

**Hey Everybody,**

**Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016, 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. First on Scene - September 19**

# What to do if you come to a medical or injury event on a Farm!

2. Forest Landowner Workshop 9/29

3. Electrolytes and Your Horse

4. You Asked

5. HORSEOWNERS LIABILITY:  
ARE YOU COVERED?

6. OWN A HORSE FARM? HOMEOWNERS OR  
FARM/RANCH OWNERS INSURANCE – WHICH DO YOU  
NEED?

7. Understanding Low Sugar Forages

8. Colic or Ulcers?

9. Horse Trailering

10. Horse Showing

11. HAY

12. Swap Shop

13. Take A Load Off

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1. First on Scene Program

What to do if you come to a medical or injury event on a Farm!

Monday September 19, 2016

**6:00 PM – 9:00 PM**

**Rockingham County Agricultural Center, 525 Hwy 65,  
Reidsville, NC 27320**

**First Aid information for Farmers, Farm Workers and  
Farm Family Members. Covers everything from heart  
attack to tractor rollovers.**

**Program by NC Agromedicine Institute**

**Sponsored by Rockingham Farm Bureau**

**Pre-registration required** by Friday September 16<sup>th</sup>.  
Box meal provided.

Contact Ben Chase, Kathryn Holmes, or Will Strader at the Rockingham County Cooperative Extension. Phone [336-342-8230](tel:336-342-8230) or emails [ben\\_chase@ncsu.edu](mailto:ben_chase@ncsu.edu), [kathryn\\_holmes@ncsu.edu](mailto:kathryn_holmes@ncsu.edu), or [william\\_strader@ncsu.edu](mailto:william_strader@ncsu.edu) to register and for more information.

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**2. Guilford County Forest Landowner Workshop**  
**Thursday September 29, 2016**  
**Guilford County Extension Office**

The NC Forest Service and the NC Cooperative Extension Service invite you to attend a Forest Management Workshop that will be held on Thursday September 29th, 2016. This meeting will be held at the Guilford County Extension Office located in Greensboro at 3309 Burlington Road, Greensboro, NC 27405-7603.

If you plan on attending, please RSVP before Friday, September 23, 2016 to Deb Fuller at [ddf Fuller@ncsu.edu](mailto:ddf Fuller@ncsu.edu) or call at [\(336\) 641-2433](tel:336-641-2433). Questions? Contact NC Forest Service Guilford County Headquarters [336-641-2406](tel:336-641-2406) or email County Ranger David Masters at [david.masters@ncagr.gov](mailto:david.masters@ncagr.gov)

**Agenda**

**Thursday September 29th, 2016**

**9:00 am - NC Forest Service Overview David Masters**

9:30 am - Forest Taxation Updates / Incentives for Forest Mgt. Mark Megalos

11:00 am - Pest Control Update Brian Heath

Noon - Lunch (provide by NC Forest Stewardship Program)

1:00 pm - Wildlife Management John Isenhour

2:00 pm - Hardwood Management / Financial Return Mark Bost

3:00 pm - NC Tree Farm Program / Stewardship Program / Richard Chellberg Cost Share Assistance Updates

4:00 pm - Adjourn

Workshop Registration - return this form to:  
Forest Landowner Workshop,  
Attn: Deb Fuller,  
3309 Burlington Road,  
Greensboro, NC 27405

or respond by email to [ddf Fuller@ncsu.edu](mailto:ddf Fuller@ncsu.edu) or call at [\(336\) 641-2433](tel:336-641-2433). Registration must be received by September 23 rd To ensure we have lunch available for all attendees, please RSVP no later than Friday, September 23, 2016.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Number Attending: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

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### 3. Electrolytes and Your Horse

Martin W. Adams, PhD, PAS - Equine Nutritionist for Southern States

Electrolytes are minerals in the horse's body fluids and tissues that are involved in muscle contraction, thirst regulation, nerve function and maintenance of blood pH.

Commercial horse feeds, hay and pasture also contain electrolytes, but horses involved in performance, trail and show events, especially when travel is involved, need additional electrolytes to maintain good health and performance.

Horses use sweating as their major means of evaporative cooling due to the effects of hot weather and exercise. Electrolytes are needed to replace the minerals lost from sweat and to increase the thirst response due to water loss. There must be sufficient water and minerals in the horse's body to allow sweating to occur at the proper rate and amount to keep the horse's body temperature regulated. Heat stress from dehydration reduces muscular performance, and can result in heat stroke or exhaustion, which can be fatal. Also, sweat and urine losses can be great enough due to exercise, heat and stress to result in impaction colic.

