

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION SERVICE
ANNUAL
NARRATIVE REPORT

00

1957

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I. ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING, TEACHING METHODS, AND PROGRAM EMPHASIS

The county extension staff consisted of one agent doing primarily home demonstration work, one agent doing primarily agricultural work, and one secretary.

Work carried out during the year was based on problems and needs which were determined through consultation with leaders, by observations and surveys made by the agents and by reference to analyses which were provided by extension specialists.

The program of work also reflected the thinking of an over-all council or, more specifically, a "Program Projection Committee" consisting of farm men and women who were called upon, last year, to analyze the local agricultural and homemaking situation and to point out general and specific problems and possible solutions.

Other groups which assisted the extension agents with the organization, planning and conduct of the extension program included one home demonstration council and one 4-H Club council.

Assistance was also rendered by 105 voluntary women leaders and twelve voluntary men leaders.

There were eleven organized home demonstration clubs with a membership of 203.

Ten 4-H Clubs were organized with an enrollment of 126 boys and 144 girls.

The county's school principals and certain teachers rendered helpful assistance in organizing and conducting 4-H Club meetings.

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The following principal methods and / or media were employed (to the extent indicated) in carrying out the years work:-

Farm or home visits, 1,051; office calls, 954; telephone calls, 794; news articles, 55; radio broadcast, 19; bulletins distributed, 3,350; adult result demonstrations, 18; Training meetings for leaders, 19; other meetings held or participated in, 338; and meetings held or conducted by local leaders, 25.

The two agents worked a total of 505 days. Three hundred and sixty- six days were devoted to adult work and 139 days to h-H Club work.

About 55% of the Home Demonstration agent's time was devoted to three lines of work, namely, house furnishings, equipment and surroundings; foods and nutrition; and clothing. The remainder was devoted to family economics, health and safety, community development and public affairs, home management, family life, child development and parent education, and organization and program planning.

Special Emphasis was given to leadership development in the Home Demonstration program. When Home Demonstration Club work was started in Camden, there were no good roads, few telephones, and no rival organizations. The pioneer agent did everything for them and did not develop leaders to do things for themselves. When leaders were first pushed into assuming responsibility for demonstrations, holding meetings, etc., some of the old members were indignant. They said, "That is what the home agent is paid to do, and I do not intend to do it for her", and many dropped out of the clubs because they were not willing to change from the way they had started out. They went to be entertained, and the Home Agent did all the work, thus leadership is lacking. In this period of trying to shift the responsibility of the clubs to the leaders, the road has been rough, but leadership is slowly developing. There are now 7 white clubs with a membership of 123, and 4 Negro clubs, with a membership of 78.

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They each have their own council, and they are entirely separate.

The following organizational objectives were set up for 1957:

1. To develop leadership among the members on both the local and county levels.
2. To get the leaders to hold 4 meetings during the year.
3. To meet the outside obligations, and cooperate with other organizations.
4. To plan a program for 1958 that would challenge all its members.

THE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT as follows:

1. 4 County Council meetings were held with an attendance of 71. Before each meeting, Mrs. W. L. Forbes, County Council President, came to the office to discuss problems and procedures, and to plan in detail the agenda for the meeting. When she had it planned to her satisfaction, she got the office secretary to make copies for her, the Secretary, and the Home Agent, so that they could help her keep the meeting running smoothly.
2. Club Presidents were made to feel that they were largely responsible for the success of their club, and that if any leader did not function, the President must take her place. Thus, they encouraged and reminded the leaders, and got more out of them.
3. Club Secretaries collected the reports from the club members at the end of the year, and compiled the club report. Reports were thus received from over 75% of the membership, and some clubs were 100%.
4. The March meetings on "Patterns", the November meetings on "Feeding The Invalid At Home", and the Christmas Parties in the white clubs, and the August picnics in the Negro Clubs were held by leaders. In all leaders held 23 meetings with an attendance of 355.

