

Duplin Times

PROGRESS SENTINEL

VOL. XXXV NO. 31 USPS 162-860 KENANSVILLE, NC 28349 JULY 31, 1980 20 PAGES THIS WEEK 10 CENTS PLUS TAX



POULTRY EXAMINING ROOM - Dr. High Powell, D.V.M., is shown in the poultry autopsy room of the new Rose Hill Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. Pictured with Powell is Dr. Wayne Koski, D.V.M., who is in charge of mammal autopsies done at the lab. According to Powell, the new lab is three times larger than the building the diagnostic center had occupied for 20 years. The new

Rose Hill Diagnostic Lab Moves

Mammal Research Added

By Emily Killete

The Rose Hill Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has moved into a new building and a new field of animal research. The lab, which is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, had primarily been used for poultry disease detection but now the larger mammal animals will be autopsied for disease detection.

Poultry Specialist and Lab Director, Dr. Hugh Powell, D.V.M., said the lab began work in 1960 in the field of poultry. Since 99% of all its work has been done in the diagnosis of poultry diseases and the recommendation of treatment. The purpose of the lab has been to assist poultry producers in detecting, controlling, containing and eradicating contagious diseases in the bird populations, Powell said. But the lab has expanded to add the mammal population into the work, and Dr. Wayne Koski, D.V.M., will be in charge of the additional work. However Koski said the lab will not provide a treatment recommendation with its work on mammals. A written report of the disease diagnosis will be sent from the lab to the grower and the

grower's veterinarian. Treatment will be prescribed by the local veterinarian, Koski said.

According to Powell, there are no veterinarians for the poultry population, so the lab in Rose Hill works closely with poultry producers to detect and prescribe disease treatment. In the case of mammals, Powell said, local veterinarians will have the opportunity to work through the Rose Hill lab using it to assist in the diagnosis of diseases or as a second opinion.

"We are here to assist with the diagnosis or to back up the local practitioner's diagnosis. However, treatment will be prescribed by the practitioners," Powell said.

"We are not here to replace the local practitioner, but to assist with diagnostic problems," Koski said. "In fact, we prefer to work through the local practitioners and will contact both the producer and veterinarian with our diagnosis. A treatment will be left up to the local practitioner. It is our hope to educate the livestock producers in ways to utilize the professional help of the local practitioners."

Powell added the primary difference between the Rose Hill lab and the local veterinarians is that the lab only deals with dead animals and the local veterinarians treat live animals. Any living animals brought to the lab for tests will be sacrificed, Powell said.

The sacrificing of animals mainly occurs when the lab is asked to monitor the health of a flock of animals, Powell said. Several animals from the flock or herd are submitted to the lab, and a series of tests are performed on the animals. Powell stressed that any animal submitted to the lab for tests does not leave alive.

Presently the lab in Rose Hill is one of eight limited service diagnostic labs in the state, four of which are mainly used for poultry. Of the four poultry labs, Rose Hill does a third of the poultry work in the state, Powell said. In the future, he said, the lab will also be doing a third of the mammal work in the state. The increasing number of hog operations locating in and around Duplin County will continue to bring more and

more work into the Rose Hill lab, Powell said. In the future, both Powell and Koski are optimistic that the lab will be expanded into a full service diagnostic laboratory.

Survey Scuttles Plans For Water System

A negative response to a countywide survey has apparently doomed a proposed water system in Duplin County for the foreseeable future.

"There just doesn't seem to be the interest in it, especially in my area," Commission Chairman S. Franklin Williams of Wallace told the board last Monday.

A four-question survey on the water system was distributed to county homes through grade school students before the end of the school term. Only 506 of the 4,000 questionnaires, or 13 percent, were returned, according to Alfred Dixon, coordinator of the proposal.

Among those actually responding, 266 indicated they did not wish to participate in a countywide water system, while 128 said they did and 105 gave no opinion. Only 127 said they would be interested enough in the system to pay a 110 membership fee. Only 20 persons actually paid the \$10 fee system during the past four months.

In all, 330 respondents said they had not been adequately informed on the proposal and 213 said they

By Emily Killete

Duplin County poultry operations are bearing the heat without any major losses, said Duplin Agricultural Extension Agent Snodie Wilson.

Turkeys, unlike humans, do not have sweat glands, so the only means they have of cooling their bodies is through their mouths and stirring the air around them with their wings. During days with the mercury rising into the 90's, Wilson said, cool water should be made available for poultry; the water helps cool the birds. He added that the bird's intake of water would increase, but the intake of food will decrease, causing a weight loss at market time. Feed for poultry during the hot part of the summer is often changed, Wilson said. Poultry companies add vitamins and minerals to try to keep the birds taking in a normal amount of calories even though the bird is actually eating less.