Depletion of electrolytes in the horse interferes with muscle contraction and causes fatigue or poor performance, and severe loss of potassium results in symptoms similar to tying up disease. Electrolyte deficiency can produce nerve irritability that causes synchronous diaphragmatic flutter or "thumps", a condition where the diaphragm contracts in rhythm with the beating of the heart. Lack of electrolytes and/or dehydration is also responsible for an exercise-related syndrome that causes reduced intestinal motility (a common reason why endurance horses are pulled from competitive rides at vet checks).

Horse sweat contains the electrolytes chloride, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and a few other trace minerals. The two electrolytes lost in the greatest amounts are sodium and chloride, which is salt, so a proper electrolyte should be salt-based to meet the horse's needs. Five pounds of horse feed will contain about an ounce of salt and ten pounds of hay contains virtually no salt, but will supply the potassium needs for all but a hard-working horse in hot weather.

Most show, trail or performance horses receiving a normal daily diet of 15 to 20 pounds of hay and 5 to 10 pounds of fortified horse feed will only require one or two ounces of additional salt per day. This means providing 2 to 4 ounces of electrolytes daily, as the composition of a proper electrolyte for horses contains about 50% salt, so 4 ounces of an electrolyte will provide approximately 2 ounces of salt.

EquiMin<sup>®</sup> Horse Mineral, a granular vitamin/mineral supplement sold by Southern States, contains 25% salt. Two ounces of EquiMin<sup>®</sup> Horse Mineral daily provides ½ ounce of salt, so additional electrolytes might be needed for a hard-working horse in hot and humid weather even if EquiMin<sup>®</sup> Horse Mineral is provided.

When looking for an electrolyte for your horse, sodium chloride should be listed first on the ingredient list, followed by potassium chloride as the second ingredient. Electrolytes can be sugar-based instead of salt-based. Horses like the sugar-based electrolytes, but you won't meet the salt requirements without feeding a lot of it.

Methods to administer electrolytes include adding water and oral dosing with a syringe, providing them in water for the horse to drink, and mixing them in a dry or wet form into the horse's feed. Oral dosing with a syringe would be similar to dosing your horse with an oral deworming paste, and it can be difficult to be successful getting the electrolytes into the horse as some will try to avoid it or spit it out. When providing electrolytes in drinking water, always provide additional water without electrolytes, as one of the reasons you are providing electrolytes is to make the horse drink more water. A problem with providing water with electrolytes is that many horses are not used to the taste, and it takes time for them to get accustomed to it. Mixing electrolytes into the feed is the most popular way of getting the horse to consume them.

A good recipe for providing electrolytes to the horse is to add 1 to 2 ounces of salt or 2 to 4 ounces of electrolytes to one cup (8 ounces) of dry shredded beet pulp into a container or plastic bag. Then add at least 1½ cups (12 ounces) of water to the electrolyte-beet pulp mixture. Let the mixture soak for at least 30 minutes and add it to the horse's grain meal or feed it separately through the day. If you need to provide electrolytes often throughout the day, such as an endurance event or trail ride, there is a risk of developing ulcerations in the horse's mouth and oral cavity, so add a tablespoon of corn oil to the electrolyte-beet pulp mixture to help prevent them from occurring.

The other time to consider the use electrolytes is during cold weather, especially during the fall and winter seasons when horses are only fed hay and no pasture.

When horses are kept outside continuously, or when water is not provided in insulated or heated containers during cold weather, horses tend to drink less.

Horses prefer water that is 45-65° F and they will drink less if it is too hot or cold.

The water content of pasture is about 80%, compared to the water content of hay, which is only about 10%. The danger that can occur with cold weather and hay-only diets is that horses can become dehydrated and the risk of impaction colic is increased. By force-feeding or top-dressing salt or electrolytes (2 ounces of salt or 4 ounces of electrolytes) on a daily basis whenever the temperature gets to freezing or below, the risk of impaction colic can be reduced.

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## 4. You Asked: What will be the results of if a Stallion bred its own Daughter. Should it be terminated?

