

CAMDEN COUNTY
1946 NARRATIVE REPORT

H. L. COOKE

COUNTY AGENT

INTRODUCTION

Camden is one of the smaller counties in the state. It is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, being bound by Pasquotank on the west, Currituck on the east and reaching from the Albemarle Sound on the south to the Virginia Line on the North. It is seven miles wide and thirty seven miles long.

The entire county is strictly rural. Agriculture is the most important industry in the county. Camden, located four miles east of Elizabeth City, North Carolina is the county seat.

The highway constructed from Camden to Elizabeth City in April has meant much to the people of the county. Prior to that time, they were almost isolated from other parts of the state.

There are three white schools in the county. Camden's only high school is located at South Mills. There are two grammar schools, one is located at Camden and one at Shiloh. High school students from these areas are transported by bus into Elizabeth City. The six negro schools are located in various parts of the county.

Residents of Camden County conduct their business activities in Elizabeth City and Norfolk, Virginia, since there are no

incorporated towns in the county.

The population as given by the 1940 census was 5,440, consisting of 3,145 whites and 2,445 negroes. Almost all of the population depend upon some phase of agriculture for a livelihood.

Agricultural operations are carried on to a large degree with machinery since the type of land lends itself well to such a system.

Normally, the county grows approximately 5,000 acres of white potatoes, 2,000 acres of cotton, 14,000 acres of corn, 13,000 acres of soybeans, 200 acres of peanuts, 500 acres of sweet potatoes, 800 acres of small grain, 2,000 acres of hay, and 800 acres of commercial vegetables. Livestock production consists of hogs, beef cattle, sheep, poultry, and dairy cattle limited to home use.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

During 1946 approximately 30 miles of REA power lines, which serve some fifty farm families have been constructed in Camden County. Plans have been completed to furnish electricity to every farm family in the county when wiring materials become available. At the present time several homes are wired and awaiting transformers or other necessary materials not yet available in quantities sufficient to meet the present demand. Farm people throughout the county are very anxious to have their homes served and Camden will be one of the first completely serviced counties in the state.

Fifteen farmers in the Shiloh community were assisted in making surveys and drainage recommendations for a three mile ditch which drains 800 acres of land. Each interested farmer now knows the approximate cost, and the group is in the process of employing a contractor to do the work.

A similar drainage project was undertaken at South Mills, but interested farmers have not yet agreed on the proportionate cost to each.

In June, a ditch blasting demonstration was undertaken on the farm of W. I. Sawyer of South Mills, but excessive rains made it impossible to blast on the scheduled day.

AGRONOMY

1. White Potatoes

The white potato acreage in Camden County exceeded 6,000 acres this year. The government guaranteed the farmers a reasonable support price for potatoes produced on an unlimited acreage, and they took full advantage of the promise. Also, seed potatoes planted further this year than normally; and some growers were forced beyond their anticipated plantings in order to utilize seed that had already been procured.

Except for excessive rains the growing season was favorable for potatoes. The rains did little damage to the crop other than making spuds easier to damage and increasing the weed menace.

Spuds moved on the market satisfactorily during the first week of harvest. After that, cars were scarce and growers had potatoes in the fields and no way to deliver them to the market. Several days of confusion followed, then the car situation was relieved. When transportation became available, the potato market was gone. It was then that many growers began to sell their crop below the authorized floor price. Others resorted to loading in bulk to sell to the Government for alcoholic purposes. It was only a matter of a few days before all alcoholic sources of disposal were withdrawn, and growers were requested to cease harvesting. The harvest holiday lasted for four days. At the end of the holiday, cars were again available for shipping commercially when a market could be found by the grower. The alcohol plants began to take a limited supply of

potatoes and again farmers were allowed to load cars in bulk for this purpose; however, cars were allotted each day on a county basis. The County Potato Committee then distributed the available cars to individual growers. Soon the Committee realized that such a procedure would result in the loss of a great many potatoes. Numerous groups met with the United States Department of Agriculture officials for the purpose of formulating a system that would keep the growers from suffering such a loss. It was then that growers were allowed to dispose of their potatoes in temporary storage piles to be called for by the Government at a later date. Over 450 cars of potatoes were marketed in such a manner this year.

In the meantime, continuous rains and delayed harvesting operations had allowed so many weeds to develop in most fields that by the time growers were given permission to store temporarily, harvesting was impossible. It was then that the Government came back with another plan to provide for this group of growers. On fields where it was determined that potatoes could not be harvested, samples were taken, graded, and a fair yield determined. Farmers who left their spuds temporarily stored unharvested in the field were paid for them on that basis. Approximately 1200 acres of potatoes were bought this way. This represented nearly 500 cars.

White potato yields were very good throughout the county this year. Many growers reported yields up to 150 bags of U. S. No. 1 spuds per acre.