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5. The council contributed to all its district and state federation obligations and sent \$92.00 to the Home Demonstration Building Fund; gave \$50.00 toward establishing a Mental Health Clinic in the area; contributed \$25.00 to each of the volunteer fire departments in the county. January and February were the months for Camden to remember Joy Crumpler, the Loan Fund Student adopted by the 25th District Federation. Each club sent a gift, the gifts consisting of stationary, handkerchiefs, candy, hose, underwear and spending money.
6. Money was raised by selling 115 cook books for the State Federation, and 75 calendars for their own. The officers put on a luncheon for the District Woman's Club meeting. Several of the clubs had individual projects to raise money, with Old Trap contributing \$100.00 to the building fund of the church and a coffee urn to the community building.
7. The County Publicity Leader was responsible for the leaders doing 5 radio programs, and writing 15 news articles. She kept a publicity scrap book which she entered in the state contest, at Fara-Home Week. It took 11th place among 50 entries.
8. Attendance was encouraged by the County Council. The council gives a pin with the Home Demonstration Emblem for the first year of perfect attendance, and the local club adds a year guard for each successive year. This year 9 had perfect attendance records, with Mrs. Guy Gregory getting her 22 year guard. She has never missed a meeting since the Shiloh club was organized in her home October 10, 1935. If a member misses the meeting in their own club, they may make it up by attending another meeting the same month. They were presented by Mrs. George Wood, the County Council Vice President.

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9. Education Leaders encourages reading. One member met the requirements for Reading Certificate, and one for Advanced Certificate, and 6 who already had both certificates, were recognized by Mrs. R. L. Jackson, County Education Leader, and given seals to add to their certificates.
10. Spring Tour-a tour was planned to Jamestown to attend the 350th anniversary of the founding of our country. They chartered a bus, and opened the invitation to h^h Club boys and girls if any of them wanted to go, and before they knew it, they had h bus loads with h3 women and 117 boys and girls ready to go. The trip was made on April 30 with stops at St. Luke's Church, lunch at Williamsburg Motor Lodge, a conducted tour of Jamestown Festival, and stops at Yorktown Visitors Center, and the Moore House.
11. The Fall Federation meeting was held at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in South Mills with Sharon club as hostesses. O. B. Copeland from the Department of Information of the N. C. Extension Service, was the guest speaker. 55 attended.
12. In planning the 1958 program, the county project leaders were asked to serve as chairmen, and the club project leaders as members of each committee. Each committee was to communicate by telephone, letter, personal contact or meeting, however they saw fit, but to pool their ideas, review their needs, and make plans for programs and activities for their department for the coming year. The chairmen of the various committees then met with the incoming County Council President, Mrs. George Wood, who served as overall chairman. They listed all the ideas and plans, then went over them several times to see where the greatest needs and the strongest interest lay. Then they selected the demonstrations and activities, set the goals, etc. for the 1958 program.

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13. At the May Council meeting, a dogwood tree was planted on the court house green in memory of the late Miss Lillie Grandy, who back in 1935 persuaded the County Commissioners to make an appropriation to start Home Demonstration Club work in the county and for 20 years, as long as she lived, paid them \$200.00 a year to be applied on the County's part of the Home Agent's salary.

RESULTS OBTAINED were:

1. The county council meetings were the best attended and best organized we have ever had.
2. A constitution is being drawn up to fit our particular needs.
3. The 1958 program was the nearest leader planned we have ever had.
4. 28 new members were added to the roll this year.

NEXT YEAR'S WORK CAN BE STRENGTHENED by:

1. Holding leader training schools well in advance of meetings they are to hold.
2. Encouraging, and praising leaders for their efforts as well as results.
3. Increasing leader held meetings to 6.
4. Having larger representation at District and County Federations, and Farm-Home Week.

About 60% of the agricultural agents time was devoted to two lines of work namely crops and livestock. The remainder was devoted to planning and management of the farm business, farm buildings and mechanical equipment, soil and water management, forestry, health and safety, improvement of home surroundings, and organization and program planning.

In addition, the two agents spent a total of 19 days in assisting other public agencies working with the people of the county.

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II. LINES OF WORK

A. CROPS

Personal contacts made either individually or through meetings :

931

1. CORN

a. Varieties

Local corn producers are confronted with no small task in determining which variety of corn is best among the many varieties which are available.

Prior to the introduction of hybrid varieties, particularly early maturing kinds, most growers had a favorite variety which was planted year after year.

Now, at least twenty different varieties are recommended by the experiment station and many more are recommended by seed producers and handlers.

To help improve this situation, one of the states official corn variety tests, on the farm of H. M. Outhrell, Belcross, was utilized for demonstrational purposes.

