Weather

by Eileen Coite

With the brisk temperatures and frequent fluctuations of our North Carolina winter weather, it is always good to remember how critical these changes can be to our equine companions. If you've been in the horse business long enough, you have probably encountered a horse experiencing colic due to temperature changes. Keeping horses warm and hydrated in the winter, as well as in good body condition can be a challenge. Key factors in achieving this are providing shelter from the wind and rain, along with plenty of clean water and good hay. Here are some things to consider as the winter progresses.

Maintaining ample water intake is the most critical part of ensuring the health of your horse during cold weather. The horse prefers a water temperature of 45-65°F. Under normal conditions, horses will consume one gallon of water per 100 pounds of body weight per day. An 1100 pound horse will consume 10-12 gallons of water daily. But, as water temperature decreases, horses will consume less. An 1100 pound horse may consume as little as 1-3 gallons of water per day when water temperature is 32°F.

Low water intake is directly related to the increased incidence of impaction colic. Water intake can be encouraged by increasing the amount of forage being fed prior to a drop in temperature. The resulting increase of dry matter encourages the horse to drink more water. Concentrate mashes can also be fed during the actual cold period when water temperature is below 45°F. Feeding 2-3 gallons of hot water mixed in a mash with a textured or pelleted concentrate mix will provide additional water intake. To avoid gas colic, allow for the mash to sit for 15 minutes. This will permit the feed to expand prior to feeding. If possible, offer 10 gallons of water (at 65°F or warmer) twice

daily. Break and remove ice from water tubs, making certain to provide water that is available free choice.

Providing good quality, nutritious hay is another critical aspect to winter management of horses. This is the time of year where hay supplies can get thin, so planning ahead and purchasing enough hay to get through the winter is critical. When temperatures get below freezing, winter pasture growth reduces tremendously, and hay is our only forage option. Horses, along with other grazing animals, need hay to stay warm. Hay and other forages are digested in the cecum and large intestine of the horse, and this digestion process is the primary source of regulating body temperature. Many horses can maintain their weight through the winter with just an increase in hay consumption. Those that are harder to keep weight on or older will often need a gradual increase of grain as well. Horses should consume at least 1.5% of their body weight in hay during cold periods. For example, a mature 1000 pound horse should consume 15-18 pounds per day of hay to meet these temperature needs in cold weather. It's important to pay close attention to body condition during these periods, and actually "feel" your horse. A long hair coat or winter blanket can often cover up thin spots on a horse, so be sure to examine your horse closely and get a feel for where your horse's ribs, backbone, etc. are and how much fat or "cover" there is over and around them. If a horse given plenty of hay is having trouble maintaining weight, increasing fat to the concentrate diet may also be helpful. Many "high fat" feeds are on the market just for this purpose.

These are just a few tips to help you and your horses get through the brisk winter days that are starting and will be here for awhile. For more information or advice, don't hesitate to contact your extension agent or veterinarian.

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4. You Asked: Flying Lead Change

- I'm so close to a flying lead change, but I'm struggling, what's the best way to teach your horse this?

Lead changes are a product of body control. Start by moving your horse hip at a standstill. Hold the horses head straight and move his hip by bumping with your outside lead (right leg to move left and left leg to move right). When you first start, stop bumping as soon as the horse moves. As your horse begins to understand you simply press with the outside leg until he has moved as far as you desire. When you can move his hip in a 360 degree circle then walk and move his hip around. If your horse gets nervous when you move his hip, stop and back up. Let him stand still until he is quiet. When you can readily move his hip at a walk, trot and work on the same maneuver. Move to a canter or lope when you horse is accepting of the exercise. You may also need to incorporate shoulder control so that you can keep his shoulders straight when you move his hip. When the horse will move his hip at a lope, he is ready to begin changing leads. To ask him to change simply move his hip in the desired direction. If he doesn't change or gets nervous, stop him and move his hip all the way around him 360 degrees, then back up and rest until he settles. Continue this exercise until you get a relaxed and consistent lead change. Here are some video

links that should help you:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iXHegH0c6P8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AribwIM0oEY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWqr6LGtW94>

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5. ATTENTION: Horse Feed Recall!* Lakeland Animal Nutrition has recalled 4 of its horse feed products following the death of 3 horses in Florida. These products were only distributed to Florida retailers. See the attached article for details: <http://www.theledger.com/article/20141118/NEWS/141119400/1410?Title=Lakeland-Animal-Nutrition-Feed-Recalled-After-3-Horses-Die-in-South-Florida>

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6. Nutrition and Reproduction

By Stefani Garbacik, Livestock Agent, Wayne County

The relationship between nutrition and reproduction has been one of extreme interest to the animal science

community.

