

GRAVEN COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL AGENT - NEGRO 1948

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REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION SERVICE

N. C. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENGINEERING AND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

I. O. SCHAND, DIRECTOR

NARRATIVE REPORT

DECEMBER 1, 1941.....NOVEMBER 30, 1942

NEGRO

GRAVEN

COUNTY

C. E. EVANS

COUNTY AGENT

Oregon County
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Box 103
New York, N. Y.
December, 1942

Mr. J. W. Mitchell
Negro State Agent
L. S. College
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:

May I have the honor of submitting my annual report
for Craven County from December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942.

Respectfully Submitted,

G. E. Evans
Negro County Agent.

Summary of Extension Activities

- 1 - A total of 292 days was spent in carrying the farm program of this number 190 was spent with adults while 103 was spent in the field against 121 in office and planning activities. Eight hundred and sixty farm visits on 394 different farms made up the year's travel program. Five hundred and thirty farmers called to my office during the year to get information on some type of farm activity.
- 2 - Agricultural Economics: Twenty one different farm in as many different communities carried out the following Ag. Econ. demonstrations:
 - How to save fuel, at the time of distributing it in the field by cutting off distributor while turning around at end and being careful in filling distributor. Thirty six farmers have been assisted in fencing off farm waste crops of soybeans, 3. potatoes and corn for hogs to feed from. Ten old machines were repaired for the first time in five years and some over 100 small farm implements.
- 3 - Beef Production: One farmer got into beef production in late 1941 with six small heifers, today he has a total of twenty eight cows and calves, and twenty acres of pasture (Walter Godette H. Barlowe)
- 4 - Controlling the living cost: Eighteen community meetings were held to get farmers information and how to keep the cost of living down. The topics discussed in this program were those outlined by the president of the U.S. in his seven point program for keeping the cost of living down as follows:
 1. Tax heavily to keep excess profits at a reasonable rate.
 2. Place price ceilings on goods and rents.
 3. Stabilize wages and salaries.
 4. Stabilize prices of farm products.
 5. Encourage saving through increased purchases of War Bond & Stamp.
 6. Limit all essential commodities the are scarce.
 7. Discourage installment buying; encourage payment of all debts.

5 - Farm Management: H. E. James, Specialist started off our Farm Management work in January with two Farm Management School in Ft. Barwell and Vanceboro. Pictures were shown and facts presented showing how the good manager lives happy and prosperous while the poor manager lives for luck, and his neighbor to bring him in the cash.

(a) Federal Land Bank: A friendly cooperation of Federal Land Bank and Extension program is evident of this Co. Nine farmers have saved through this institution. Three farmers have borrow money this year to redeem their farm where mortgage was held by a private person.

(b) Farm Security Administration: Thirty-five Negro farmers borrow money from the F.S.A. to finance their farm work and make improvements. Many dollars are saved by farmers through the interest rate.

(c) Production Credit Association: Gave birth to our pure bred hogs and cows among 4-H club members of this County. Thirty Negro Farmers, borrow money through the P.C.A. for the purchase of fertilizer, machinery, good live stock.

6 - Gas Rationing: Some over one hundred farmers made out supplemental gas blanks through the Farm Agent's office.

7 - Marketing: Ten farmers were assisted in selling collards and other vegetables with local vegetable dealers. 225 dozens eggs have been marketed by farmers with the Co. Agents office as head quarter's. We have bought \$682.00 worth of pigs for farmers of this Co. and sold around \$11,00.00 worth of hogs on local markets.

8 - Poultry: 4,800 baby chicks have been placed on different farms in the County; 1930 chickens were vaccinated for fowl pox and cholera. 1650 chickens were culled by Co. Agent as demonstration work, many times this number was culled by farmers. Three range shelters, six brooder

houses and two laying houses were built.

- 9 - Swine: Forty two thrifty pig demonstrations (pigs farrowed and raised on clean soil) were carried out by farmers and 4-H club boys. Two registered bears have been placed on farms, fifteen pure bred gilts have been placed on farms by 4-H boys of our county. Two feeding demonstrations with good pasture proved that hogs put on a pound of meat for an average cost of 6¢ per pound.
- 10 - Sweet Potatoes: Nine farmers ordered 6500 Porto Rico #1 sprouts. Special work was carried out on preparing land for potatoes and the use of commercial fertilizer to get best results. How to store potatoes in banks and tobacco barns were carried out.
- 11 - Soil Management: Four farmers have planned a three years soil building program. Thirty bushels of clover and vetch and 45 bu. of Austrian Winter Peas were inoculated in twelve different communities in demonstrating how to do this work.
- 12 - Small Grain demonstration: One small demonstration has been seeded with four varieties of wheat, three of oats, and two of barley. The object is to find the best yielding varieties for this section.
- 13 - Scrap Iron and Farm Machinery Program: Fifteen meetings throughout the County were held with farmers to explain this program and get it into action. Eight old cultivators and riding plows that could be used by one farmer, but was useful to another was repaired and sold where needed. Groups were organized in every section of the County to collect scrap iron and bring it to a certain point where one local junk dealers were to pick it up an estimate of ten thousand pounds of iron were collected in this drive.
- 14 - State Agent Organizes Professional Rural Workers; Farm and Home Agent's, High School Principals, Jean Supervisors and Ministers met at Shaw University in Raleigh for the purpose of getting acquainted with present

farm program and to find out its connection with national defense work.

15 - Tobacco: Spacing, fertilizing and grading were the topics studied by farmers this year. Over 10 farmers practiced for the first time this year closer spacing, recommended fertilizer and fewer grades in an effort to produce a better quality and make a better average in price.

16 - Victory Garden Program: About 300 farm families had Victory garden this year (a program with 15 or more different vegetables and large enough for family need with a little surplus for canning). Thirty two packages of seed with 22 different vegetables were bought through Co. Agent's office and delivered to farmers. Farmers enjoyed their best year in vegetables production.

17-1 4-H Introduction: We have been organized 4-H clubs in ten different communities with a total enrollment of 201 boys and 288 girls. Each carry some type of farm or home project, keep records and report at the end of each year. Each club has a Pres., Vice Pres., Sec., Treasurer committee's and a teacher director from their school.

18 - Achievement Day: 450 people attended the Ninth Annual affair. 150 different people exhibited something. Twenty eight prizes totaling \$52.00 were donated by local merchants and friends. Demonstration in mixing home made paint from old moyer oil and water color and one showing the growth of pure bred to that of a scrub of the same age were worth seeing.

6 five boys in a dialogue (hidden Victory) showed how we could "lick" the Japs by collecting scrap iron, rubber an increasing our milk and food supplies.

19 - 4-H Mobilization: In an effort to enroll every H.C. rural boy and girl in to 4-H club work, we were fortunate to add 92 members to

our fold in this program. Lee Gardner of B-1 Griffin got \$1.00 as a prize for bringing the largest number of members (16)

20-4-H Project Valuation: We have 121 boys completing projects with a total value of \$12,987.00

21-4-H Boys get scholarship: Two 4-H boys got \$150.00 in scholarships to A. & F. College for excellent 4-H work. Sears Roebuck and Co. donated \$100.00 to Roosevelt Bryant of Jasper 4-H club while the Chilean Nitrate donated \$50.00 to Lathan Wallace of Vassarboro 4-H club. Both boys have state and national medals in judging.