A county-wide field meeting was called at harvest time so that producers could observe the relative performance of 36 early maturing varieties and 36 full season varieties.

Provisions were made for the producers to observe ear height on stalk, ears per stalk, color of grain, harvest-time quality of grain, size of ears, strength and size of stalk.

Some corn producers have expressed an interest in mixing hybrids which pollinate at different times, there by assuring a supply of pollen in seasons when climatic conditions are not favorable for adequate pollination during the period when one variety, alone, is pollinating.

Periodic observations were made to determine the pollination date for each variety in the demonstration. This data, along with similar data taken in 1956 and to be taken in 1958, should provide a fairly accurate guide for growers who wish to mix hybrids.

- b. H-H Club Corn Champion Glenn Carey, H-H Club member of the South Mills community, was the 1957 corn champion. He produced 72 bushels per acre in a two acre plot.
- c. The county agent attended several meetings of corn producers from Perquimans, Pasquotank and Camden counties who considered the possibilities of leasing a grain handling facility in Elisabeth City and operating it as a cooperative.
- d. Corn drying handling and storage work is reported under Farm Buildings and Farm Mechanical Equipment.

2. SOYBEANS

a. Varieties

Approximately eighty per cent of the counties soybean acreage was planted in a relatively, new variety, Lee, which has been specifically recommended for three years. It is superior in several respects to the Ogden variety which has been a standard for several years.

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It was anticipated that the Lee would eventually replace the Ogden, however, the farm agent claims some credit for the rapidity of this change. The Lee variety was planted in every community this year. Although only about two thirds of the crop has been harvested as this report is being written, information secured from all communities indicates that growers are particularly pleased with the superior quality of the Lee.

b. Soybean Fertilization

A fertility demonstration, involving the use of potash, was started with cooperation of Jimmy Ball of Camden, however, the beans have not been picked so results cannot be reported.

A field on the Ball farm was selected because yields have been far below the county average and a soil test revealed that available potash was medium.

The demonstration included three plots of .89 acres each. Three hundred pounds of 0-10-20 was applied in one plot, 100 lbs. of 60 per cent potash in another plot and one plot was left unfertilized. Yields will be checked at harvest time.

Plans are being made to set up a long-time fertility demonstration involving a two year corn-soybean rotation with all fertilizer for both crops being applied to the corn crop.

c. Soybean Insects

The county agent checked soybean fields regularly during the

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growing season in order to keep growers informed on insect infestations. Beetle damage was mild throughout the county and only a few growers applied insecticides as a preventative measure.

However, late season damage by various kinds of worms was severe in several instances. It has been observed that worm infestations build up much more rapidly than do infestations of beetles and severe damage is likely to occur before the grower has detected the infestation.

Recommended insecticides were effective in controlling infestations of both beetles and worms. Toxaphene alone and toxaphene-DDT mixtures are popular choices and Johnny Williams, and S. M. Leary of Belcross found endrin to be very effective in controlling infestations of worms, tentatively identified as corn earworms, clover worms and fall army worms.

d. Soybean Diseases

A new soybean pest, classified as a disease in this State, was discovered on one farm in the county during the summer. It is a nematode which feeds in and on the underground portions of soybean plants, and is known as the soybean cyst nematode. The discovery of this pest in New Hanover County, North Carolina in 1954 caused considerable alarm among agricultural workers and soybean growers.

Soybeans are non-productive in fields which are heavily infested and, to date, no practical method of control has been developed.

The only recommendation which can be made to soybean growers is to stop growing soybeans, lespedeza and vetch in infested fields. Also to take certain precautionary measures to help prevent spreading the nematode to other fields.

About one half of the counties cultivated acreage is devoted to soybean production.

While research work is being conducted in the New Hanover area, an intensive survey is being conducted here by the Pest Control Branch of the U. S. D. A. Agricultural Research Service to help determine whether or not other fields in the county are infested.

The county agent assisted this agency in securing personnel for the survey work and a suitable building for processing soil samples.

A special effort was made to familiarize all soybean growers with information concerning the discovery of the nematode, its identification, and efforts which are being made to develop practical control measures.