The various gestational stages of the mare necessitate different nutritional requirements. What she eats prior to breeding may not be as important as what she eats when lactating (just an example). It is important to know and understand the differences in physiological status and how to feed accordingly; it is essential in providing proper nutrition for both mare and foal. The mare's breed, age, stage of pregnancy, and the nutrient content of the feed/forage supplied must be taken into account when determining your proper feeding plan.

Gestation in the horse is approximately 11 months, or 338-345 days from the last breeding date. In the first two trimesters, the foal is not growing much at all. In fact, at month 7 the foal is only about 20% of its birth weight. The mare's requirements in the first 7 months do not differ much from that of an adult horse at maintenance—about 1.5-2% of body weight, provided as good quality hay. It is important to make sure you don't overfeed your pregnant mare; overly fat animals, of most species, have an increased rate of birthing difficulty (dystocia).

Late pregnancy, from month 7 to foaling, is the crucial time when you should ensure your mare is getting all the nutrients she needs. The foal is gaining about 0.75-1 lb. per day in this stage of gestation and the mare's protein and mineral requirements increase dramatically. The energy requirements only increase by about 15% so again, it is important not to overfeed. Concentrated feed—formulated for gestating mares—will usually supply the appropriate increased amount of protein, calcium and phosphorous that she needs. Trace minerals are also necessary to the

health of the mare and foal, most of the gestating mare feeds have this added (a “free choice” supplement may also be used).

Lactating mares also have increased requirements for proteins and minerals. She will also need an additional 10-14 lbs. of grain and forage per day. Be sure to increase the grain in her diet gradually over the last few weeks of pregnancy. Grain amounts can be decreased as the foal approaches weaning, approximately 6 months old, since she will no longer be needed for producing milk.

It is important to have your veterinarian do a nutritional assessment on your mare before every breeding season. This will help you determine what to feed your mare and when, to ensure she has a healthy foal and can be rebred successfully.

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7. Floating Teeth

Holly Bedford, DVM, University of Minnesota

Floating, a method of equine dental care, refers to filing the sharp edges of molars and premolars. The lateral grinding movement of the jaw develops chisel-shaped surfaces on the inner edge of the lower and the outer edge of the upper molars. It is sometimes necessary to file down these sharp edges. Floating helps to prevent injury to the tongue and mouth.

The practice of floating teeth should be considered a fundamental part of every horse's routine veterinary care.

Floating of horses' teeth involves filing down the sharp enamel points that have developed naturally over time on the "buccal" or cheek surface of the upper teeth and along the "lingual" or tongue surface of the lower teeth.

There are several reasons why horses develop sharp enamel points. Horses' teeth continue to grow throughout life and the teeth are worn down by contact with other teeth.

Because horses' upper jaws are wider than their lower jaws, the outer aspect of the upper teeth do not directly contact the lower teeth and the inside surface of the lower teeth do not directly contact the upper teeth resulting in development of sharp points.

Sharp enamel points can cause ulceration of the tongue and cheek lining. These sores can cause pain during eating or biting problems when ridden. Frequently, horses with dental discomfort will tilt their head to one side when eating or drop an excessive amount of grain out of their mouth when chewing.

Some horses may have difficulty maintaining body condition due to dropping of feed and reduced feed utilization. Feed utilization is decreased due to inability to mechanically break down feed material into the smaller sizes required for optimal digestion. Poorly chewed feed can also lead to intestinal impactions and colic or chronic

esophageal choke. Horse's teeth should be checked at least once yearly, even if you do not notice any problems.

Some horses may require annual dental floating, especially if bite abnormalities are noted, such as an overbite (parrot mouth) or underbite (monkey mouth). Geriatric horses should be evaluated for loose teeth that may require pulling. Young horses should be evaluated for loose caps (baby teeth) that can be removed and for the presence of wolf teeth that are frequently removed to prevent interference with the bit.

Today, with the invention of motorized dental floats, full mouth speculum, and more specialized dentistry equipment, dental floating has become an integral part of equine care.

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8. Common Questions/Problems about Pastures for Horses

Major problems facing people wanting to grow more grass on a farm: ~Low yields. . .can be corrected with fertilizer, manure, lime and proper grazing management.

~ Poor seasonal distribution of forage growth. .