The Irish cobbler is by far the most popular variety grown in the county.

2. Corn

Medium and early seeded corn produced good crops this year in Camden. Growers were unable to get planted all the late corn that they had planned due to the delayed potato harvest. Lack of sufficient fertiliser materials of the right quantity and quality has also reduced yields materially. The county, however, will probably average 25 bushels per acre.

Much over half the total planted acreage this year was grown from hybrid seed. Hybrids most popular among the growers were T-23, N. C. 1028, Funk's G-515, Funk's G-717, Funk's G-714. All of these hybrids have given good results in the county.

One grower in the county, H. C. Ferebee, Camden, N. C. is a producer of Certified hybrid seed. He grew 10.0 acres of N. C. 26 corn this year that averaged 90 bushels per acre. He also produced 6.0 of N. C. T 20 with a yield of 75 bushels per acre.



H. C. FEREBEE, CAMDEN, N. C. DEMONSTRATES A LOAD OF HIS
N. C. 26 CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN



M. F. SANDERS, SHILON, N. C. IN A FIELD OF N. C. 1028 CORN
THAT YIELDED 75 BUSHELS PER ACRE

This year under contract with a commercial seed house, O. F. Gilbert, Camden, N. C. produced 50 acres of hybrid seed corn. Mr. Gilbert holds the distinction of having built the first corn detasseling machine in North Carolina. Mr. Gilbert plans to become a Certified seed producer next year.



O. F. GILBERT, CAMDEN, N. C. DEMONSTRATES THE FIRST
DETASSELING MACHINE BUILT IN NORTH CAROLINA

In cooperation with the County Agent, the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association conducted a hybrid corn result demonstration and test plot on the farm of T. C. Sawyer Jr. Thirty six different hybrids were tested in this plot. Farmers were called out during harvesting operations, and considerable interest was shown by them in the results obtained.

A hybrid corn result demonstration was conducted on the farm of H. C. Ferebee. The demonstration was designed to show the difference between the four hybrids; Tenn. 10, T 5109, N. C. 26 and N. C. 27. Harvested yields were obtained as follows:

Tenn. 10.....	<u>52</u>	bushels per acre
T 5109.....	<u>55</u>	bushels per acre
N. C. 26.....	<u>43</u>	bushels per acre
N. C. 27.....	<u>46</u>	bushels per acre

3. Soybeans

Soybean acreage in Camden County this year is approximately 12,000. The yields range from failure to forty two bushels per acre. Mr. C. R. Foster of Shiloh reported a production of 2500 bushels of beans from 80 acres. From some fields Mr. Foster obtained a yield up to 42 bushels per acre. Soybeans, like corn, failed mostly where they were planted late. Again, delayed potato harvesting resulted in late soybeans.

A result demonstration for the purpose of showing the value of lime was conducted on the farm of Mr. M. F. Sanders near Shiloh, N. C. Mr. Sanders limed one side of a field as recommended by a soil analysis

test and left the other half unlimed. Both areas were treated the same in respect to seed, fertilizer, and cultivation. The only difference was that 2,000 pounds of agricultural lime was applied on one side. The photo shows results.



M. F. SANDERS, SHILOH, N. C. DEMONSTRATES THE VALUE OF LIME ON SOYBEANS. THOSE ON YOUR LEFT RECEIVED 2,000 POUNDS OF LIMESTONE PER ACRE. THOSE ON THE RIGHT RECEIVED NONE.

Seven result demonstrations designed to show the results of top dressing soybeans with potash were conducted throughout the county. Yields were checked from these demonstrations, and it was found that the potash increased the beans all the way from nothing, as on Mr. C. R. Foster's farm up to 60% as on the farm of Mr. B. F. Harrison of Old Trap, N. C.



MR. B. F. HARRISON, OLD TRAP, N. C. RECEIVED AN INCREASE YIELD OF 60% BY TOP DRESSING SOYBEANS WITH 100 POUNDS OF POTASH OVER THOSE NOT TOP DRESSED

A soybean variety result demonstration was conducted on the farm of Mr. G. H. Williams of Camden, N. C. A three acre field was seeded equally between Ogden, Haberlandt, and Roanoke soybeans. So as to determine the highest yielding variety each plot was treated alike in relation to production factors. Results showed that the Roanoke produced 35 bushels, the Ogden 33 bushels, and the Haberlandt 28 bushels per acre.



MR. G. H. WILLIAMS, CAMDEN, N. C. STANDS BETWEEN OGDEN AND HABERLANDT SOYBEANS IN A VARIETY DEMONSTRATION CONDUCTED ON HIS FARM. THE ROANOKES ARE TO THE RIGHT OF MR. WILLIAMS

Fifty bushels of Roanoke soybeans to be distributed in the county were obtained from the Experiment Station this spring. Growers throughout the county who have tried them are well pleased with the new variety.