3. IRISH POTATOES

a. Varieties

The Gobbler variety of Irish potatoes has been a favorite among growers in Eastern North Carolina for many years, but in spite of its excellent flavor, its eye appeal at the retail market place has been inferior to other varieties and has low resistance to certain diseases.

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Cooperative research between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Experiment Station has produced a new variety, Plymouth, which is superior, in several respects, to the Irish Cobbler. The Plymouth has shallower eyes; is immune to common late blight fungus; and is resistant to common scab.

The Plymouth was released by the N. C. Experiment Station and the U. S. D. A. in 1955.

Sufficient quantities of seed were available for demonstration-test planting this year. Plots varying in size from .6 to 1.9 acres were planted on eight farms.

Adverse weather conditions practically nullified all results, however, yield data and quality appraisals were compared with standard varieties in 5 plots and the potatoes from one plot were shipped to a designated market where observations were made of shipping quality and where whole sale and retail acceptance could be appraised.

Plans are being made to continue this work in 1958.

b. Seed piece disease control

Seed piece decay caused by certain soil and seed borne organisms has been a problem confronting potato growers for many years. Some progress has been made by research workers in solving this problem, however, the problem is far from being whipped.

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The county agent cooperated with plant pathology specialists in conducting a test-demonstration under farm conditions.

Two treatments and a check plot were included in the demonstration. All plots were about one-half acre in size. Seed for one plot were treated with an antibiotic. The remainder of the seed were treated with a mixture of an antibiotic and captan.

Yield data revealed a significant difference in favor of the antibiotic treatment. Also, there was a significant difference in favor of the antibiotic-captan treatment compared with the check.

Two seed piece treatment demonstrations are planned for 1958

c. Insect Control

Damage to corn by European corn borers has been gradually increasing during recent years.

A survey conducted by entomologist in the summer of 1956 revealed 100% infestations in certain corn fields in the county.

Damage by the borer, however, is not confined to corn. The early Irish potato crop is its first target and Irish potato growers are justifiably concerned over losses which, in two instances, have cut yields about 50%. Damage occurred on more farms and, on an average, the loss was greater in 1957 than in 1956.

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Unfortunately, some growers must suffer a loss from the borer before sufficient interest is aroused to attempt control measures.

To help growers who wanted to control the borer and to provide information to all growers, the county agent conducted a survey starting on April 29.

Moth activity was observed on the 29th and a regular examination was made of selected hills on three farms over a period of three weeks.

The first hatching of eggs was observed on May 7. The field in which this observation was made had been dusted with DDT soon after the first egg masses of the borer appeared. No penetration of the borer into the plant stems was noted during later observations made in this field.

Applications of DDT in two other fields under observation, apparently was effective in satisfactorily controlling the borers.

Observations made in a fourth field on May 13, revealed that some larva had penetrated the plant stems. The depth of penetration in this instance was deep enough evidently, to provide protection from any insecticides which would have been applied at that time or later.

A similar survey, along with an educational program, will be started during the latter part of April in 1958. The objective of this work is to provide all growers with in-

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formation which they may use in determining, on their own, the extent of borer infestations and the proper timing of control measures.

4. CABBAGE

A cabbage variety demonstration was planted in cooperation with horticultural specialist on the farm of H. C. Ferebee and Sons, Camden. Eight experimental varieties were planted for comparison with standard varieties.

5. LETTUCE

Information on culture, disease and insect control of lettuce was provided for four farmers who made trial plantings of lettuce.

6. SQUASH

Information on the culture of squash was provided for one farmer who planted a fall crop of squash.

7. INSECT IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL, GENERAL

Insect identification and control was subject for a series of h-H Club meetings held in April.

8. COTTON

There has been increasing concern among cotton growers about the future of cotton production in this county. The acreage has gradually decreased over a period of several years and growers are currently confronted with the alternative of placing their cotton acreage in the soil bank.

All cotton growers were asked and encouraged to review their current program; to compare their production practices with recommended practices and help assistance was offered to

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individual growers in reviewing their program with the thought in mind that the grower might realize a better return from the land which is devoted to cotton production.

Cotton growers were also encouraged to have their cotton classed so that market price could be based on actual quality and to take advantage of government loans if market price at harvest time was below loan rates.

9. SOIL SAMPLING AND SOIL TESTING

Soil sampling and testing has been adopted as a regular practice by several of the most progressive farmers who have learned the values and limitations of such test.