(Most farms have too much growth in spring and too little in summer and winter)

a) timing of fertilizer can shift seasonal production

b) using a combination of species on the farm 15-30% of farm acreage in summer forage.... It will require several forage species Perennials are preferred, but annuals have a role in temporary rotations (crabgrass, millet, rye grass, small grain).

C. Variable forage quality

a) plant maturity or age is the single most important factor affecting quality of a particular crop.

b) legumes usually better quality than grasses

c) frequency and intensity of grazing or harvesting affect quality, yields, and persistence

d) “CONTROLLED” grazing can help one to better use the available pasture in meeting animal needs while also considering the plant regrowth rate, persistence and feed quality.

Crop Adaptation

Hybrid and cultivar selection...Factors to consider.

- Disease and pest resistance are the primary criteria used for selecting cultivars: this is especially true with legumes.
- Winter hardiness is a primary criterion for crops like Bermuda grass, bahia.
 - Endophyte concentration is often a criterion in fescue.
- Hybrid vs. common Bermuda...cost ease of establishment yields tolerance to traffic.
 - Sod formers vs. clump types (KY Bluegrass, Bermuda, orchardgrass, clover, fescue)

- Forage quality is occasionally a criterion for selecting cultivars in crops like Bermuda, bahia, fescue, but not in most of other species.

Soil fertility: Follow soil testing reports...but the following general remarks are useful:

- Warm season grasses respond to higher levels of N or manure than cool season grasses.
 - Legume-grass mixtures yield about the same as pure grasses receiving 150 lbs. N/acre/year.
 - Maintaining legumes in mixtures is highly dependent on maintaining medium to high soil test index for P and K.
 - Ideal pH for grasses ranges from 5.8 to 6.3, whereas legumes persist better at pH above 6.3.
- K...is often key to maintaining good legume-grass mixtures; it is often the limiting factor when bermuda winter-kills or has significant disease problems.
 - Fertilizer nutrients may come from other animal manure or recycling of horse manure.

Soil drainage:

- Crops best adapted to wet soils...fescue, switchgrass, gamagrass, dallisgrass, white clover.
- Crops best adapted to well-drained soils...Bermuda, red clover, alfalfa, orchardgrass, bluegrass.

Adaptation to temperature extremes:

- Cool season species make most of their top growth between 70-80°F (fescue, orchardgrass, rye grass, bluegrass, alfalfa,

clovers). Fescue and cereal rye grow at the lowest temperature.

- Warm season species make most top growth between 80-90⁰F (Bermuda, millet, sudan, cragras, dallisgrass, Johnsongrass, lespedeza).

Adaptation to precipitation extremes:

- The grasses are more tolerant of extreme in moisture than the legumes; the warm season grasses are more tolerant than the cool season grasses.

Day length & temperature effects on flowering:

- Cool season grasses flower once per year (spring), then all regrowth is vegetative (this has effect on yields and feed quality).
- Warm season grasses and the legumes flower continuously throughout the growing season. This has negative effect on quality, except in white clover.

Tillage systems for seedbed preparation

Intensive tillage:

- Generally, there is little need for complete seedbed preparation for establishment of most of the forages. However, when it is desirable to prepare a seedbed, it should be done as you would for any other crop.

No-till:

- The major difference in planting small seeded forages and other crops with no-till is related to amount of residue at planting and planting depth. Always get old residue grazed to less than 2-3

inches. If mowing, then removal of dead residue should be considered. Seed placement should be no greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, depending on soil conditions.

- Fertilizer and lime may be surface applied, but if pH is low then lime should be applied several months in advance of planting legumes.

Seeding rates

- Seeding rates vary because of seed size, weak seedling vigor, dormancy, etc. Because most forage seeds are small and soil and environmental conditions are often stressful, one can expect that only 10-50% of the seeds planted will survive.
- Seeding rates are 25-50% less when drilled into the soil compared to broadcasting the seeds on the soil surface. This is because of density of seeds/sq. inch of soil.
- Broadcasting or close row spacings give quicker soil cover and more potential leaf area for capturing sunlight, which can have positive impact on yields, soil erosion and trampling by grazing animals.

Planting depth

- Planting depth is often the biggest factor in getting successful stands of small seeded forages.

The general recommendation is that most seeds should be planted between $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The exceptions are for vegetatively planted crops like hybrid bermudagrass. Of course, the small grains for forage should be planted the same as they would for grain.