There is not a simple answer to your question, and there are multiple items to consider when deciding if the pregnancy should continue:

1) Do you know that the mare is pregnant, or just that she was bred? If the accidental breeding just occurred in the last few days, your veterinarian can give an injection that will terminate the pregnancy with no side effects for the mare.

2) Genetic concerns: this is a very close case of inbreeding, if there are genetic problems with either horse, there is a high likelihood they will be passed on to a foal. On the other hand, you could have a completely normal foal.

3) What would you do with the foal? Can you provide proper care, management and training for a foal?

If this is an accidental mating that recently occurred, and you do not have a plan for what to do with the foal, you may wish to consider having your veterinarian give a shot that will prevent a pregnancy from occurring. If the mare is already confirmed pregnant, you have fewer options for termination, and should discuss these with a veterinarian, as well as potential genetic issues based on the characteristics of both the mare and the stallion. There is the possibility the foal could be normal. Good luck.

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## 5. HORSEOWNERS LIABILITY: ARE YOU COVERED?

CONGRATULATIONS, you have achieved your lifelong goal of owning a horse. All you have to do now is enjoy many happy hours of saddle time with your new friend; right..., yes, partially. As you may have already discovered, horses are large animals and can sometimes cause injury to another person or cause damage to their property. Whether you keep your horse on your property or board him at a nearby boarding facility, horse related accidents do happen. Just a couple of examples: someone does not properly latch your horses stall door- he gets out of the stall and wanders onto a highway where he is hit by a vehicle, causing

damage to the vehicle and injuries to the occupants of the vehicle; you are on a trail ride- you know your horse has a tendency to kick if another horse comes up behind him but you forget to tie a red ribbon in his tale to alert other riders- your horse kicks another horse and injures him and the rider comes off and is injured.

If you find yourself in a situation similar to those mentioned above and a liability claim or lawsuit is made against you, do you have the proper type of liability insurance. That depends... If you have a Farmowners insurance policy then the liability portion of that policy should respond to cover you in the event of a claim or lawsuit against you involving your horse. However, if you have a Homeowners insurance policy, the liability portion of this policy may not extend to cover your liability resulting from a horse related incident. My suggestion here is, if you have a Homeowners insurance policy, to call your agent and ask him/her to confirm if your policy covers horse related claims that might be made against you. If he/she says yes, I would suggest that you ask them to confirm that in an email or letter to you. If your agent says no, the Homeowners policy does not cover you for any horse related incidents, you don't have to panic and put your horse on e-bay for sale that day. The liability portion of most Homeowners insurance policies do not extend to cover horse related incidents. For this reason, some insurance companies that specialize in equine related insurance do offer a policy that will provide liability protection for you in case a claim/lawsuit is brought against you that involves your horse.

These policies are usually referred to as Personal Horse Owners Liability or Equine Personal Liability policies. Most of these policies will provide you up to \$1,000,000. of liability protection for your personal ownership/lease of horses. The annual premium should around \$250. and this will cover you for owning/leasing up to five horse. If you own/lease more than five horses the additional premium is usually about \$20. per horse, over five. One of the nice features of this type of liability insurance is that the insurance company will pay your legal costs in the event that a claim or lawsuit is brought against you. The legal costs are in addition to the \$1,000,000. limit of liability.

If you feel that you have a need for this type of liability insurance I would suggest that you contact an agent that specializes in equine related insurance. They will be able to discuss this coverage in detail with you and answer any questions you may have.

Article by Butch and Lucinda Human, owners of Star H Equine Insurance. Star H Equine Insurance specializes in horse related insurance such as farm/ranch owners property, equine



liability, and horse insurance. [1-877-827-4480](tel:1-877-827-4480) or [Lucinda@starhinsurance.com](mailto:Lucinda@starhinsurance.com).

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## 6. OWN A HORSE FARM? HOMEOWNERS OR FARM/RANCH OWNERS INSURANCE – WHICH DO YOU NEED?

Let's start first with the Homeowners policy. This policy was originally designed and is still intended to cover a home on a residential lot. If you have barns and other farm type buildings on your property, as well as horses or other livestock, it is my opinion that you should consider the Farmowner policy. Coverage B- Other Structures- of the Homeowners policy is defined as other buildings on your property that are not attached to your home and are used for the service, maintenance or upkeep of your home (a storage building in the back yard where you keep your lawnmowers, weed eaters, etc.) When I read the definition of Coverage B, I have a hard time figuring out how a barn on your property is used for the service, maintenance or upkeep of your home. However, some insurance companies will allow you to cover your barn under Coverage B of the Homeowner policy. If you choose to do this, make sure the Coverage B limit is increased to cover the replacement value of your barn, if necessary. The standard coverage limit for Coverage B is 10% of the value of your home. For example, if your home is insured for \$250,000, your coverage B limit would be \$25,000.