As a part of a continuing educational program, three soil sampling demonstrations were given---one in each of the county's three townships.

The local Vocational Agriculture Teacher cooperated in this program.

Points covered in the demonstrational meeting were

- . The values and limitations of a soil test.
- . Materials needed.
- . Identification of samples.
- . The importance of taking a representative sample.
- . The interpretation of soil test reports.

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B. LIVESTOCK

Personal contacts made either individually or through meetings: 799

1. SWINE

a. General management, feeding, disease and parasite control.

Swine production is a major enterprise among farmers in this county. The educational program has been focused upon such major problems as saving more pigs per litter, following a farrowing program which will put finished hogs on the market when seasonal prices are at a peak, disease and parasite prevention and control, shifting from lard to meat types and marketing on a grade basis.

A meeting was held for producers in South Mills township.

Subjects covered in this meeting were:

- (1) Current situation with regard to demand for meat-type hogs.
- (2) Two litter systems with farrowing time based on seasonal market trends.
- (3) Saving more pigs per litter.
- (4) Creep feeding pigs.
- (5) Disease and parasite prevention and control.
- (6) New marketing system based on official grades.
- (7) Housing for swine.

A similar meeting is planned for producers in Shiloh Township in 1958.

Much progress has been made by producers of market hogs in switching from lard to meat-types.

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This switch has been accomplished in most instances by crossing purebred lard-type males on bacon-type females.

Progress is also being made in controlling internal parasites. Most producers who maintain medium to large herds follow a regular parasite prevention and control program. The emphasis, however, is mostly on control, due to the fact that practically all land in the county must be artificially drained and even on the best drained land, conditions, during rainy seasons, are favorable for parasites. The County agent has been and plans to continue emphasizing the importance of a regular parasite control program in the production of swine. Also to keep producers informed concerning new worming materials.

It is estimated that seventy to eighty per cent of the losses experienced by swine producers can be credited either directly or indirectly to injury caused by internal parasites.

Hog cholera prevention by regular vaccination is followed as a regular practice by most large producers, however, the ultimate objective of having all hogs vaccinated and there by, complete control, is a situation which is not expected to materialize in the immediate future.

Some producers vaccinate for short periods after experiencing losses and some accept losses as inevitable and do not attempt either prevention or control measures. The educational program is designed, primarily, to reach these producers.

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All producers were supplied with a summary of factual information concerning the cause and prevention of hog cholera and it is encouraging to note that a few additional producers are starting an adequate and regular prevention program.

b. h-H Club Champions in Swine Production

Franklin Williams of the South Mills h-H Club, and Jean Williams of the Camden Senior h-H Club, received top honors for swine which they entered in an area fat stock show and sale held in May. Franklin's pen-of-one placed first and his pen-of-three placed second. Jean exhibited an individual which placed second in pen-of-one competition and her pen-of three placed third. In addition to individual work with club members conducting swine projects, one series of h-H Club meetings was devoted to a discussion of feeding swine.

2. BEEF CATTLE

Approximately 20 farmers and other individuals were assisted with various phase of beef production including, selection and breeding, feeding, parasite and disease control, preparation for market and outlook and market information.

a. Fattening Cattle for Market

Two cattle producers were assisted in the procurement and use of a hormone, diethylstilbestrol, for trial and demonstration purposes in fattening feeder cattle.

b. h-H Baby Beef Champion

Franklin Williams of the South Mills h-H Club was county Champion in beef production.

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His steer was one of five which graded prime among thirty-nine entries in a local, area fat stock show and sale.

3. h-H Meat Animal Production

Participants in h-H Club meat animal production projects in Camden and Currituck Counties were recognized at a special, bi-county banquet held during the month of March.

The event was sponsored by the Camden-Currituck Agricultural Association, a non-profit organization which has as one of its principal objectives, the improvement of meat animal production in the two counties.

The four top winners in meat animal projects from each county were presented special certificates. In addition, the winners were entitled to receive specific amounts of money to cover expenses for a trip to attend either h-H Club summer camp or an annual, state-wide, assembly of h-H Club members which is held at the North Carolina State College each summer.

4. DAIRY CATTLE

A few farmers who keep family milk cows were assisted with various matters such as selection and breeding and the prevention and control of parasites and diseases.