Seeding dates...Factors determining when to plant:

- Temperature, moisture and competition from “weedy” species are the critical factors determining when to plant.
 - Most cool season crops have the best chance to survive when planted in late summer-autumn. Grasses planted into prepared seedbed should have 3-4 leaves before freezing, but can survive with 1-3 leaves when planted into a sod. Legumes planted in prepared seedbeds should have 5-7 leaves before freezing occurs but they can usually survive with 2-3 when planted into sod.
 - Bermuda sprigs should be planted while still dormant (Prior to spring green-up).
 - Most warm season grasses should be planted when soil temperature is between 55-65⁰F.

Consequences of seeding at wrong time:

- The main consequence is thin stands which allow for encroachment of “unwanted” species. This is costly in terms of \$ and lost production. Unfortunately, because many forages are perennial, people are tempted to “live with” for many years.

Factors influencing a plant’s ability to resume growth after damage:

- Forages are resilient and can “bounce” back after some fairly drastic measures. This is true because the location of growing points and axillary buds (which can produce “new” plants or shoots) are located above and/or below the soil surface.
- The amount of green leaf and carbohydrate storage in the plant plays an important role in how plants respond to various factors, including environment and man’s management. Knowing the location of the primary “reserve energy” storage is critical to knowing how close to cut or graze a crop.
- Stolens, rhizomes and reseeding all play an important role in how

quickly a stand of forage covers the soil and how quickly the stand recovers after a stressful event.

Extending the grazing season...

- Nitrogen applications, strategically timed, can result in quicker green up in the spring, and it can improve growth into winter. The amount of N has to be balanced with the desire to maintain legumes in the pasture or hay fields. The advantages of legumes are so very important, and one cannot afford to reduce their contribution in pasture mixtures.
- Fall application of P and K, as well as N, is routine on turf as a way to maintain green tissues later into fall and to increase root or stem reserves for spring green up. Pasture crops would respond similarly.
- Multiple plant species on a farm can provide some diversity and insurance against short term droughts or pest outbreaks. For example, most farms have cool season grasses as the primary pasture feed. Using a legume improves the quality of the feed and extend the grazing season. Using warm season grasses can provide rest for cool season plants during summer and result in more fall and winter growth of cool season crops.

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9. 5 Tips On How To Include A Family Member With Memory Issues At Thanksgiving

Taken From BEEF Magazine

Ranching families typically consist of multiple generations. As the eldest generation ages, challenges can sometimes follow. Dementia

expert Kerry Mills offers five helpful tips for dealing with a family member with dementia.

Thanksgiving is just a few days away, and if your family is like mine, you likely have the day set aside for spending time with loved ones.

We'll start by watching the parade on television, and then gather around the table for a sumptuous meal, followed by watching some football, and scouring the Black Friday ads.

Chances are, if you have multiple generations joining the Thanksgiving party, the eldest generation might be dealing with age-related health issues. For loved ones suffering from dementia, the holidays can be particularly challenging as the big crowd can seem overwhelming to them.

Although this isn't directly related to the beef industry, I think many ranching families can relate to this issue. The average age of the American rancher is 58 years, which means the operator's parents might still be actively involved in the ranch, or may be retired but retaining some involvement. In other scenarios, the eldest generation may be in a nursing home or needing assistance, which can offer a variety of challenges for a busy ranching family. Particularly when loved ones are dealing with dementia or suffering from Alzheimer's, family get-togethers can bring additional challenges.

There are ways to lessen the stress of these situations during the holidays. Kerry Mills, MPA, a well-known dementia coach and author of "I Care – A Handbook for Care Partners of People with Dementia," offers these best-care practices, using "grandma" as an example.

1. Do not get frustrated.

“Grandma simply doesn’t have access to certain details, but she is still a conscious and feeling person who has plenty to offer,” says Mills. “If you get frustrated, she’ll pick up on it.”

2. Dedicate someone to Grandma during the gathering.

“Of course, loving families will want to include Grandma in the group, but be careful not to overwhelm her with attention,” advises Mills. “Her brain, which has trouble processing some information, could use assistance – a liaison to help her process things. Grandpa could probably use a break; her son or daughter may be the best handler during a gathering.”

3. Give Grandma purpose; give her a task in the kitchen.

“Keep Grandma, who may’ve been prolific in the kitchen in the past, engaged! Simple tasks, such as mashing potatoes or stirring gravy, may be best. Engage her in conversation about the food,” says Mills.