MR. G. H. WILLIAMS, CAMDEN, N. C.
INSPECTS HIS PLOT OF ROANOKE SOYBEANS

Four new growers will have Certified Ogden and Roanoke Soybeans seed for sale next spring.

4. Pastures

Poor pastures is one of Camden County's greatest weaknesses. Farmers did a good job of seeding temporary pastures this year. In the summer, soybeans were used for this purpose extensively. Good temporary fall, winter, and spring pastures, consisting of crimson clover and Italian rye grass or oats, may be seen throughout the county at the present time.

Four permanent pasture demonstrations have been started in the county. The most promising one at the present time is that of Benton Hunter at South Hills. Mr. Hunter has followed in establishing his pasture every recommendation made by the Experiment Station. He now has an excellent stand of ladino clover started.



MR. BENTON HUNTER, SOUTH MILLS, N. C. TAKING SOIL SAMPLES FOR LIME AND FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS, THE FIRST STEP IN ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT PASTURE.

5. Sweet Potatoes

Approximately 500 acres of commercial sweet potatoes were grown in Camden County in 1946. Most of the crop was marketed green in Elizabeth City and Norfolk, Virginia. Efforts were made to get more growers to use the improved Porto Rico variety. Those who tried them are well pleased.

A result demonstration to show the effects of treating potato land with borax was conducted on the farm of R. L. Forbes of Camden, N. C. The plots were harvested in late October. Mr. Forbes stated that he was surprised at the difference in quality obtained from the area where borax had been applied. The potatoes showed a marked improvement in quality over those produced on a plot in the same field where no borax had been used.

Another sweet potato result demonstration was conducted on the farm of Mr. W. L. Sawyer, Camden, N. C. This demonstration was

designed to show the value of top dressing potatoes with nitrate of soda. Yields were checked in late September, and it was shown that Mr. Sawyer obtained an increase yield of 20 bushels of No. 1 potatoes per acre by applying 100 pounds of soda during first cultivation. The plot on which only 800 pounds of a 3-9-9 potato fertilizer was applied yielded 94 bushels of No. 1 sweets while the plot treated in addition with 100 pounds of nitrate produced 114 bushels of No. 1 sweets per acre.



MR. W. L. SAWYER, CAMDEN, N. C. RECEIVED 20 BUSHELS MORE NO. 1 WHERE HE APPLIED 100 POUNDS OF NITRATE OF SODA DURING FIRST CULTIVATION.

6. Small Grain

Special emphasis has been placed on growing small grain in Camden this year. The county has a record acreage seeded at the present time, and so far favorable growing conditions have resulted in an excellent crop.

R. L. Forbes of Camden is trying 30 acres of Redheart wheat this fall.

An oat result demonstration designed to make the following comparisons has been set up on the farm of O. F. Gilbert:

1. Comparing fulgrain and victorgrain oat varieties.
2. Comparing the use of fertilizer at seeding time with no fertilizer.
3. Comparing the use of spring top dressing with no top dressing.

Yields will be determined from this demonstration next spring.

Another oat result demonstration has been placed on the farm of B. F. Harrison at Old Trap, N. C. This demonstration is designed to show the difference in yields from proper fertilization and no fertilization. Yield records from this demonstration will also be obtained at harvest time.

Camden County has at the present time approximately 10,000 acres of cover crops seeded. These consist of Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, vetch, Italian rye grass, and small grains.

Thirteen result demonstrations have been set up throughout the county for the purpose of comparing Austrian winter peas with the New Dixie Wonder pea.

A Winter legume fertilizer demonstration for the purpose of showing the following results has been started on the farm of B. F. Harrison at Old Trap, N. C.:

1. Comparing the yield of corn obtained from land on which the fertilizer was applied in the fall on Austrian winter peas with corn yield from land on which the fertilizer is applied

to the corn in the spring.

2. Comparing the yield of corn following winter legumes with the corn yield from land without winter legumes.

7. Horticulture

Some interest has been created in establishing and caring for home orchards. Orders are being placed at the present time for fruit trees.

Three demonstrations were conducted with the logan string bean. These beans have met with favor among growers who have seen them grow. Two farmers have already inquired relative to obtaining seed for next year. With Camden growing several hundred acres of string beans, the logan should prove a popular variety here.

8. Cotton

Approximately 2,000 acres of cotton was grown in Camden County this year. The cotton yield will average less than a bale to an acre. However, some growers have excellent crop yields.

Most of the cotton acreage was planted from improved strains of the Coker Variety.

9. Peanuts

Peanuts is a minor cash crop in Camden. Farmers grew about 200 acres in 1946. The yield will average approximately 900 pounds per acre. Peanuts are confined to Old Trap section of the county.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Swine

For the past three years swine production has been on the decrease in Camden County. The main reason for the decline was that ceiling prices were so low that farmers could sell their corn to better advantage than they could feed it to hogs.