5. SHEEP

Conditions sited under swine, which contribute to heavy infestations of parasites, also contribute to heavy infestations of internal parasites in sheep.

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A part of the educational work in feeding and management, has included emphasis on controlling internal parasites.

Growers have been urged to employ a control program consisting of individual treatments and self-treatments with phenothiazine-salt mixtures.

Demonstrations of the procedure followed in drenching individual sheep were given for C. H. Sawyer, F. S. Sawyer and W. I. Sawyer of South Mills Township.

6. POULTRY

a. Monthly Poultry Letter

A monthly letter prepared by poultry specialist, covering all aspects of egg production was mailed to all commercial egg producers.

b. Several demonstrations were given on procedures involved in vaccinating chickens for control of fowl pox and new castle disease.

c. A test-demonstration was conducted in controlling an out break of new castle disease in a flock of pullets belonging to A. B. Hunter, South Mills.

Vaccinating the flock with killed-virus new castle vaccine was apparently effective in bring the outbreak under control.

Several poultry producers, both commercial and non-commercial, were assisted in identifying poultry diseases. In a few instances it was necessary to advise producers to

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ship specimen to a poultry diagnostic laboratory at North Carolina State College.

- d. One poultryman was assisted in securing information on the construction and use of refrigerated egg holding rooms.
- e. 4-H Poultry Champions

Eight 4-H Club members participated in a pullet chain which involves the placement of 100 baby chicks with each member. Twelve pullets are then entered by each club member in a pullet show and sale. Returns from the sale are used to purchase chicks for other club members the following year.

Blue ribbon winners in this program were Carl Heath, Old Trap; Jimmy Cartwright, Camden; Kay Perry, South Mills; and Charles Walston, Belcross.

The County Champion in Poultry Production was Carl Heath. The County Champion in Poultry Flock Management was Jimmy Cartwright of Camden.

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C. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Personal contacts made individually or through meetings: 91

1. Drainage

The county agent along with other local agencies and local civil authorities, cooperated with the office of Civil Defence in determining the need for stream clearance and drainage projects to remove debris and trees which collected in certain streams as a result of the hurricanes of 1955.

One project out of seven, namely, Joyce Creek, in South Hills township was approved. Work on this project was completed.

Cooperation was also rendered in helping explain the provisions of a federal act providing for watershed drainage projects.

Drainage work involving the use of ACP funds is supervised by the local unit conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, however, general matters with reference to drainage, particularly, problems affecting crop yields and land management were discussed with several farmers and in instances where farmers were not familiar with the services rendered by those agencies, they were encouraged to visit those offices and secure such information.

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2. Use of Soil Amendments and Fertilizer

Specific work in the use of lime and fertilizers is reported under SOIL TESTING and various crops.

In addition, a summary of general fertilizer recommendations were mailed to all farmers along with a letter which emphasized the need to take soil samples in order to adjust fertilizer applications to the needs of certain soils and crops. The economic advantage of using only those fertilizer materials which are actually needed was also emphasized.

D. FORESTRY

Personal contacts made individually and through meetings: 155

1. Timber-stand Improvement and Timber Harvesting and Marketing

Three farmers were assisted with matters concerning timber stand improvement, timber harvesting and marketing.

One of these is in the process of carrying out a long-time, farm-forest management program.

2. 4-H Forestry Champion

Larry Lamb of the Camden 4-H Club was declared 4-H Club County Champion in Forestry. He collected, mounted and identified twenty specimens of wood and twenty leaf specimens.

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E. FARM BUILDINGS AND FARM MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

1. GRAIN HANDLING, DRYING AND STORAGE

The lack of adequate facilities for on-the-farm storage of corn is a matter of current concern among corn producers.

Most producers have storage structures of wooden frame construction but the capacity of such units is not adequate and even if these structures were enlarged or altered, very few would be suitable for storing the quality of grain which is being produced.

A shift to early maturing varieties has occurred due to certain marketing advantages and, in recent years, to help avoid damage caused by hurricanes to immature corn.

At the present time, the bulk of the crop is moved directly to market at harvest time. However, some producers would prefer to store their corn for sale at a latter date.