All Homeowners policies contain a coverage called Comprehensive Personal Liability and is available at limits up to \$1,000,000 per claim with most insurance companies. The question here is whether your Homeowners liability coverage extends to cover you for horse related claims or lawsuits that might be brought against you because your horse kicked someone, got out on the road and was hit by a vehicle, etc. First of all, be completely honest with your Homeowner insurance agent. Tell him that you have horses on your property and ask if your Homeowners liability coverage extends to cover this. A few insurance companies are saying that if you do not own over a certain number of horses then they will provide coverage. Others say, "oh heavens no, that is a disaster waiting to happen and we're cancelling your insurance." That's obviously not the answer you were looking for, but it's better to find this out before something happens involving your horses.

Further, the Homeowners liability coverage contains a "business pursuits" exclusion. For horse people, this means that if you board one horse, give one riding lesson, take one horse

to train, etc., then you do not have liability coverage for these activities.

Now let's look at the Farm/Ranch owners policy. I sometimes describe a Farmowners policy as a "souped" up Homeowners policy. This policy was designed to cover an agricultural related property. In the example we're using, you own and operate a horse farm. The Farmowners policy will cover your home and its contents just like a Homeowners policy. The big advantage is that the Farmowners policy can be expanded to cover all your barns and farm buildings, your farm machinery and equipment, tack and equipment, stored hay and grain, as well as all your liability for owning a horse farm, and the liability coverage can be tailored to fit your specific horse activities. If you just have your own horses on the property your liability premium is based on owning personal horses. If you board, give lessons, put on shows or clinics, breed or train, then your premium is based on these activities. Further, all liability policies contain an exclusion for damage to property in your "care, custody or control." For horse people this means horses that belong to someone else that you have in your barn for boarding, breeding or training. If you fall into this category, you should consider Care, Custody & Control Liability coverage. This coverage can be added to your Farmowners policy or issued as a separate policy. It will protect you if something happens to a customer's horse- it dies, gets sick or hurt, is stolen, etc., and the owner, or their insurance company tries to hold you responsible for the value of the horse if it dies, or vet bills if it is sick or hurt.

In summary, it is my recommendation that if you own and operate a horse farm/ranch that you consider a Farm/Ranch owners policy. It is flexible and expandable enough to properly cover all of your property and liability insurance needs and eliminate the gray areas and possible coverage exclusions that you may find in the Homeowners policy when you try to adapt it to cover a horse farm.

Butch and Lucinda Human own Star H Equine Insurance which specializes in horse related insurance. Star H is licensed in all 50 states. You can find out more about them on their website- [www.starhinsurance.com](http://www.starhinsurance.com), or call [877-827-4480](tel:877-827-4480).

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## 7. Understanding Low Sugar Forages

Adapted from: Low Sugar Forages by Ron Genrick and Stephanie Valberg, Minnesota Extension

Sugars supply forages with energy required for re-growth, and are a nutritional component needed by both forages and horses. However, some horses, like some humans, are sensitive to the sugar content of hay and pasture forages, which can lead to potential health problems.

These problems include: laminitis (founder), equine metabolic syndrome, Cushing's syndrome, or forms of tying-up. In general, horses with obesity, metabolic syndrome, Cushing's disease, and pasture-associated laminitis are unable to take up sugar in the form of glucose into their tissues because they have developed a diminished response to the hormone insulin ("insulin resistance"). Obese or fat horses, and horses over 15 years of age are more predisposed to insulin resistance. Because some forages can contain high sugar content, whether hay or pasture, they may be problematic for horses with these specific conditions. These sugars are in the form of fructans as well as simple sugars like glucose. When basic techniques were developed to analyze forages for "sugar", most did not distinguish between the proportions of fructan and simple sugar. The differences may be important for horses because glucose is absorbed in the small intestine and triggers an insulin response, whereas fructans are passed to the horses' hindgut and fermented without triggering insulin.