Craven County

Change in County Extension Organization

The Neighborhood Leaders Program has forced us to bring about many different changes in our extension program here.

In past years we have been electing officers and setting up farmers organizations in every community. From these community organizations we took the officers of each and made up our Farmers County Council group. This year its a different story altogether; we have broken down communities into smaller groups, or what we call neighborhoods. In each neighborhood we have two leaders that were elected by these people of that particular section to bring back to them all up to date facts and information concerning the Extension Program.

We had the first time this year at our Achievement Day program demonstrations to show the growth of pure bred hogs to that of scrabs of the same age. This same type of demonstration was carried out in poultry, we were trying to let farm people see in the midst of a feed shortage just how far it could go in bringing in large incomes through good livestock.

Graves County

1943 Plans of Work Go To Farmers

Mr. John F. Mitchell, State Agent and Mrs. D.F. Lewis, District Home Agent were in the county on Oct. 15 to outline 1943 plans of work for local Farm and Home Agents. Most of the plans were centered around the farmers part to play in the Nation's War Program, placing special emphasis on the food for Freedom program, victory gardens, soybeans, peanuts and poultry production.

The number of days planned for project work in 1943 were far less than those planned in previous years. Mr. Mitchell said this was being done in order to give as much time as possible to any emergency program that may arise during the war.

Fourteen community and neighborhood meetings were held in as many different sections from Nov. 4 to 10 for the purpose of carrying to every farm family of this county wholesome advice on the farm families part in the war program and explain the 1943 plan of work as outlined for farmers. A thorough discussion with charts statistics and fact was presented to every group, showing why we back here on the home front must collect every ounce of scrap metal, rubber and other material that is of no value at all to us yet vital to the life of things of living, such as clothes, shoes and many farm implements.

In explaining the 1943 plans of work we asked every farm family to give serious consideration to the increasing of the following: poultry 25%; hogs 15%; food for home use 30%; milk 25% and soybeans and peanuts 15%. Detail plans for increasing each of the products with what we have already on our farm without any extra cost other than getting the basic foundation was outlined. As a whole the meetings were very well attended and definite goals have been set up by eighty per cent of rural Graves County.

Agriculture Economics

Realizing that we are strictly in a county where commercial fertilizer is used very extensively by every farmer. A little campaign to save fertilizer and bags were put on.

At a time when farmers began putting out big amounts of fertilizer, and too, observing the way they have been putting out fertilizer in the past, led me to believe that a saving could be carried out with farmers with little or no extra work. Each farmer was advised to close their distributor at the end of each row, before going into the next. They were asked to be careful in opening each bag, and also in handling it from the storage place to the field. As this is one way a large per cent of our bags are torn. In this campaign, 35 short visits were made to as many different farmers.

In an effort to utilize what we call the waste crops of the farm, Walter Godette of E. Harlowe community brought \$474.70 worth of young pigs this week. Godette is a farmer that plants 35 A. of sweet-potatoes and 30 A. of soybeans. When these crops are harvested it leave as waste plenty to take care from 100 to 200 heads of pigs for some time. By the time the pigs have finished the potatoes they are then ready to get the soybeans "scraps". Just a little fun, but Walter says they must eat these "scraps" for us to lick those Japs.

Frank Fisher of this same community as mention above has fenced in his entire farm in order that everything will contribute towards making his farm a Victory farm.

We have well over a hundred people utilizing all farm waste to an advantage this year, just as the men mention above and in many other ways.

Beef Production

Beef Production is about to find its way on one Negro farm of this County.

Walter Godette of Perth Harlowe community and the proved owner of six Dursey heifers and calves believes he can produce beef at a profit. This farmer was advised to go into beef production three years ago when we found that he had on his farm about forty one acres of pasture land with only two cows and these to grass it. At the advice of the Extension department Young Godette immediately bought six calves for \$10.00 each by the above mention females dropped calves. Realizing that these cows were good milkers, and knowing too that his equipment and labor was so he could not save milk for market purpose, we began to work out plans for using the entire milk supply of each cow.

Learning that the white farmers of the County had ordered a carload of cows, and with this carload so many baby calves would be shipped with them in order to relieve the cows of milk during the shipping period, we immediately started seeking information about the possibilities of purchasing such calves.

We found among the carload of cows shipped, twenty-five little calves that could be bought for \$5.00 each providing one person would take all of them. One could readily see that this was entirely too many calves for six cows, when each cow was already with a calf; anyway Godette bought the entire group. The next problem was to find ways and means of feeding surplus. Well we allowed each cow to take care of three calves,, this leaving thirteen calves to be cared for. Good neighbors relieved the pressure a little by taking seven of this thirteen. With a scarcity of milk we had another problem of trying to take care of the remaining six calves. We finally wound up by purchasing some dry milk and calf meal from

Beef Production cont'd

one of the local feed houses and there started the six big problem of teaching them to drink and eat.

In all said and done a good job in this work was carried out by this farmer, however he lost three of these calves. but today he is the owner of twenty eight cows and calves, and plans are now well underway to purchase a purebred beef bull.

Controlling the Living Cost

300
Handover these handout form people of different communities
and another program of vital importance go into effect in early June.
This program was begun as the Controlling the Living Cost Program.

It is designed for one primary purpose and that of keep-
ing the cost of living from going beyond the average person income and
preventing a few from getting rich on the expense of other.

I would like to say just her e, with as much emphasis as
possible being placed on each word, I don't know of any other program
we have ever attempted get any better cooperation and favorable com-
ments by farmers than the Living Cost Program.

The procedure for getting the program to the farm families
was carried out just as in other program, that is by having community
meetings and working your neighborhood leaders.

The basic factors explained to farm people about this pro-
gram were those outlined by President Roosevelt in his seven point
program to control the cost of living as follows:

1. Tax heavily to keep excess profits at a reasonable rate.
2. Place price ceilings on goods and rents.
3. Stabilize wages and salaries.
4. Stabilize prices of farm products.
5. Encourage saving through increased purchases of War Bonds and stamps.
6. ration all essential commodities that are scarce.
7. Discourage installment buying; encourage payment of all debts.

After each of the seven points were discussed at length we then
asked each person present in the meeting to mark five out of the seven
they thought was most important. Our tabulation showed that the follow-
ing numbers were marked 2-3-4-5-7.

At our regular county-wide farmers meeting the audience was divid-
ed into five different groups with each group discussing one of the five
topics. This in itself created a lot of interest and I think it played a
big part in helping to get this program into the hearts of every farm
family.

Controlling the Living Cost cont'd

Through the process of the same community meetings we pointed out very clearly to each and everyone what this seven point program will do if carried out successfully.

- a. Prevent a few from getting rich at the expense of many.
- b. Permit all to share alike in goods.
- c. Help prevent a serious depression after the war such as that which paralyzed America following World War I.
- d. Maintain insofar as possible desirable living conditions to which our soldiers can return after winning the fight for American Freedom.
- e. Cancel much of the war debt to be paid as we go.
- f. Help control the cost of living.

These meetings really reached their height when we carried the discussion on "How Inflation Affects Farmers." Sometimes we found ourselves mad with one another, arguing and almost ready to fight, but after getting a general knowledge of its meaning and how it would help farmers over a period of years we finally concluded that big money and high prices was the biggest foe in every day living.