To successfully store such corn it must be dried with heated air and stored in either steel bins or in relatively tight structures where it can be fumigated for insect control and redried periodically during the storage period if the moisture content increases due to high humidity.

Such exacting requirements rule out the possibility of using the old "barn method" of storage, except, of course, where full season corn of good grain quality is produced for storage in the shuck.

Five producers have installed suitable storage structures and many have expressed an interest in the matter.

The agent has supplied information on various matters concerning the construction and operation of suitable installations and several producers who plan to install such equipment have been supplied with information concerning the cost of equipment and estimates of operating expenses and depreciation.

In order to provide all interested producers with the best available information on drying, handling and storage, all producers were invited to participate in a tri-county tour which was held in the fall of 1956. Four on-the-farm installations of various designs and sizes were observed on the tour.

This was followed up by a meeting held in June for all grain producers.

The mechanics and costs involved in grain drying and storage were the subjects covered in this meeting.

A suggested procedure was outlined for use in determining whether to-

- a. Sell direct from the field,
- b. Dry and sell, or
- c. dry, store and hold for future sale.

Current insect control recommendations were given and a representative of the local ASC Committee reviewed the requirements for obtaining equipment loans through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

E. S. Coates, Agricultural Engineering Specialist, discussed equipment needs and specifications.

Commercial handlers of grain drying, handling and storage equipment were invited to display their products. Several companies sent representatives and three companies displayed equipment. The agent plans to continue supplying interested producers with current recommendations concerning the drying, handling and storage of grain.

For the first time in this county, one producer is drying a portion of his soybean crop. He is using an on-the-farm installation which is used primarily for drying and storing corn. Ordinarily, this crop does not require special treatment for storage. However, intermittent rains during the harvest season can practically destroy an otherwise excellent bean crop, so this venture with artificial drying is being followed with a great deal of interest.

2. FARM BUILDINGS

a. Housing for Swine

Several swine producers were given information concerning suitable structures for swine.

Much interest has been expressed in colony type farrowing houses and concrete floored fattening pens.

The agent has encouraged the inclusion of features designed to save more baby pigs, such as, guard rails and pig brooders, and facilities for maintaining sanitary conditions as a preventive measure in controlling diseases and parasites.

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A leader in swine housing is W. Frank Williams of South Mills who constructed an eight pen, concrete floored, farrowing house which can be closed in winter for the protection of both the hogs and the caretaker. One feature of particular significance in this new building is a concrete floored area where sows can be washed when they are moved from pasture to the farrowing pens. Its a part of his battle to keep worm eggs out of little pigs.

3. IRRIGATION INSTALLATIONS

Two farmers were provided with information concerning irrigation equipment, installation and operation.

Another two, with equipment already installed, used irrigation water very effectively during a period of severedrought.

H. C. Ferebee and Sons of Camden used their system in irrigating cabbage and irish potatoes.

L. B. Sanderlin of Shiloh grossed \$350 from about one sixth of an acre of irrigated strawberries.

Sanderlin uses his system primarily in irrigating about one acre of land where he produces 15 to 20 species of flowering plants.

Irrigation intensified the problem of weed control so he was assisted, by method demonstration, in fumigating plant beds to kill grass and weed seeds.

4. Personal contacts made individually and through meetings in work involving FARM BUILDINGS AND FARM MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT: 213

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F. THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

1. WHY EMPHASIZED

- a. Electricity and running water have come to the rural areas, and families are getting around to remodeling the kitchens. They need to know the characteristics of a really good kitchen, and why some things are desirable.
- b. Hard surfaced roads and power lawn mowers have been responsible for the establishment of many lawns, but basic planning of walks and drives, screening unattractive views, and placing of shrubs is still a problem.
- c. Interest is always high in house furnishings, and knowledge of color schemes is of major importance.

2. WHAT WAS ATTEMPTED- The goals we set were:-

- 10 Kitchens improved.
- 50 Yards improved.