Only a year or two ago the Camden-Currituck Livestock Association was shipping hundreds of cars of hogs for farmers in the two counties. There have been only two cars shipped by the association in 1946. Quite a few hogs however, were sold otherwise because breeders could obtain prices above ceiling by selling out of the Association.

Recently, breeders have become more interested in hogs, and the population is again on the increase.

Cholera has not given much trouble to Camden breeders this year. During the early fall there was one epidemic at South Mills and one at Old Trap. Approximately 2,000 head were inoculated for cholera under the supervision of the County Agent. Many farmers inoculate each year as a general practice whether disease is present or not.

Temporary grazing for swine has been advocated by the Extension Service, and the practice is being followed to a gratifying extent by breeders. Soybeans are used in summer, and a mixture of crimson clover and oats in the winter. Such a practice may be seen in operation throughout the county.

One permanent hog pasture demonstration has been established on the farm of Mr. C. T. Moore at Belcross, N. C.

2. Beef Cattle

In the county there are approximately a dozen herds of beef cattle ranging in number from fifteen to a hundred head. Five breeders have herds with at least some purebred animals in it. All of the herds in the county are Herefords except one, an Angus. One man in the county is now in the process of establishing a herd of Short Horn cattle. In Camden County, there are thousands of acres of land that could be used profitably for beef cattle production.

In baby beef work, last May Camden exhibited three 4-H club calves at the first Albemarle Fat Stock Show. Leta Leigh Harrison, Old Trap 4-H Club girl, received \$280.00 profit from her baby beef calf this year. There are at the present time in progress twelve 4-H baby beef projects in the county.



SHORT HORN 4-H BABY BEEF CALF BELONGING TO
J. C. ROUNTREE OF THE SOUTH MILLS 4-H CLUB



HEREFORD 4-H BABY BEEF CALF BEING EXHIBITED BY LOTA LEIGH HARRISON, OLD TRAP 4-H CLUB GIRL. THIS CALF, THE RUMTREE CALF ABOVE AND TEN OTHERS ARE NOW BEING FED FOR THE NEXT ALBEMARLE FAT STOCK SHOW.

3. Dairying

There are no commercial dairies in Camden County. There are many families that do not yet have a milk cow. There are however, several hundred good dairy cows throughout the county.

At the present time Mr. G. H. Williams of Camden is considering building a small dairy. Foreman Dairies of Elizabeth City are now building a milk plant, and it is anticipated that in the near future milk can be used as a supplementary income for some farmers.

Because of the shortage of family cows, 4-H dairy calf projects have been encouraged. A dairy calf is not nearly so apt to be sold for veal if it belongs to a club boy or girl. Too, club members have been encouraged to buy for projects, young calves from nearby dairies. By so doing, many families who do not have milk at the present time will have it in two or three years.



THREE YEAR OLD FAMILY COW BELONGING TO MARGUERITE STAPLES OF SHILOH 4-H CLUB. MARGUERITE BOUGHT THIS CALF THREE DAYS OLD. TO DATE NO PERSON OTHER THAN MARGUERITE HAS MILKED HER.

4. Sheep

The most neglected type of livestock in the county is sheep. There are approximately one hundred farmers who own from three to thirty head of sheep, but in most cases the only function of these animals is to keep grass out of groves. The income from sheep is relatively small, and it is very difficult to effect good management under such conditions. Many breeders allow their sheep to go undocked and without worm treatment. Flocks go occasionally unshorn because the farmer is too busy to take time for the job. Some breeders, however, especially those with larger flocks, do follow good management practices.

With the assistance of the Extension Animal Husbandry Department, a sheep shearing demonstration was conducted last May on the farm of C. C. Hughes near Shiloh.

With the assistance of the Extension Marketing Specialist, and with adjoining counties cooperating, a car of wool was collected from farmers and shipped from Elizabeth City last June.

This fall two purebred Hampshire rams were procured for breeders in the county.

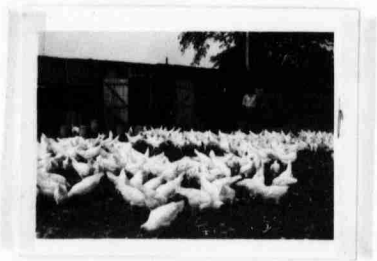
5. Work Stock

During the fall months blind staggers disease is fairly general throughout the area. Under the supervision of the County Agent approximately one hundred horses and mules were inoculated for this disease in August.

POULTRY

Increased interest in poultry has been noted during the year. The county's largest flock is owned by D. E. Bray of Shiloh, N. C. Mr. Bray owns approximately one thousand birds. He markets his eggs in Elizabeth City and Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. Bray also collects eggs from a dozen smaller poultrymen and markets those on a commission basis.