Diets high in simple sugars, and the type of starch found in grain, are not good for horses with insulin resistance as they result in very persistently high blood sugar. Horses with a predisposition to laminitis should not be fed forages high in fructans. This is because fermentation of fructans in the large intestines by microbes can upset the microbial balance, and makes the gut environment more acidic which releases toxins into the bloodstream which exacerbate laminitis. Unfortunately, there is no grass that is consistently low in sugar. Most cool-season grasses, like orchardgrass and fescue, can have high sugar content. Timothy and crested wheatgrass tend to be medium in sugar content, as are most warm season (native) grasses. Alfalfa hay/pasture is not the solution for horses that are sensitive to sugar content. Alfalfa tends to be higher in digestible energy, calories, and protein content than grass. More calories can result in weight gain, and high levels of protein can lead to glucose production in the liver.

Currently, it is thought that a safe sugar content for sensitive horses is 10% or less. Testing is a good starting point for determining sugar content in hay, but caution should be used to ensure that a representative sample is taken.

The below analyses can be very useful in helping to select a suitable feed for horses, especially those that show sensitivity to starch and sugar.

**Non-fiber Carbohydrate (NFC):** is a mathematical estimate of noncell wall (non-fiber) carbohydrates consisting of starch, sugar, pectin and fermentation acids that can serve as energy sources for the animal. Although not always perfect, the NFC value is often used as an indicator of the level of starches and sugar in a forage sample.

**Non Structural Carbohydrates (NSC):** an analysis of the non structural carbohydrates (starches and sugars) in the forage. Not to be confused with NFC, which is calculated, not actually analyzed for. Since some horses can be very sensitive to dietary starch and sugar (i.e. horses with Cushings Disease or laminitis), the NSC level can be helpful in selecting hay choices. Hay containing greater than 10% NSC should not be fed to these horses. Unfortunately, neither NFC nor NSC can give an exact measure of fructans, the complex sugar correlated with founder and other horse health issues.

Just looking at a forage sample or knowing the species will not give you an estimate of sugar content. As a last resort, up to 30% of the sugar content can be flushed from most grasses by soaking in water (60 minutes in cold water and 30 minutes in hot water). Care should be taken to ensure all soaked hay is eaten, as unconsumed damp hay will eventually mold.

Determining sugar levels in pastures is extremely difficult because of the many factors that must be considered. Currently, a hay feeding research project at the University of Minnesota is underway to better understand the role sugars play in sensitive horses.

The feeding of insulin resistant horses can be very tricky, please consult your local extension agent for more information.

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## 8. Colic or Ulcers?

Posted by Stefani Garbacik

Colic is a common concern for many horse owners and we are trained from an early age to recognize the signs. Gastric ulcers however can present similar symptoms as colic, but the problem occurs in an entirely different part of the digestive system. Not eating or drinking is a shared symptom of both colic and gastric ulcers but there are many other signs that are more unique to each problem.

Colic is a complication in the hindgut of the horse. The hindgut refers to the section of the digestive tract that includes the cecum, large colon, small colon and rectum. This section digests the forage that makes up the majority of the horse's diet. A severe case of colic can result in a need for emergency surgery, so it is important to watch for those beginning signs to stop it when possible. Repeatedly lying down and getting back up, biting at abdomen, pawing, and lip curling are all warning signs of colic in the horse.

Gastric ulcers occur in the foregut of the horse, essentially the stomach. When your horse's stomach is empty for periods of time the stomach lining becomes more susceptible to harsh gastric acids, which in turn can cause ulcers. Adding the stress of show, training, travel, etc. can irritate the stomach even more so with performance horses it is important to understand some warning signs. A lack of energy, dull hair coat, teeth grinding, weight loss, and agitation at feeding time can all be indicative of gastric ulcers. The only way to accurately diagnose an ulcer is from a veterinarian exam.

Watch your horse closely for any signs of abdominal pain or any behavior that's out of the norm, it may be a sign that something is wrong with the GI tract. As with humans, this system is often overlooked but is vital to proper health and development. Check with your veterinarian if you have questions!