As a result of the birds eating less, Keith Hinson of Watson Poultry in Rose Hill, said weight is the company's biggest loss. Each of the broilers goes to market two-tenths of a pound lighter during the hot weather, he said. Another problem caused by the hot weather is the hatchability of eggs. Hinson said the fertility rate is lowered during hot temperatures, and fewer eggs hatch.

"But, we are not suffering as bad this year as in past summers," Hinson said.

To help beat the heat, poultry farmers have insulated the tops and end walls of their houses, and many have fogger systems or fans, or both. The fogger system is a sprinkler-like system which cools the top of the poultry house with water. Fans are in many of the poultry houses, Hinson said. The fans keep the air circulating in the poultry houses.

"Fresh hot air can keep

poultry alive. But when the air stagnates around the birds and they breathe in the air that has just been exhaled or suffer from what is called heat stress," Hinson said.

Carroll's of Warsaw also reported no unusual mortality rate in their poultry operations. In temperatures above 95 degrees, Sonny Faison, a Carroll's employee, said fans in the poultry houses begin to operate. Faison estimated a mortality

increase of about one-half of one percent during the 90-degree heat, but as the temperature climbs to 100 degrees and above, the death rate of the birds will increase by 5-10 percent.

"We also have to be more careful about loading birds," Faison said. "During the hot weather, we have to make smaller loads and put fewer birds in each cage on the trucks."

According to Faison, 3,500

tom turkeys are housed in each 12,000 sq. ft. house. In the same size house, 5,000 turkey hens or 7,000 small fryer/roaster turkeys can be raised, and the number of turkeys is not decreased during the summer, Faison said.

The increase in the mortality rate by one-half percent, Faison said, is due to the weaker turkeys suffering from heat stress. Weak turkeys which might live in

cooler temperatures are dying because they cannot take the heat.

Ways to help keep the birds cool, AES Agent Snodie Wilson suggested, were to keep the air in the houses circulating by using fans. In houses with no roof insulation, the top should be cooled with a sprinkler system. And he suggested the grower keep grass and weeds around the houses cut to insure no blockage of wind into the houses.

Poultry Weathers Heat Without Major Losses

Trustees Approve JSTC 1980-81 Budget

A 1980-81 budget of \$2,137,557 was approved by the James Sprunt Technical College Board of Trustees at its quarterly meeting in Kenansville Thursday.

The college will receive \$1,794,203 from the state for current expense and \$51,854 for capital outlay for a total of \$1,846,057.

The Duplin County appropriation totals \$220,550 for current expense and \$71,000 for capital outlay for a gross of \$291,550.

The board re-elected Jimmy Strickland of Warsaw as chairman and J. Willard Hoffer as vice chairman. Strickland and Hoffer have held the positions since the board was organized in 1967.

Travis Register of Turkey, president of the college's Student Government Association, was sworn in as an ex-officio member of the board. This will be his second term on the board. The student representative attends all board meetings, but has no vote.

The board also approved 106 faculty and staff contracts for the year.

James Sprunt President Carl Price told the board 45

percent of the faculty and staff were at their proper pay levels when a uniform pay plan was adopted last year. At present, he said, 71 percent have reached their proper pay levels.

He said 48 percent of the employees were at pay levels exceeding the pay plan level last year. These received less than the across-the-board 10 percent pay increase provided this year.

The board reappointed trustees Charles Albertson to the educational policy program committee; W.E. Craft, finance and faculty committee; Alex Brown, legislative and political committee; Helen Boyette, personnel committee; and Albertson, Strickland, Craft, Ed Monk and Bill Warren to a committee to revise and update the bylaws.

Donna Thigpen, grants supervisor, reported the college would receive \$291,773 in federal grants in addition to its regular budget during the year.

The board agreed to allow students attending high schools to take courses at the college under specified circumstances. The students must be 16 and be recommended by their principals. They may only take courses

not offered at their schools and must furnish their own transportation.

Normally, a prospective student must be 18 or have been out of school for at least six months before being eligible for James Sprunt classes.