In conclusion may I say that the topic on "How Inflation Affects Farmer s" were outlined out as outlined by our National and State Officials as shown below:

- 1- Inflation makes farmers think they have more buying power than they really have.
- 2- Inflation tends to get farmers into debt for things they cannot pay for quickly.
- 3- Inflation gets farmer s into the habit of living above income.
- 4- Inflation increases taxes and public debt.
- 5- Inflation reduces tendencies to save; it discourages thrift.
- 6- Inflation establishes prices higher than normal causing farmers to adjust their spending to a level which they cannot maintain.
7. Inflation means higher prices which makes it hard for low income families to buy what they need.
8. Inflation makes culture cheaper. They will not buy as much. Therefore, we have to have to borrow, and mortgage the future for a much longer time.

I have eight Land Bank borrowers that I work throughout this year. I cless saying that their once was a time these eight families were wondering if there ever would be a time they could be as free men and women from the bondage of poor housing and individual debt. Today we can say with uplifted heads that the majority of these families have modern homes, freshly painted, with electricity and a wonderful chance for repaying all their loans.

b. Farm Security Administration

In my mind one can't say enough about the type of work this institution is doing with the man that once thought the whole world had forsaken him, and now he is a progressive good looking farmer.

We have here thirty five Negro farm families that are borrowers through the F.S.A. Eighty per cent of them have enough livestock, poultry, milk cow, and feed stuff to feed their family the year round.

I get a "kick" out of working with them. They do more record keeping and planning than the average farmer. Unfortunately we have been unable to get a good showing of "Tenant Purchases" for this county up to date we only have two colored this I am sure, without doubt that its not with our local supervisors, yet I do think there is a little something wrong somewhere.

c. Production Credit Association

The mother of credit to our 4-H club members and father of all pure bred hogs and dairy calves in this county "The Production Credit Association". On our infancy stage when we hardly knew what credit was and certainly we knew nothing of a registered hog or cow owned by any farm person of the county, the P.C.A. saw fit to help us introduce something of accredited nature. We are proud of the P.C.A. and those five 4-H members that started the good stock idea among our rural people. Today I am glad to give an account of these members through

16

Graven County
Farm Management

Our Farm Management work got off to a very good start in the beginning of the year with two different Farm Management schools in the Ft. Russell and Vanceboro Communities. These schools were held under the supervision of Mr. E.E. Jones, Farm Management Specialist of the State Extension Service. Mr. Jones first lectured to the group on the qualities a good farm manager should possess; and therein the contrast he pointed out some had results that have been brought about through poor managers.

After listening to the lecture coming from the Specialist, he then showed slides of good and poor managers. Just before closing the meeting when he finished showing the slides we then entered into a discussion where each farmer was allowed to give some fact as to his rating as a farm manager. In a few cases with some of my leading farmers refused to take part in the discussion of individual rating simply because they saw wherein it was such a easy job to be a good manager, yet they had been depending on luck and time to bring them their success. The meeting finally closed in a testifying manner with each farmer declaring that he plans to be a better manager in 1943 than he ever has been.

A total of ninety six different farm families including both men and women attended this school.

a. Federal Land Bank

Before attempting to outline some work in connection with this institution I would like to say a word concerning our local Secretary Treasurer Mr. Barton. His frankness, patient, advice and methods of dealing with everyone regardless of color or family status has sold the idea of what the Federal Land Bank can and will do for farmers that are trying to do for themselves.

Craven County

Farm Management cont'd

their project work. We have two in college, two in the army and one in the north.

In this County alone we have thirty Negro "B" stock holders in the F.C.A. The saving each of them make in a year's time through interest rate and cash payments for their fertilizer and other farm equipment is worth fighting for.

18

Craven County
Gas Rationing

Sometimes it is hard to tell whether the County Agent's office is head quarters for the rationing board or not. Since gas rationing consumed so much of my time this year I don't see how I complete my report without saying something about it.

As long as I do the Extension work or any other work I never will forget that unlucky day of August 13th, when I open my office door at 8:45 A.M. and found thirteen farmers there waiting for me, and each farmer had a blank. I was almost persuaded to keep going after seeing such a group of farmers from different communities, but thinking probably I have been trying to live a good life I made up my mind to face the issue as it may be. Getting out of my car in a very slow manner, yet speaking; (good morning gentlemen). You should have seen such "scuffling" and twisting for first entrance. Please be patient and let me finish this story because I was still nervous. One good brother, he must have been a God-sent man spoke up very briefly saying "come on her and help us get some gas". Five minutes after this time I have never seen a day in my life when I felt any better.

Remember now that I started on gas at 8:45 in the morning of the thirteenth and when the clock had rolled around to 5:30 that evening I was still working on supplemental gas blanks. A good estimate of one hundred and fifty blanks of this nature was filled out by me during the during the month of August.

Marketing has been one of the reasons why we have found it very hard here to get farmers to produce vegetables on a fairly large scale yet we have gotten some good results along this line of work with local vegetable retailers.

A small organization with five farmers in one community was organized to furnish collards to local dealers. This worked fine because each of these farmers had just a small amount of collards. A total of \$122.40 worth were marketed.

The same procedure as above was followed in marketing poultry and eggs only we had several communities selling poultry products. My office was made head-quarter for eggs; we have handle as many as eighty-two dozens a week. People of the city know they could find fresh country eggs at the office and it was an easy matter to dispose of them each week.

I trust that I am right by saying four years ago you could hardly find fifteen Negro farmers of this county growing any type of vegetables for market purpose, but today we have between two and three hundred such producers.

First let's get a picture of most commercial vegetables here; string beans, may peas, cabbages, white potatoes.

There is no doubt at all about potato market, we usual sell them with ease, but when it comes to string beans, may peas and cabbages its very hard to find a market for these crops at a time when they are best suited for market, so naturally we have to wait and sell them at a sacrificing price to even get some of our money back.

For our cabbage I must say it was disgusting, yet there were somethings entered that were impossible to prevent in a crisis like this, and that was finding transportation after finding a market about two weeks later.

20

Craven County
Marketing cont'd

Recommendations:

As to recommendations in marketing I trust that the following things can be worked out with some of our officials.

1. That a fair price for vegetable crops, in preparation to the price of other farm crops will be worked out.
2. That all available information of different buyers, including Federal Surplus Commodities be sent to all Extension Workers.
3. That a definite transportation system be worked out for each county in transporting these crops.
 * Transport committees should include buyers, State Marketing Specialist and local Extension Workers.

Selling hogs have been one of our leading extension activities here this year. We had about forty eight farmers selling hogs for the first time in their history of farming. Since this results will be carried by White Agents cooperatively with both white and colored farmers. I want attempt to give in detail Negro Farmers place in marketing. I would like to say this; even though we have farrowed offmore pigs this year than we did last, we haven't fail to buy our share of young gilts and shoots.

We brought from the Southalls Steak Yard in Rich Square, N.C. on Sept. 8, forty seven pigs for a total of \$474.70

Tobacco

Most everyone found it a very easy thing to mound the truck with tobacco and head for market. On the other hand we have been trying to prove to farmers that a few grades of tobacco (3 or 4) with 150 to 300 pounds in each grade is for better than having from five to seven grades with one grade they call the priss grade.

Again we are adjusting farmers to do good grading and get established with one particular house. In this way we feel like the warehouse man will know the quality of goods he has to offer and will do his best to get him top prices.