At the present time seven demonstration flocks are underway in the county. Monthly reports are obtained from these.



MR. D. E. BRAY, SHILOH, N. C. WITH PART OF HIS 1,000 WHITE LEGHORN FLOCK. MONTHLY RECORDS ARE OBTAINED FROM THIS AND SIX OTHER FLOCKS IN THE COUNTY.

Poultry is also a favorite 4-H Club project. Lota Leigh Harrison, Old Trap 4-H Club girl cleared \$280.80 this year from her demonstration flock of 99 hens.



LOTA LEIGH HARRISON, OLD TRAP, 4-H CLUB GIRL WHO MADE A PROFIT OF \$280.80 FROM HER FLOCK OF 99 BIRDS. MONTHLY RECORDS ARE RECEIVED FROM LOTA LEIGH'S FLOCK.

BEES

Real progress can be noted from the year's work in respect to modern beekeeping. Much interest in bees has been shown throughout the county both with adults and 4-H Club members.

At the present time there are two commercial beekeepers in the county. Mr. Alex Sykes at South Mills operates an apiary of 150 colonies; and Mr. S. B. Seymour, at Camden, operates 50 colonies. Honey prices have been high throughout the year, and good honey flows have meant considerable profits to beekeepers.

Fifteen families in the county have obtained Italian bees and modern equipment this year. Four of these projects are result demonstrations.



W. W. DAVENPORT, SHILOH, N. C. BOUGHT FIVE-TWO POUND PACKAGES OF ITALIAN BEES IN APRIL 1946. FROM THESE FIVE PACKAGES HE HAS INCREASED HIS BEES TO THIRTEEN STRONG COLONIES AT THE PRESENT TIME. HE SHOULD RECEIVE A LARGE YIELD OF HONEY IN 1947.



W. W. DAVENPORT INSPECTING A FRAME OF ITALIANS.
THIS IS HIS FIRST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE WITH BEES.



LLOYD STALLINGS, CAMDEN, N. C. WITH A FRAME OF
HIS ITALIANS. A SWARM OF BLACK BEES STOPPED AT
THE STALLINGS HOME IN APRIL. HE PLACED THEM IN A
MODERN HIVE AND DIVIDED THE COLONY IN JUNE. AN
ITALIAN QUEEN WAS GIVEN TO THE QUEENLESS HALF.
NOW HE HAS A COLONY OF EACH. LLOYD HAS LEARNED
WHICH COLONY TO USE FOR DEMONSTRATION PURPOSES.



C. T. MOORE, BELCROSS, N. C.
HAS MADE A GOOD START WITH BEES SINCE MAY.



M. S. CRIDLIN, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. POINTS OUT AN
ITALIAN COLONY FROM WHICH HE RECEIVED NEARLY 150
POUNDS OF HONEY IN THE 1946 SEASON.



MARGUERITE STAPLES, 4-H CLUB GIRL WITH HER PROJECT. MARGUERITE BEGAN IN MAY WITH TWO-TWO POUND PACKAGES OF ITALIANS. NOW SHE HAS TWO EXCELLENT COLONIES OF BEES. MARGUERITE'S SKEPTICAL EXPRESSION WILL CHANGE AS SHE GROWS IN EXPERIENCE.

4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES

There are in Camden eight organized 4-H clubs that meet monthly throughout the school year and the 4-H County Council that meets monthly during the entire year.

Timely project activities are studied at the 4-H meetings, and club business is attended to during the County Council meetings. The 4-H County Council is less than a year old, but it has greatly improved the 4-H organization.

At the present time there are some over 200 club members actively participating in 4-H Club work in the county.



CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE CAMDEN 4-H COUNTY COUNCIL
ORGANIZED IN MARCH 1946.

Six 4-H Church services were conducted in various parts of the county in April. The services were prepared and conducted by club members with the assistance of local leaders.

The Annual 4-H Achievement Day Program was held on November 25. Generous awards were provided by various local organizations, to all club members who had made outstanding records this year.

CAMP PERSONNEL

Camp Directors:

Miss Cornelia Simpson, Home Agent, Tyrrell
Mrs. Celeste S. Sawyer, Home Agent Pasquotank
Mrs. Manie C. Sawyer, Home Agent, Camden
Miss Virginia Bailey, Asst. Home Agent, Pasquotank
and Camden

Mr. H. H. Harris, Farm Agent, Tyrrell
Mr. P. H. Jameson, Farm Agent, Pasquotank
Mr. H. L. Cooke, Farm Agent, Camden
Mr. Swindell Lowery, Asst. Farm Agent, Pasquotank
Mr. M. P. Chesnut, Asst. Farm Agent, Tyrrell

Life Guard: Mr. Reginald Moore

Camp Nurses: Miss Frances Stanton, Miss Minnie White-
hurst, Mrs. Luther Davis, County Health
Nurses. (Each nurse in camp two days).