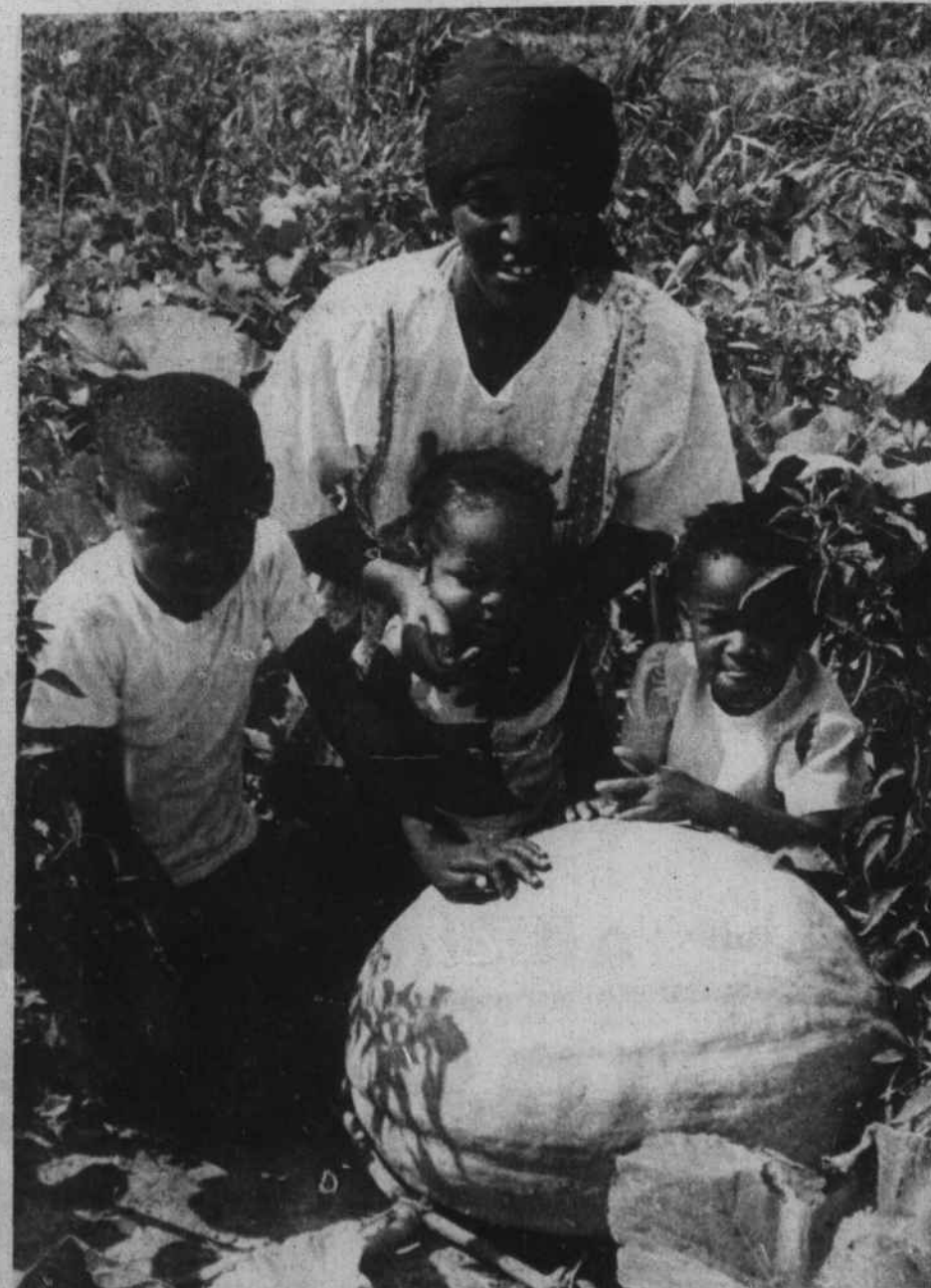
Special Nights At The Liberty Cart

July 31 will be James Sprunt Technical College Night at the William R. Kenan, Jr. Memorial Amphitheatre. At James Sprunt Night, all students, faculty and staff at JSTC will be admitted at half price. The special rate will apply to all family members attending THE LIBERTY CART with JSTC personnel.

Every Sunday night has been designated Family Night. Family Night will allow two or more members of the same family to be

admitted for one-half of the regular ticket price to any of the Sunday night performances through August 24.

THE LIBERTY CART opened July 18, and will run through August 24. Special rates are also available for civic clubs or groups who would like to make THE LIBERTY CART part of their summer entertainment. For more information, call Kerry Maher at 296-0721, or write THE LIBERTY CART, PC Box 470, Kenansville, NC 28349.



NOT ALL POTATOES GROW UNDERGROUND - The Japanese sweet potato grows above ground on a vine similar to a pumpkin. The sweet potato grows to the color of a regular underground sweet potato and can be made into a pie or baked like a butternut or acorn squash. The Japanese

sweet potato will also keep well in a cool, dry place. Pictured above are Ann Robertson and her children, Dyrone, Shaun, Kel and Tevery. The Robertson family of Kenansville grew this Japanese sweet potato which weighed over 40 pounds.