Poultry

Poultry raising has been on the upward trend here in the County ever since 1929. If we were to drift back and take a look at our report on this work four years ago and compare it with today's results one could readily see how we have gone forward in spite of handicaps and little to do with.

We are proud of 1942 poultry results for more than one reason. First it proves that we are making progress in the poultry field; next it shows that we are cooperating with our government in trying to increase our poultry and poultry products to the fullest extent, with the hopes that it will send some strength to the battle front.

Poultry production is actually the leading project in extension work among Negro farmers of this County. The time spent in this field could be summed up very easily under the following five headings:

1. placing baby chicks
2. Sanitation and diseases
3. Culling
4. Feeding
5. Buildings equipment

Since we mention the placing of baby chicks as the first heading in the poultry program here, lets see for a moment the number of people that are trying to produce a better and higher grade flock.

Chicks placed

Name	Address	No. placed
I. Dancy	B-1 Dover	300
Charles Gaskins	B-1 Dover	250
Mrs. W.O. Moore	Bridgeton, N.C.	200
Jasper Fugh	B-1 Dover	300
Fiera Mitchell	B-1 Dover	500
Walter Godette	N. Harlowe	1,500
Charlie Jones	B-2 Dover	200
Y.R. Hill	B-2 New Barn	300

Poultry Cont'd

Chicks Placed

Name	Address	No. placed
Mrs. L. Smith	R-1 Dover	200
Mrs. F. S. Goodman	R-1 Dover	200
Mrs. Jannie Bryant	R-2 New Barn	200
John Carter	North Harlowe	200
Mrs. Augusta Brown	R-2 New Barn	200
	Total (placed by Agent)	1000

It is our desire to always have the reader to clearly understand our program for that reason let me say with emphases that this is just about one third of the actual number of baby chicks placed. The number above means these chicks that came directly through the County Agent's office. We have any number of farmers ordering their own chicks, and seek information on brooding and management in general when chicks arrive.

1. Disease

One hundred and thirty chickens were vaccinated for fowl pox on the farm of Mrs. Herbert Bryant of Spring Garden community Sept. 3. For the past two years Mrs. Bryant has been working faithful with her poultry flock in an effort to produce quality chickens thereby enabling her to have a good supply of eggs for home consumption and market the year round.

For the past few years this lady's greatest handicap in raising poultry has been that old disease "chicken or fowl pox". She has lost enough chickens from this disease to pay for vaccination of a hundred flocks at the size of her's. In an effort to completely eradicate this disease every chicken from twelve weeks old and up was vaccinated; the housing quarters cleaned and disinfected.

2. disease vaccination

Two hundred and sixty chickens were vaccinated on the farm of John Carter in the North Harlowe community in late August. In this particular

Craven County
Poultry cont'd

community we have three of the best poultry producers in the county, and the competition in this work has really brought some fine results in the poultry field. A few weeks ago Walter Godette of this same community vaccinated his chickens for fowl pox. This week John said in order to have and keep a good flock of chickens for laying purposes he believe every precaution should be carried out to have healthy chickens; and he also said to fight the chicken pox means putting cold cash dollars in any farmers pocket; because he knew the harm that this disease can do for a poultryman

3. disease

Thursday A.M. of Aug. 8 after farm Agent O.E. Evans had held a meeting in the Ft. Barwell community and patch three times until 1:00 A.M. of the same day, the soft music of the door bell begin to play. with Walter on one end doing the pitching and Evans the other catching it. Greeting this young farmer at the door, he replied you know now is the best time to vaccinate these chickens while they are "asleep" they are easy to catch. Well this statement proved to be very true for the chickens, but it didn't fit at all for Doctors doing the work.

In order to give the reader an idea of such a small job let me say that 800 birds were vaccinated for fowl pox, however the total number vaccinated were 806, because on three occasions each, the eyes of Godette and Evans got heavy and they awoke to find that they had missed the thigh of the chicken where the serum was administered and got their own arm.

Building

1. Three morden range shelters according to state extension plans have been built this year.
2. Six breeder house constructed with scrap lumber on morden basis.

3. Two laying houses 16 x 30 and 18 x 35 respectively were built.

In spite of a lumber shortage we are going forward with our poultry building program with scrap material that probably would have been burned or thrown away if new lumber could have been brought. Its a blessing in many cases, yet a handicap in a few others.

Culling

Culling has been carried in twelve different communities with as many different farmers. A total of 1860 chickens were culled. Out of number culled 648 were classed as culls. In each of our culling demonstration we had from two to eight families represented. We pointed out the saving over twelve months time in feed bill alone if culling was practiced with the average poultry producers, and besides it gives more space for egg producing hens. Every farmer was asked to remember the following points when culling any hens.

1. Comb; large, waxy, smooth and full of fire (red)
2. Eyes, bright, full, clean and show eye rings prominently
3. Back and skin, white or pink pale bird is laying
4. Palate bones; Three fingers wide (apart) Good passage for egg

At every demonstration each farmer present was allowed to cull at least ten birds before leaving. In this I think farmers have learned more about culling and its value than they thought they ever would learn.

Craven County

Poultry Short Course

Men and women, County and State Agents both colored and white met at Trenton Feb. 6 to witness one of the most interesting Poultry Short Courses that have ever been held in Eastern North Carolina. For the first time Negro Poultry Producers were allowed to set up a separate show from that of the white Producers.

The Poultry Specialist of State College was in charge of this meeting. They discussed the raising of poultry from it's essential steps to the very last. Each of these Specialists had special topics for discussion; which included, feeding, sanitation, housing, general management grading and selecting eggs for market and R. O. P. work that is being carried on throughout the State.

In the afternoon after all the Specialists had spoken the meeting was then started with an open house discussion where permitted to state some of their problems in poultry raising and the Specialists (with Mr. C. F. Farris acting as chairman would attempt to offer solution to some)

One among the most interesting features of this Short Course was the egg show where over 100 dozens were exhibited. As far as personal help I do think it was not only educational and beneficial to farmers, but to me and all other Agricultural workers, the eggs were so neatly selected and graded with each sample looking identical.

Among the Negroes to exhibit from Craven County were Rev. E. V. Thurston, R-5 New Bern and Charles Richardson, R-5 New Bern. Rev. Thurston took second place with his exhibit and awarded 100 lbs of starting mash donated by the E. B. Hatchery.

Swine

By 1942 plans of work called for the following demonstration:

1. Four thrifty pig demonstrations
2. Eight hogged down demonstrations
3. Housing ten sows
4. Seventy-five in marketing

The above demonstration were mention in the beginning in order that we may get a clear idea of the accomplishment in swine work.

For our thrifty pig work I must say we had an one farmer to carry out twelve of these demonstrations, and now it is a regular practice of this farmer. Behind these twelve demonstrations by this farmer, (Walter Godette of North Harlow, a commercial swine producer) is very interesting story. Two years ago Godette was advised to get the maximum results from his breed sows he should follow a definite program in farrowing the young pigs, since this is a major factor in determining the profit in swine production. When this advice was given, two farrowing pens were built on this farmers farm, and pulled to a clean plot of land where rye was planted. This farmer was as well pleased with the way these pigs grew, until he decided to try to provide for all his pigs to be farrowed on new and clean land. For 1942 this young farmer has six portable farrowing pens and four stationary one's.