Instructors:

Baby Beef: Mr. L. I. Case, Extension Specialist in
Animal Husbandry

Rope Work: Mr. S. L. Lowery

Gardening: Mr. H. H. Harris

Corn Shuck Dolls: Miss Cornelia Simpson

Food Bag Needlecraft: Mrs. Celeste S. Sawyer
Mrs. Manie C. Sawyer
Miss Virginia Bailey

Leather Handicrafts: Mr. Fred G. Lewis

Nature Study: Mrs. L. I. Case

Swimming: Mr. Reginald Moore

Setting-up-exercises: Mr. P. H. Jameson

Afternoon Recreation: Mr. Swindell Lowery
Mr. H. H. Harris
Miss Cornelia Simpson
Mr. M. P. Chesnut

Vespers: Mrs. Manie C. Sawyer

Evening Recreation: Mrs. Celeste S. Sawyer
Mr. H. L. Cooke
Miss Virginia Bailey

HEAD TRIBE

Big Chiefs: Miss Cornelia Simpson
Mr. E. H. Harris
Mr. N. P. Chesnutt

Big Papooses: _____

Medicine Men: _____

Other members of your tribe;

HEART TRIBE

Big Chiefs: Mrs. Celeste S. Sawyer
Mr. P. H. Jameson

Big Papooses: _____

Medicine Men: _____

Other members of your tribe:

HANTS TREE

Big Chiefs: Mrs. Marie C. Sawyer
Mr. W. G. Cooke

Big Papoose: _____

Medicine Men: _____

Other members of your tribe:

HEATH TRIBE

Big Chief: Hans Vincent Bailey
Mr. St. Louis, Mo.

Big Squaw: _____

Indicated No. _____

Other members of your tribe

MONDAY

- 10:00 Off to Roanoke Island 4-H Camp
12:00 Lunch at Powelle Point
1:30 Stop at Kill Devil Hill to see Wright Memorial
3:30 Select your bunk - hope you like it
5:00 A quick swim
6:00 Supper
7:30 Vespers
8:00 Let's get organized in the recreation hall
10:30 Taps
11:00 Lights out - we don't mean maybe!



TUESDAY

7:00 Early to bed, early to rise

7:30 Flag Raising and Setting-up Exercises

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Camp Duties
 HEAD - Barracks
 HEART - Grounds
 HANDS - Wash Rooms
 HEALTH - Recreation Hall

9:30 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
 HEAD and HEART BOYS - Rope Work
 HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Feed Bag Needlecraft
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Baby Beef

10:15 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Feed Bag Needlecraft
 HEAD and HEART BOYS - Baby Beef
 HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Rope Work

11:00 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART BOYS and GIRLS - Gardening
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS and GIRLS - Nature Study

11:30 Swimming class or free period

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Rest awhile

3:00 Time for play

4:30 Swim

6:00 Supper

7:30 Vespers

8:00 Recreation

10:00 Taps

10:30 Lights out

WEDNESDAY

Keepy head

and Setting up Exercises
muscles sore?

for scrambled eggs

Duties

HEAD Grounds
HEART - Recreation Hall
HANDS - Barracks
HEALTH - Wash Rooms

- 9:30 Instruction Period
HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
HEAD and HEART BOYS - Rope Work
HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Food Bag Needlecraft
HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Baby Beef
- 10:15 Instruction Period
HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Food Bag Needlecraft
HEAD and HEART BOYS - Baby Beef
HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - ROPE WORK
- 11:00 Instruction Period
HANDS and HEALTH BOYS and GIRLS - Gardening
HEAD and HEART BOYS and GIRLS - Nature Study
- 11:30 Swimming class or free period
- 12:30 Lunch
- 2:00 Rest awhile
- 3:00 Time for play
- 4:30 Swim
- 5:30 Supper
- 6:30 Off to "The Lost Colony" Pageant
- 8:15 "Lost Colony Pageant"
- 10:30 Taps
- 11:00 Lights out

THURSDAY

7:00 Start the day with a smile

7:30 Flag Raising and Setting-up Exercises

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Camp Duties
 HEAD - Recreation Hall
 HEART - Wash Rooms
 HANDS - Grounds
 HEALTH - Barracks

9:30 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
 HEAD and HEART BOYS - Rope Work
 HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Feed Bag Needlecraft
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Baby Beef

10:15 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Feed Bag Needlecraft
 HEAD and HEART BOYS - Baby Beef
 HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Rope Work

11:00 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART BOYS and GIRLS - Gardening
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS and GIRLS - Nature Study

11:30 Swimming class or free period

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Rest awhile

3:00 Time for play

4:30 Swim

6:00 Supper

7:30 Vespers

8:00 Recreation

10:00 Taps

10:30 Lights out

FRIDAY

7:00 It's time to get up!