4. Use visual imagery and do not ask yes-or-no questions.

“Again, asking someone with Alzheimer’s to remember a specific incident 23 years ago can be like asking someone confined to a wheelchair to run a 40-yard dash – it’s physically impossible,” explains Mills. “Don’t pigeonhole her. Direct Grandma in conversation; say things to her that may stimulate recollection, but don’t push a memory that may not be there. Pictures are often an

excellent tool.”

5. Safety is your biggest priority.

“Whether during a holiday gathering or in general, Grandma may commit herself to activities she shouldn't be doing, such as driving,” says Mills. “She’s been driving for decades, and then she develops a memory problem, which not only prevents her from remembering her condition, but also how to drive safely. This major safety concern applies to any potentially dangerous aspect to life.”

http://beefmagazine.com/blog/5-tips-how-include-family-member-memory-issues-thanksgiving?NL=BEEF-02&Issue=BEEF-02_20141124_BEEF-02_756&sfvc4enews=42&cl=article_1_1&YM_RID=CPG02000000643262&YM_MID=1425

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10. Youth Interested in poultry ~ Rockingham County 4-H Poultry Club

Are you a youth who is interested in poultry or learning more about them? Well Rockingham County 4-H has the club for you! Rockin' Roost 4-H Poultry Club is a new club that is very active and meets monthly at Pennwood Farm in Reidsville. You do not have to have your own chickens to participate. You will get to learn about chickens with hands on activities, learn where your food comes from and compete in fairs with chickens. Participate in community service efforts, learn about your community and represent the club at different events. This is a very ACTIVE club that

wants you to join in on the fun!! You can contact the 4-H office for more info at 342-8230 or contact the 4-H club leader, Anna Micciulla at 280-3529.

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11. Winter Holiday Classic Open Horse Show - December 6-7, 2014

Be sure to mark December 6-7, 2014 on your calendars for the

Winter Holiday Classic Open Horse Show in Raleigh. This show has something for everyone! This show has amazing trophies and awards! Year end awards championship awards will also be given out. 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. They are also looking for sponsors so if you are interested check out the "sponsors" page on the web site. Be sure to

check out the web site at: [http://
holidayclassicopenhorseshow.webs.com/](http://holidayclassicopenhorseshow.webs.com/)

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12. Hosting Horse Bowl

Rockingham County 4-H will be hosting a youth 4-H mock horse bowl and hippology contest on January 24th at the Rockingham County Extension office. If you are a youth interested in learning more about these programs, contact Morgan Maness at **336-342-8230. If you are willing to **volunteer** for the event also contact Morgan.**

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13. HAY DIRECTORY

Please Note; Hay Supplies are Low, some of you I know really need hay. If you have hay to sell, please let me know. Please make sure that you do a hay inventory NOW to make sure you will have enough for the winter!

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 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!

If you have hay to sell, please let me know & I will put you on the list!

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14. Swap Shop

- Fiore Farms -

Trailer in to ride- lighted Arena & lighted covered round pen & beautiful trails. Open Wed-Monday

Very limited spots available for boarding.

- For Sale – Winter Company Up-Right Piano -
\$450 OBO 336-623-1783– Nice!

- For Sale – New (off Brand) Life Proof Case for
a Galaxy S3 – (Still in wrapping) – \$8 If
interested call 336-623-1783

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15. Take A Load Off

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

A WOMAN'S ULTIMATE FANTASY

A woman was sitting at a bar enjoying a cocktail after work one night, when the bar door opened and the most gorgeous hunk of a man she had ever seen entered. He was tall, muscular, and handsome, with thick dark hair and beautiful, sparkling green eyes, and his every movement was so masculine and sensuous that the woman could not help but stare.

The man noticed that he was the object of the woman's rapt attention, and with a sly, sexy smile, approached her. Blushing, she prepared to apologize for staring, but he leaned close and whispered in her ear.

"I'll do anything," he whispered in a deep, soft voice. "Anything, absolutely anything you want, anything you have ever fantasized, for fifty dollars. There's just one condition..."

Trembling with anticipation, the woman asked him the condition. The man said, "You have to tell me what you want me to do in just three words."

The woman gazed into his hypnotic eyes, considering the proposition, then reached into her handbag and took out fifty dollars. She scribbled her address on a napkin, folded it around the cash, and pressed it into his waiting hand. She leaned over and whispered into his ear...

"Clean... My... House."

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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.

HAVE A GREAT SAFE

THANKSGIVING &

WEEKEND!

Thanks

Ben

Ben Chase

Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock

North Carolina State University

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