For me to attempt to convey to the reader the importance and good in farrowing pigs on clean soil and allowing them to remain there for two months would be a much harder job than listening Godette tell it. Any way this is how he sums it all up. First he says it brings the sow close home for a few days where you can give her and the little pigs strict attention; second he say it makes one give the sow the right kind of feed she should have just before and after dropping a litter; third it keeps the other hogs from killing or in-

Swine cont'd

During the little pigs; for you know there are no workers to worry about (if the sow is properly cared for as stated above) and last it is a pleasure to see how fast they will grow and how slick their hair looks.

We have here well over a hundred farmers practicing thrifty pig work, but not carried out to perfection as the extension service recommends, however it is an improved practice and splendid results have been accomplished.

Purchased work (excepts from weekly reports)

Beginning early Monday morning June 20, our swine work here in Craven County again took on anew life and found two farmers of the North Harlowe community and the County Agent journeying to Wilson County to purchase a Duroc Jersey registered bear. We visited six different farms in this county before the agriculture teacher could help locate a bear of serving age. Finally we succeeded in finding a bear to serve our purpose for the cost of \$35.00

F.A. Humphrey of Pleasant Hill community and one time the leading swine producer among Negro farmers of Craven County is again furnishing plenty of competition for his good neighbors in this field. Mr. Humphrey now owns about fifty heads of sows, of this group he has eight purebred Duroc Jerseys that qualified for registration. Realizing that we are still trying to keep our registered stock here, Mr. Humphrey sold four of these gilts to people of the P. Hill and Jasper communities for a sum of \$20.00.

A total of sixteen purebreds have been placed on different farms throughout the county. Of this number placed all came from Craven County farms except one, this one being a bear and we did not want to cross or inbreed our stock was thereason for buying this one out of the county.

Several feeding demonstration were carried out. It was very notice-

able in two feeding demonstrations how the cost per pound of meat put on with no pasture compared with that of two others with good pastures.

Please look at this result: (no pasture with green feed) H. Galloway, Ed. Vanceboro, a very progressive farmer carried out a feeding demonstration (self feeder) with six pigs using corn and Purina hog chow. These pigs gained an average of 1.8 pounds per day, with a feeding cost of 6¢ per pound.

Walter Godette of North Harlowe carried out a feeding demonstration with ten pigs on a young soybean pasture, supplementing corn and stalf-life pig supplement getting an average of 1.8 pounds per day for a cost of 4¢ per pound.

In the face of a big labor shortage and scarcity of iron I would recommend for any hog producer a good green pasture of some kind.

We have had our best year for marketing (report under marketing)

Sweet Potatoes

Seed varieties, or strains, fertilizing and storage of S. Pot. have been the main points stressed among farmers throughout the County in this line of work.

To realize first of all, that in order to have a good variety or seed crop of potatoes we must have a good variety of seed. With this thought in mind nine farmers pooled their money and we order from Bethel Plant Farm and other sources 6500 ^{Portia R. C. 2} ~~part-price~~ of 1 potatoes up sprouts.

After getting these sprouts we further know that there are certain practices and methods to follow if we wish to get good results. In this light farmers were advised to make their rows (where potatoes were to be set) fairly large, but not as large as the average farmer's in the county, that is throwing from four to eight furrows together.

We have noticed that potatoes planted ⁱⁿ a big soft bed with four or more furrows have a tendency to grow too large and often burst open.

Now the fertilizer may play a part in the quality and size of potato also. Where barnyard manure was used we advised to chop it very fine and apply in the drill at the rate of six cart loads per acre, about one week before setting out sprouts.

Where commercial fertilizer was to be used we recommend a 3-8-3 mixture applied at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

One thing that was very noticeable about the nine farmers buying these sprouts were that six of them had potatoes on exhibit Achievement Day and four won recognition (only one prize offered).

Too often have the farm families paid little attention to the storage of their potatoes. Through circular letters and community meetings we pointed out many points on successful potato storage. In the first place we asked every farmer to allow his potatoes to dry thoroughly

Graven County

Sweet Potatoes cont'd

in the field before attempting to store them, but not let them get too cold nor the hot sunshine directly on them.

How to prepare a tobacco barn and how to make a nice potato bank for storage was demonstrated very carefully.

From all indication our results will be the best we have had here in some years.

Soil Management and A.A.A.

Definite soil programs have been made for any number of farms here in the county this year. In one community (Riverside) four farmers were given a definite soil building program to follow for the year. The names of these farmers are as follows, J.J. Williams, Lewis Pugh, Rhoads Moore and Edgar King all of E-1 District. In this particular community we have a very light sandy type of soil; it is very hard to produce any crop on it in a dry season. This soil has no moisture holding capacity at all. One of the great reasons for this is that the farmers have been pulling the soil everything they could get (that wasn't wash) without even attempting to improve it in any way.

Studying these men soil condition very careful they were called together in a little round table discussion and we worked out the following soil program; 1942 Austrian Winter Peas and Rye following tobacco and cotton as a winter cover crop. The tobacco for 1943 will be planted behind the 1942 Soybean crop with rye added as a winter cover crop in 1943. The corn and cotton crops for 43 would be planted behind the 1942 crop of Austrian Winter Peas and Rye. This type of rotation is very much contrary to most recommendations, especially when we consider that tobacco is to follow a legume crop however it has been proven that land of this type (in and fertility and water holding) if properly cultivated and fertilized for tobacco will do better following a legume than following any other crop.

In most of our community meeting we try to tell farmers that to follow a good soil building program, means no more than you are building up a good America, good citizen and a everlasting valuable farm for the next generation.

In connection with our soil building program we have given eleven demonstration in inoculating seeds. About 30 bu. of clover and vetch seed were inoculated and 40 bu. of Austrian Winter peas. Please understand us that this amount of seed mention is the number of bu. inoculated in demonstration work alone.

Craven County

Small Grain Demonstration

J. E. Jeffries, District Agent was here in Craven County Friday Nov 6, 1942 to assist in seeding a small grain demonstration on the farm of Walter Gidette of St. Maries community. This was our first demonstration of small grains among Negro farmers in Craven County. The purpose of the demonstration is to find out the best yielding varieties of grain under normal conditions for this county. A piece of land uniform in soil type, fertility with good drainage was selected for this demonstration.

A plot 436 ft. x 70 ft. was divided into ten equal parts with as many varieties of grain to be sowed on each plot.

Preparation of seed bed

The land was disced throughly with a tractor then a 3-10-6 mixture of commercial fertilizer was broadcasted at the rate of 400 lbs. per A. Seeds were broadcasted by hand and then covered with a spike tooth harrow.

Rate of Seeding per acre:

- 1 - Wheat 1 1/2 bu.
- 2 - Oats 3 bu.
- 3 - Barley 3 bu.

The varieties planted were:

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Wheat - 1. Beahart 6 | Oats - 1 Stanton | Barley |
| 2. Carica | 2. Melina | 1. Kredell 23 |
| 3. Purple Straw | 3. Peagrain 3 | 2. Sunrise |
| 4. Hardied | | |

This demonstration will be combined next summer (1943) and the yield of each plot recorded.

Green County

Scrap Iron and Farm Machinery Program

All Negro extension workers both men and women agents were called to a meeting at Barbours under the supervision of Mr. John W. Mitchell, State Agent in early Jan. for purpose of actually doing some program planning work and to outline plans for the present repair of farm machinery program, also to launch a county-wide program for collection of scrap iron.