7:30 Flag Raising -- and - let's keep in trim

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Camp Duties
 HEAD - Wash Rooms
 HEART - Barracks
 HANDS - Recreation Hall
 HEALTH - Grounds

9:30 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
 HEAD and HEART BOYS - Baby Beef
 HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Feed Bag Needlecraft
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Rope Work

10:15 Instruction Period
 HEAD and HEART GIRLS - Feed Bag Needlecraft
 HEAD and HEART BOYS - Baby Beef
 HANDS and HEALTH GIRLS - Leather Craft or Corn Shuck Dolls
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS - Rope Work

11:00 Instruction Period
 HANDS and HEALTH BOYS and GIRLS - Gardening
 HEAD and HEART BOYS and GIRLS - Nature Study

11:30 Swimming class or free period

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Rest awhile

3:00 Time for play

4:30 Swim

6:00 Supper

7:30 Vespers

8:00 Recreation

10:00 Taps

10:30 Lights out

SATURDAY

- 7:00 Get up, time to go home
- 7:15 Pack
- 8:00 Breakfast
- 8:30 Clean up thoroughly - let's leave camp spotless for
group next week
- | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------|
| HEAD | - | Barracks |
| HEART | - | Grounds |
| HANDS | - | Wash Rooms |
| HEALTH | - | Recreation Hall |
- 9:30 Goodbye, we've had such fun



FARM LABOR PROGRAM

June and the first half of July were busy months in Camden County. Farmers were in the midst of harvesting and marketing approximately sixty five hundred acres of white potatoes. Market difficulties were described under potatoes.

It was necessary to bring in out of the state labor for the potato harvest. In order to have an adequate supply of labor available and properly organized, the Extension Service began contacting group leaders in Florida as early as February. The Belcross Labor Camp was increased in size from a capacity of 600 to 800 workers. Even then the camp represented adequate quarters for only approximately one third of the migrant laborers. Several larger growers constructed private quarters on their farms. A survey was made of all available housing for migrants prior to their arrival. By so doing, those in charge had most of the migrant labor satisfactorily quartered upon arrival.

Excessive rains delayed harvesting dates, and many migrants laborers arrived ahead of schedule. These early arrivers were given employment picking beans and doing other odd jobs throughout the county to tide them over until potato harvesting operations got underway. Inadequate markets and other hold ups in harvesting operations worked somewhat of a hardship on the migrant laborers; but wages were good so they came out financially good in most cases.

Approximately 2200 migrant laborers were employed in the county on 175 farms. An Extension Labor Assistant who worked with the

Employment Service representative was employed during the potato harvest. Many thousand placements were made during the potato harvest, and every farmer's labor needs were adequately met.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

It is well to pause occasionally and take an inventory so to speak for the purpose of measuring the distance and direction from whence we have come. It is from such investigations that the best ideas of the future are derived. Such an inventory of the 1946 Extension program in Camden County has been made. Now we pause to briefly in thoughts as to where we head and the goals we set for the years to come.

First of all, the people of Camden County need to produce more of the things that they buy at the present time. The income of Camden County farmers will be well over two million dollars in 1946, but the total income is not too important. It matters little how much a person earns. The important thing is what is left, after the debts are paid. To achieve this goal, untiring organized Extension efforts must be carried on. The problem of producing adequate foods and feeds must be approached from every angle. Excessive fertilizer cost should be lowered by better soil management practices.

Second, new sources of income need to be created to supplement or replace any other that may be on the decline. Thousands of acres of Camden County land that is now useless can be made profitable by increased livestock production.

Third, present income sources should be kept and improved. Every effort must be made to improve quality and hold markets for the present major farm enterprises. The potato, corn, or soybean market can never be taken from the county if farmers will remain

alert and on the job. It will be when they fail to keep pace in new developments with other areas and only then that they will fall into the background.

Fourth, educational opportunities should never be allowed to slump. Any county worthy of a name should assume the responsibility for educating its people. When opportunity ceases, the profitable portion of the population moves out.

Fifth, the people must not overlook the importance of living. People must be trained to live if they obtain the full joy of life. Recreational activities should be made available. Libraries mean much to any community. Community buildings create interest at home. Beautiful, well kept homes cost little and pay large dividends in the pleasure of living.

All of these things and more can be had by the people of Camden County if they will but try.

CAMDEN COUNTY

FARM LABOR ASSISTANT NARRATIVE REPORT

W. E. BROOKS

LABOR ASSISTANT

A complete survey of the county was made prior to migrant labor arrival to determine the planted acreage of potatoes, approximate harvesting dates and possibilities of housing workers on the farm. Records were made at each farm and filed for future use. These notes proved very helpful later in placing laborers efficiently.