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## **9. Horse Trailering**

### **Horse Trailering Tips**

<http://articles.extension.org/pages/28478/horse-trailering-tips>

### **Safely Trailering and Loading Your Horse**

[http://animalscience.uconn.edu/extension/documents/Safely\\_Trailering\\_and>Loading\\_Your\\_Horse.pdf](http://animalscience.uconn.edu/extension/documents/Safely_Trailering_and>Loading_Your_Horse.pdf)

### **Horse Trailer Maintenance and Trailering Safety**

[http://esc.rutgers.edu/fact\\_sheet/horse-trailer-maintenance-and-trailering-safety-2/](http://esc.rutgers.edu/fact_sheet/horse-trailer-maintenance-and-trailering-safety-2/)

<http://nasdonline.org/1043/d000842/horse-trailer-maintenance-and-trailering-safety.html>

### **Selecting a Horse Trailer**

[https://extension.umd.edu/sites/default/files/docs/programs/horses/FS-948%20Selecting%20a%20horse%20trailer%20\(1\).pdf](https://extension.umd.edu/sites/default/files/docs/programs/horses/FS-948%20Selecting%20a%20horse%20trailer%20(1).pdf)

### **Ramps Versus Step-Ups: Increasing Safe Loads with Your New Custom Trailer**

<https://www.doubledtrailers.com/ramps-versus-step-ups-increasing-safe-loads-with-your-new-custom-trailer/>

### **Horse Trailer Ramp Safety**

<http://cs.thehorse.com/blogs/horse-911-whats-your-emergency/archive/2013/06/13/horse-trailer-ramp-safety.aspx>

### **Horse Trailer Safety and Value**

<http://www.thehorse.com/articles/10783/horse-trailer-safety-and-value>

## Horse Trailer Maintenance 101

<http://practicalhorsemanmag.com/article/horse-trailer-maintenance-101-11749>

## Horse Trailer-Safety Checklist

<http://www.egggroup.com/Pdf/Horse%20Trailer%20Checklist.pdf>

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# 10. Horse Showing Trends and Fads – From a Judge's Point of View!

<http://www.myhorseuniversity.com/EE/February2013/Showingtrends>

## Braiding the Hunters Mane & Tail

<http://4-hyd.ext.wvu.edu/r/download/43074>

## Horse Show Grooming

## How to Shine Like A Champion In The Ring

<http://ucanr.edu/sites/Stanislaus4-H/files/135197.pdf>

## AQHA Preparing for the Show

<https://www.aqha.com/journal/resources/shows/guide-to-showing/preparing-for-the-show/>

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# 11. HAY

**Hay Season is in High Gear, Please let me know if you have hay to sell.**

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 have hay to sell** (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!**

**If you have hay to sell, please let me know!**

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## **12. Swap Shop**

- Fiore Farms is open for boarding. We offer quality boarding, the great care for your horses, in a quiet, bucolic environment. We apply a successful pasture's management and our horses are happy horses. Please visit [www.fiorefarms.com](http://www.fiorefarms.com)

- For Sale – Tamworth Pigs (& for Barbeque) – if interested call 336-496-6756

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## **13. Take A Load Off**

### **The Passing of The Pillsbury Doughboy**

The Pillsbury Doughboy died recently in Minneapolis of a yeast infection and traumatic complications from repeated pokes in the belly. He was 71.

Doughboy was buried in a lightly greased coffin. Dozens of celebrities turned out to pay their respects, including Mrs. Butterworth, Hungry Jack, the California Raisins, Betty Crocker, the Hostess Twinkies, and Captain Crunch. The gravesite was piled high with flours.

Aunt Jemima delivered the eulogy and lovingly described Doughboy as a man who never knew how much he was kneaded.

Born and bread in Minnesota, Doughboy rose quickly in show business, but his later life was filled with turnovers. He was not regarded as a very smart cookie, wasting much of his dough on half-baked schemes. Despite being a little flaky at times, he still was a crusty old man and served as a positive roll.

Doughboy is survived by his wife, Play Dough, three children: John Dough, Jane Dough and Dosey Dough, plus they had one in the oven. He is also survived by his elderly father, Pop Tart.

The funeral was held at 3:50 for about 20 min.

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

If you smiled while reading this, please rise to the occasion and pass it on to someone having a crumby day and kneading a lift.

I always need more help with the jokes!

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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!

PLEASE SEND TO ME YOUR IDEAS FOR ARTICLES IN FUTURE NEWSLETTERS!  
I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!!

Please remember our Troops who are serving our Country (and their families), those who have come home with wounds, and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice.

Have A GREAT SAFE WEEKEND!

I Would Really Like To Hear From YOU!

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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](mailto:ben_chase@ncsu.edu)

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