Mr. J. Green of the State Extension Service was present at this meeting and gave some very definite plans for organizing our county among Negro Farmers into community and neighborhood groups.

Fifteen meetings in different communities were held throughout the county for the purpose of explaining the Repair of Farm Machinery Program and Collecting of scrap iron.

In the Farm Machinery Program farmers were given first hand information on placing orders with local farm machinery dealers for the necessary amount of farm implements they think should be needed in carrying forward the farm program for 1942-43. In passing out this information farmers were also advised to repair and get parts for all machines as early as possible. In every community the group was asked to report to the County Agent and old machine that they found no longer useful to their community or particular type of farming. On this way we have been able to do quite a bit of exchanging different types of farm machinery not useful to one farmer but very useful to another.

Scrap Iron:

Along with the fifteen meetings held for the explanation of these two programs four adult leaders (two men and two women) were selected in each community to act as a committee in promoting the scrap iron drive. These committees organized their community into depots where a certain number of families were asked to bring all iron to the nearest station.

Sweep Area and Farm Machinery Program cont'd

After a thorough canvass by the leaders and the name of all depots submitted to the County Agents office a schedule for a truck owned by one of our local junk dealers was outlined to cover over section of the County. This worked very fine, yet in a few communities we had to get private cars and trucks to bring in some.

It is hard to give an accurate account of the number of pounds collected, however a good estimate of ten thousand pounds were realized in this campaign.

State Agent Organizes Professional Rural Workers

Six hundred farm men, women, ministers, Dean supervisors, County and Home Agents, 1250 principal principals of eastern K.C., met at Shaw University this month in one of the two meetings held in the state under the supervision of Mr. John W. Mitchell, State Agent for the purpose of bringing educational rural workers of K.C. together and equipping them with the present farm program, and its connection with our National Defense Program.

Dean I. C. Schumb, Director of Extension work for K.C., gave in detail the duties that K.C. farm families must assume to win this war. Among some of the major ones he placed the production of foods first; the carrying out of different governmental programs, such as the farm machinery repair program and collection of scrap iron. He further said that we must use as little as possible the things that are necessary for our armed force to have especially rubber, gas and some of our other home supplies.

Mr. W. E. Johnson of the Public Welfare Dept. brought to the group in the absence of the governor his message.

Tobacco

In a County where a tobacco is one of the chief cash crops close observation of practices and different varieties planted was given most consideration.

It is always an interesting story behind certain practices of farmers when they think they know all that can possibly be known of a particular crop; but that we have actually found here in this county that we still can learn something about the tobacco crop.

One of our big mistakes in the production of tobacco is fertilizing too heavy and spacing too far. Another mistake is topping too young and too low, and last it is not enough care taken in storing it in the peckhouse.

We started out in early March through community meeting personal visits to leaders, and progressive tobacco growers to make corrections on these practices. The average leaf of tobacco on the farms that have heavy dark soil have green veins (or ribs we sometime call them) when cured. In a recent demonstration (1941) by Turk Edward, H-J Dover and a tenant farmer proved that close spacing (from 28-30 inches apart) would go a long ways in eliminating quite a bit of this green vein condition when cured. We took the results from this demonstration and carried it throughout the county. In spite of the shortage of crop this year I do believe that we had a better quality of tobacco than we have ever had.

I think farmers are now getting more consideration to fertilizer than they did in past years. It once was a time when every farmer thought he must put at least 100 pounds of fertilizer under his tobacco before he could make a crop, but through the grading demonstrations and studying marketing demands and then realizing the growth to which fertilizer will be put on, have led tobacco growers to believe that moderate amount of fertilizer for certain soils will produce the type the market is asking for.

Tobacco cont'd

Too often many good tobacco producers here in my county have made the mistake by topping their crop too low and too young. We found from several farms in different communities that our best results in shipping were gotten when we allowed the seed head to get right at the point of blossoming. (but not blossomed) we also found that good results obtained when the seed head was broken out about two top crowns.

We also tried to set up competition work in curing tobacco, with the hope that would create more interest.

Here we have the type of competition that existed here in the county 1942.

Tobacco curing in the E. Harlowe community has really taken on a new life this year. Competition in this work began when Fred Atkinson of Green County agreed to cure tobacco for Luke Carter during the 1942 season. Fred in his very humble way had made many statements about the E. Harlowe farmers knowledge of a good tobacco crop, and how it should be handled. To test the ability of Atkinson a real tobacco man Luke Carter employed him in early July to do nothing but cure and pack tobacco crop. After curing the first one or two barns with such an even and smooth color throughout, it created much interest among the farmers of that community to the extent that many visits were made by local farmers to get advice from Fred on the general procedure of curing.

This we can firmly say has gone a long ways in helping to promote a better quality of tobacco; where in it has given a new name to Fred; The King Bee of Tobacco.

How the Victory Garden Program Got Under Way

County Agents both white's and Negro's of the South Eastern District met at Winston, N.C. Jan. 28 to outline plans for launching the "Victory" garden program and study ways and means of better planning the entire extension program. This meeting was under the supervision of H. C. H. Brichouse, District Agent of this particular district.

The meeting got off to a good start by listening to Mr. E. R. Newinger, Extension Horticulturist discuss in detail the essential vegetables to include in the Victory Garden set up. Aside from listening to this discussion, Mr. Newinger had in every attractive box 25 different kinds of vegetable seeds and amounts of each required for a Victory Garden with a family of five. He also stressed the importance of getting farmers to grow a variety of vegetables rather than practicing the old way of growing only Cabbage, Collards and Turnips.

Mr. J. Green and Mr. Fred Hearn, Program Planning Specialists told us how to go about putting this program before our people. They urged the use of community leaders and placing responsibility directly upon them in their Victory Garden Campaign.

Mr. John W. Mitchell, Negro State Agent outlined the program and speaking in behalf of the Negro Agents, plainly stated, "That his group was one hundred per cent for this Victory Garden program and any other state or National program that is vital to this present emergency". Mr. Mitchell further stated that his men have always proven to be true Americans; and believe in the Americans' way of living. We are only asking the cooperation of every Agricultural Agency and an American's chance to continue the task that is now at our hands.

The Victory Garden Program At Work

In getting our Victory Garden program started here among farm families we just staged a series of meetings (as shown on the next page) to cover every section of the county. The purpose of these meetings were to acquaint rural Greene County with the program; to explain to farm families the importance of having a Victory Garden; what we mean by Victory Garden and the ways and means of getting seed to plant the Victory Garden.

Through the cooperation of the colored Vocational Agriculture Educator, Home Economic Teacher of the city school and the Extension Department we reached every community in the county in three days and got the program going.

To make sure this program would get all possible cooperation and publicity we put "Victory Garden" posters at all public gathering places in the county, aside from calling 20 different neighborhood leaders together and giving each of them a blank to sign individual families that are in work with that leader.

-Seed-

We actually bought cooperatively through the local Farm Security administration and local seed dealer seventy-six packages of Victory Garden Seed.

It is estimated by Chambers report that we have about three hundred farm families with Victory Gardens.

I can truthfully say that our vegetable supply here in the county this year is better than it has ever been during my six years of service.

N.C. State College

in

Extension service

N.C. Counties & Agriculture & Home Economics
U.S. Dept of Agr. State of North Carolina

Co. Ag't Park



Dear Home Men and Women:

Our County has called on the rural people through the Nation for one great and easy task that is necessary to win this war. Simple as it may seem, yet it is a fact that, "Food" is the main thing in winning any war. Our Secretary of Agriculture has said that, "Food will win the war and write the peace."