Recruitment of labor began in March and February. Labor group leaders who had worked in the area in previous seasons were contacted. They came up to contact growers personally in many cases. These leaders always came by the County Agent's office for information. Where possible, group leaders and the grower bargained before the laborers arrived. However, various uncertain factors made such a procedure difficult. In most cases the group leader had an idea who he would work for, but that was about all.

Upon arrival, the groups were placed in the labor camp or in grower quarters if such were available. The Belcross Labor Camp was increased in capacity from 600 to 800. But, it was still inadequate. The previous empty house survey made in the county aided greatly in finding a place for workers when the camp was filled.

Many groups arrived early and every effort was made to tide them over by finding employment in bean and corn fields, until potato harvesting got underway. In most cases such work provided lower

wages than potato harvesting but laborers were glad to have it temporarily.

A large chart was maintained in the office that carried the name of each group and who they were working for. The labor assistant went to the camp at 4:30 A.M. each day and saw each group off. The daily chart was then posted. Farmers came in or called during the day to request labor. Notes were made of these orders and filled with the first available crew.

Group leaders came by the office each night and reported progress of the day. Often growers were present and bargains were made between the group leader and farmer at this time.

Shortages of cars, lack of market and the government buying potatoes unharvested worked somewhat of a hardship on the laborers, but wages were high and they came out with some profit in most cases.

Keeping laborers satisfied was somewhat of a problem. They demanded a higher scale of pay when the potato crop was poor or the need menace bad. Farmers were forced to go up on prices where the harvesting operations were unusually difficult.

Group leaders bring migrant laborers in with trucks. Trucks are the only means of profit for leaders, so it was also necessary for growers to supply employment for the trucks. In many cases that meant that the potato grower was forced to leave his truck idle and employ the leader's truck to transport the potatoes.

Little difficulty was experienced in the exchange of equipment. Potato diggers only operated early in the morning, in most cases. All large growers own equipment and the smaller growers have, in most cases, made some arrangements for harvesting their crops previous to the harvesting season.

In the case of graders, some difficulty did arise. There are not enough graders in the county to adequately handle the crop. Loaded trucks were forced to stand for hours at times before they could clear at the graders. However, when potatoes were purchased in bulk grading was not necessary and the congestion was relieved.

Only a small percentage of the potato crop was harvested by local labor. Permanent labor was used to continue other farm operations during the potato season. Most of the migrant labor came up from Florida and moved on further north at the end of the harvest season. No foreign labor was used in the county this year.

As a matter of suggestions for the future, it would be well for growers, especially the larger ones, to construct so far as possible, their own quarters. Several growers in the county have already done so. Workers are better satisfied and more control over them can be exercised in private quarters.

Growers should be encouraged to depend more on themselves for locating and obtaining labor. Many farmers do nothing about the problem until they are ready to harvest potatoes.

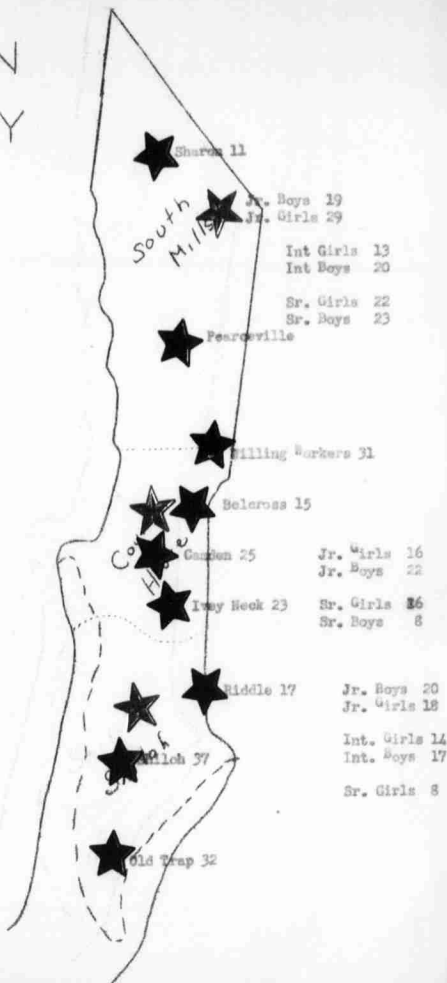
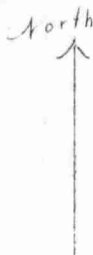
In view of the excessive rains experienced, market difficulties and large acreage, the migrant labor program functioned exceptionally well this year and the needs of every grower was adequately filled.

CAMDEN COUNTY NARRATIVE REPORT
December 1, 1945 through November 30, 1946

Mrs. Mamie C. Sawyer
Home Demonstration Agent
(Full Time)

Miss Virginia Bailey
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent
($\frac{1}{2}$ time December 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946)
($\frac{1}{2}$ time July 1, 1946 through November 30, 1946)

CAMDEN COUNTY



-  White Clubs
-  Colored Clubs
-  A-R Clubs