As U.S. citizens and Gruen County's leading farmers, I am asking you to do your part in helping to bring about a strong and healthy nation. Remember all over the country, both white and colored are now planning for a Victory Garden; which means that if we have not started ours it is time for us to get up and get going today.

In order that you may know more about this program, I am asking you to please meet us at one of the places as outlined below.

Mr. Mallette	Wed. Feb. 25	Spurth School	8:00 P.M. War T
	Thurs. Feb. 26	Grove City School	8:30 P.M. " "
	Fri. Feb. 27	Dover School	8:00 P.M. " "
Mr. Evans	Wed. Feb. 25	Ferrytown Church	8:00 P.M. " "
	Thurs. Feb. 26	Bank School	12:30 P.M. " "
	Wed. Feb. 26	K. Marlowe School	7:00 P.M. " "
	Thurs. Feb. 26	Thompson Church	12:30 P.M. " "
	Wed. Feb. 26	Gruen Corner School	8:00 P.M. " "
	Fri. Feb. 27	Hills Fork Church	8:00 P.M. " "
Mrs. Carrington	Wed. Feb. 25	Riverside School	12:30 P.M. " "
	Wed. Feb. 26	Jasper-Turkey Quarter Church	3:30 P.M. " "
	Fri. Feb. 27	Rocky Run Church	12:30 P.M. " "
Mrs. Fisher	Wed. Feb. 25	Riverdale School	8:00 P.M. " "
	Fri. Feb. 27	Pleasant Hill School	8:00 P.M. " "

Yours truly,

O.E. Evans, County Agent.

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Graves County

4-B Introduction

We have in our County ten 4-B club organizations among boys and girls. In all of our clubs we have a joint organization of both boys and girls. Each club have their regular officers, president, vice president, Secretary, Treasurer, Snacker Director, Program and entertainment committees and four local leaders composed of two men and two women.

Our club work cover a radius of fifty three miles, we sponsor many types of entertainment for both old and young during the year. We all carry out many group projects such as beautifying church or school grounds, or making some needy family feel good at Christmas time by singing and donating something as a token of remembrance from the 4-B boys and girls.

We have an enrollment of 301 boys in club work who pledge their heads to clear thinking, their heart greater loyalty, their hands to larger service and their health to better living for America and her citizens. We are still striving to make the Best Better.

Craven County
Achievement Day

About 450 4-H boys and girls and farm people gathered at Newbold Training School Friday Nov. 20 to witness their Ninth Annual 4-H and Farmers Achievement Day. The program got underway at 10:00 with Slapsen Chapman of Ft. Barnwell presiding. The meeting open with the audience singing the Star Spangled Banner, followed by prayer and then the "4-H Firelight song", after which all club members recited the 4-H pledge. Earl Branch of Dover club recited the 4-H Club Creed.

Among some of the highlights of the morning was administration in making home made paint from used cylinder and red motor color. The two boys giving the demonstration (Mordacia Johnson, Dover club and Slade Chapman, Ft. Barnwell club) pointed out very clearly the method of mixing and applying the material to enter buildings. The economy in using regular commercial paint could not be bought. These boys proved that it could be made for a small sum of fifteen cents per gal.

A pageant by several girls and boys showing the part a farm family must play in the present war program ranked among some of the leading activities of the days program. Each person in the pageant played a different part as follows: The production foods, Conserving clothes and shoes, Collecting scrap iron and buying war bonds and stamps, and the increase of poultry and milk builds a immovable front at home and in the battle field.

Mr. E.E. Jones, State 4-H specialist spoke very briefly but interestingly complementing Craven County people as a whole on the progress they have made over a period of years on both the farm and the schooling of their children. Mr. Jones further told the group they still have plenty of work to do and a limited time to do it in. He pointed out many goals in the 4-H program asked immediate action among members and parents.

The exhibits in general were much better this year than they were in

45

Craven County
Achievement Day cont'd

Two years. Below is the way prizes were awarded for each department

Poultry - Barred Rocks	- First and second places.
New Hampshire Reds	- " " " "
R. I. B.	- " " " "
White Leghorns	- First place only

Pigs - Poland China and Duroc Jersey - First place only (must be pure)

Hens - We had three prizes for this group 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

Corn - Yellow and white - First place for each

Soybeans - Any variety - First Place only

Sweet-potatoes - Any variety - First and 2nd place only

Vegetables - Two prizes for best display - 1st and 2nd.

We also had charts along with sheik of corn for each plot where corn had been followed by tobacco and Austrian Winter Peas and the yield of each.

Another good demonstration in exhibit was one showing a pure bred Duroc Jersey pig and scrub bred of the same age, yet the weight varied by sixteen pounds.

A total of \$52.00 in prizes were donated by merchants of New Bern and Craven County.

NINTH ANNUAL ACHIEVEMENT DAY FOR NEGROES IN GRAVES COUNTY

Newbold Training School----- Ft. Barnwell, S.C.

Friday Nov. 20, 1942

Clayton Chatman ----- Presiding

8:00 - 10:00 ----- Placing Exhibits

10:15 ----- Opening Ceremonies

- 1. Song -- Star Spangled Banner
- 2. Invocation
- 3. Song -- 4-H Firelight Song

10:30 ----- Introductory Remarks

10:35 ----- Welcome on behalf of School- Mr. W.H. Watson
Principal New Bold Tr. Ex School.

10:50 ----- 4-H members called to order by President.

- 1. Song --- Club Work
- 2. Club Pledge
- 3. 4-H Club Creed --- Earl Branches -- Dover 4-H Club
- 4. Current Event News --- Lillie H. Jenkins --- Vanceboro 4-H Club
- 5. Hints that are Worthwhile --- Charles Frazier - Pleasant Hill 4-H Club
- 6. Demonstration: Making Home Made Paint - Mordecia Johnson-Dover 4-H Club
Slade Chatman-Ft. Barnwell 4-H Club

11:45 - 12:20 ----- Address - Mr. R.E. Jones, Negro 4-H Club Specialist

12:30 --1:00 ----- Dinner

1:00 P----- Pageant - Misses- Nicy Chatman, Clyde Harris, Mattie L. Lancaster, Eddie R. Garris, Ada Smith, Helen Kilpatrick, Lizzie Downs, Mr. - Leavy King - John Jones.

1:25 ----- Remarks and Inroduction of Speaker - Mrs. C.D. Mann-Jeans Supervisor

Address ----- Mr. John M. Mitchell, State Agent.

2:30 ----- Awarding of prizes, certificates, adjournment.

Eulogize Hidden Victory Given 4-E Achievement Day

1st. boy: My what's this, who are you and what on earth would something like this come where people are having a good time.

2nd boy: Take your seat son and I will tell you who I am and my duty to you and the whole world. I am a farmer I came to show you my strength and establish the world that the power of my hands point to the salvation of our nation. I am here to iron and rub (point to iron and ~~rub~~) out hatred, hostility, injustice and inequity. It is my duty to keep the wheels of industry moving. The sound of guns roaring, the flying of planes moving about the building of ships going peace and talk slowly, looking entirely at iron)
I know you have been "sleep" for many years. You have been used to fill the old wall on my farm. I put you in a hole at my bag pen to keep my pigs from getting out. You were even placed under my farm shelter and my old scrap pile, but now my good friend "these sun" needs you. He need you to help save my life, help save my brother's life, my friends life and to save the life of my country. Why didn't you get up on your own free will and walked to your nearest junk dealer? (Looking up but holding iron in hand)
Dear fellow I know you are helpless, but I thought to know I will do my best to get you in the scrap drive and send you to the dealer. I also have 700 good families here in Craven County that should and will do the same good deed for you if once they know how much good a little piece of iron will do. My last good words are:

Here we are and here we go.

With all of our scrap

To give the Japs a blow

(Turns slowly as if leaving)

1st. boy: Listen - Listen - My dear Mr. farmer, Since I now know you well I would like to know something about your other work you have there, Maybe I can help you now!

2nd. boy: Yes John you can help even though you are a city man. You can speak a word of encouragement to me and my other fellow farmers if no more.

1st. boy: (milk - looking at it from an angle) John God gave men vision, sight, ambition, courage and a determination to keep going. Then he gave to us beauty, and poured out (pour milk slowly into glass while talking) health and prosperity to every living creature, but only a few would drink it (drank some of milk) It builds character sound minds, good sports and abled bodied soldiers. I am thankful to that good old creature (cow) that travel the pasture and woods many long hours in order that I may enjoy the good blessing of life. Yes she has been good enough to give every one in my family from one pint to one quart of milk each day, but that's not enough now for my family and give that boy on the battlefield a glass too. Well since my old farm is the only place possible to get this milk I am going to get more cows so I may be able to keep two glasses (milk for home and send one to market for that fighting soldier. (with a loud voice looking upwards).

Oh Lord must we live in hardship

Hungry bodies, left painful to die

Dialogues Between Victory Given 4-E Achievement Day cont'd

Me. We can beat those Japs
If you got a good milk cow.

Even though my power is great, and voice strong, but fate is calling me, therefore I am asking everyone to read the patterns of my life (turn slowly) as I walk through this world. When this is done the heads of the world will be pointing to one thing (they point to girl with Victory sign)

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Craven County
4-H Mobilization

4-H Mobilization program brings many new members into their folds.

On April the 19th through the 11th 4-H club members throughout the state and nation celebrated their first 4-H mobilization for Victory program. The purpose of this big movement was to enroll every North Carolina rural boy or girl of club age into the 4-H club work or some activity which will help to win this war.

One week before the time of celebrating this event in our county a campaign of publicity was put on with circular letters, news paper articles and posters; telling every big reason and need for a thing of this kind in a time like this. On the circular letters that were sent to all 4-H members, they were told that a cash prize of one dollar would be given to the boy or girl that submit to the County or Home Agent the largest number of new names along with their addresses and projects.

Lee Gardner, B-I Griffon and a member of the Egworth 4-H club won the dollar prize by bringing in sixteen new members. At the time this award was made we had about nineteen 4-H members present at this regular meeting; they were anxious to know when another drive would be put on to get new members.

I think the mobilization program was very good for all club members in that it pointed out in many places how the cooperation of young boys and girls could help in winning the war.

Craven County

4-H Swine

The County Agent and 4-H boys differ on the swine program.

In my mind there is a little sad story behind our registered and pure bred hog work here with 4-H members, yet they seem to think is a very interesting story.

Well here is the situation; sixty per cent of my main swine boys have sold their pigs down to a point where it will take considerable thought and time to bring this project back to its normal place as it once was.

First of all I want you to know that we have given a lot of time to 4-H swine production and our registered stock has been given plenty of publicity.

The boys are proud of stock, or I should say they were proud of their stock, but they could not stand to see big money floating around for the purchase of pure bred hogs. For that reason they began to sell, and sold for prices that one could hardly imagine of getting. We had any number of eight to twelve weeks old pigs bring twenty and thirty dollars.

In spite of such decrease in our hog work we are determined to keep the pure bred name and breed before the people of our county and surrounding counties.

Graven County

4-2 Project Work Valuation

Information here given based on number completing or partial completing.

Kind of Project	Scope	Valuation
Corn	22 A.	\$290.00
Peas	6 A.	530.00
Soybean	8 A.	380.00
Swampet areas	2 A.	192.00
Tobacco	6 A.	2,480.00
Home Car farms	8 A.	3,920.00
Poultry	2700 birds	2,120.00
Dairy Cattle	7 animals	700.00
Swine	100 animals	1,200.00
Waterfowlens	1 A.	125.00
Total		12,987.00

Craven County

4-H Boys Club Scholarship

Roosevelt Bryant 4-H boy of Jasper club and a 1940 graduate of the Furbold Training School of Ft. Barnwell received a \$100.00 scholarship to A. & E. College of Greensboro.

Young Bryant who has been very active in his community in club work and has won several medals in judging from the State and National 4-H judging contests, finally reaps his benefits. In the first State wide 4-H judging contest held in connection with the 4-H Short Course in Greensboro three years ago. The Craven County boys won five out of six medals awarded of which Roosevelt was a member of the team. In 1939 the Craven County team went to Cleveland, Ohio to represent the state in poultry judging at the Seventh World's Poultry Contest and won second place; again Bryant was the proud winner of these honors. Roosevelt 4-H judging work was brought to a close last year at the State 4-H Short Course in Greensboro after serving his three years as a member of a judging team, but this is how he spent that last year. When all final scores of the sixty boys taking part in the contest were added (1941) Roosevelt Bryant name appeared on the list as being the highest scorer in the State on judging eggs.

This boy has carried out some very fine projects and has been a good leader in 4-H Club work. He has served as president of his local club and a member of the County Council.

The one hundred dollars scholarship is given by Sears Roebuck & Co. each year to some worthy boy that wishes to take Agriculture. The cool scholarship is payable as follows, \$20.00 for the first month and \$10.00 for each additional eight months.

Latham Wallace of the Vaneboro 4-H club also received a forty dollars scholarship to A. & E. College in Greensboro, N.C. For the best individual piece of Club work for any one year.

4-H Boys Get Scholarship cont'd

Wallace was also a member of the judging team and held more medals than any one in the State.

He was state project champion in garden work in 1938 and was awarded a medal. He was also president of his local club for two years; vice president of the 4-H County Council and also project leader. As an all round 4-H club boy it was hard to find one better than young Wallace.

This scholarship was donated by the Chilean Nitrate people.

Craven County
Farmers and 4-H Picnic

About five hundred 4-H members and farm people gathered at Pine Cliff Beach at N.E. on U.S. Street Ave in Aug. to celebrate their Sixth Annual Picnic.

For the past few years since we first started this affair our attendance has been from 1800 to 2000 people, but old man gas rationing, lack of transportation facilities, and defense work, cut our group to a very small number, with 50% of the attendance being 4-H club members.

Even though our attendance was small in number we had the privilege of welcoming to our Sixth gathering Mr. John W. Mitchell and the little Misses Mitchell's who plainly stated that they did not want to leave the picnic at such an early hour as six o'clock in the evening. Well I trust the reader may gather from this that we still have something of interest down here in Craven County, if none other than the cool breeze at N. Harlowe on the banks of the Neuse River.

We can hardly close without saying something about the picnic dinner. After completing all of our games and speaking, everyone could be seen with many baskets of food all over the beach front. For hours there after 4-H 'ers, young and old men and women was their troubles and farm problems away with the waves from the sparkling Neuse.