3. HOW THE WORK WAS CARRIED ON

- a. The Home Agent held 11 Home Demonstration Club Meetings on the "Step Saving U-Kitchen" with 155 attending, and she worked individually with several families.
- b. The Home Agent gave 11 demonstrations on "Landscaping with 140 attending. Individual assistance was given on minor problems to about 20 families, she worked jointly with the Farm Agent on a complete landscaping plan for the Cale Riggs home in Riddle. This will be used as a result demonstration
- c. The Home Agent held 11 Home Demonstration Club meetings on "Color An Design" and 10 h-H Club meetings with 136 attending. After the Home Agent reviewed the basic principles of texture, design and color, the women divided into small groups, to

plan color schemes using the available walls, drapery, upholstery and curtain materials, and accessories. In the short time allotted, it was not practical for the girls to participate in that way, but the agent would hold up several materials, and ask the girls which to use. She was surprised at the judgement they used in their choices.

- d. Mrs. Moody Matthews, representing the local Power Company, gave demonstrations at 10 4-H Clubs on "Lighting". She taught them to select light bulbs for various purposes, and how to make a good study lamp from one not so good. She explained how to place lamps in a dressing unit, and in a study unit in order to get the right amount of light, and the right kind of light where it was needed.
- e. 10 representatives from 3 Home Demonstration Clubs attended a demonstration by Dorothy Biddle, Nationally famous teacher of flower arranging.
- f. L. H. Sawyer, husband of the home agent, assisted by Mrs. Sawyer, whose hobbies are flower arranging and Christmas decorations, held a Special Interest Meeting for Home Demonstration Club Members interested in Christmas Decorations on November 6. 38 attended the meeting. Later they carried this demonstration to the Tyrell County Home Demonstration Federation, the Warrenton Woman's Club and 2 Garden Clubs meeting jointly, the Edenton Junior Woman's Club, and another Christmas Decorations demonstration to the Elizabeth City Junior Woman's Club, reaching a total audience outside the county of about 375. Annual leave was used for these.

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g. 5 h-H girls carried on excellent projects in Room Improvement, with 4 completing. Audrey Dowdy compiled a long time record on her room improvement work, and her record was entered in the state contest.

h. RESULTS

- a. Kitchens- 57 were reported improved in some way (35 white 22 Negro)
- 27 rearranged equipment to make it more convenient.
 - 19 added storage space.
 - 25 installed new floor coverings.
 - 11 installed new sinks, and 6 of them put in running water.
 - 25 bought new stoves, 16 refrigerators, and 5 freezers.
- b. Landscaping- 92 yards were improved in some way by Home Demonstration Club members (64 white and 28 Negro), and 90 by h-H girls.
- 240 azaleas and camellias were planted.
 - 151 evergreen shrubs, and 100 deciduous shrubs were planted.
 - 29 shade trees were planted.
 - 77 cleared rubbish and broken down machinery from the yards, and 90 h-H girls took part in the Governor's "Clean Up Campaign" removing paper tin cans, and other rubbish from their yards, and the highways passing their homes.
 - 20 established lawns this year.
 - 2 underpinned houses.
 - 13 screened unattractive views.

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- c. 37 planned and carried out color schemes.
49 painted walls.
28 made slip covers, 21 draperies, and 43 curtains.
26 refinished furniture, and 17 refinished floors.

5. HOW NEXT YEAR'S WORK CAN BE STRENGTHENED.

- a. A study will be made of the Family Room in January, with the Home Agent giving the demonstration, and on Lighting in April, with a representative from the power Company giving the demonstration assisted by leaders.
- b. Individual work in landscaping will be done jointly with the farm agent, setting up result demonstrations.
- c. A demonstration will be given on "Propagating" shrubs by the Home Agent in the summer, and families will be encouraged to root shrubs for screen planting, especially.
- d. A tour will be held at Christmas time to see the yards and the outdoor Christmas decorations. This will be sponsored by the Home Beautification Leaders.

G. HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS

1. WHY EMPHASIZED: Women need to know more and more about business affairs. We have already had "Wills and Inheritance Laws". This year we took "Insurance".
2. WHAT WAS ATTEMPTED: A goal was set for 75 families to analyze their insurance needs.
3. HOW WORK WAS CARRIED ON: The home agent gave 10 demonstrations on "Insurance" with 116 attending. She urged women to go home and read their policies to know their provisions, limitations, benefits, when the premiums were due, and to whom they were to be paid, and the amount; and to be sure that they had the protection they needed that they could afford, but to be sure to have some life and fire protection, and if they drove an automobile, some liability insurance.

4. RESULTS

- a. 51 families (34 white and 17 Negro) reported that they had read their policies to know what they contained.
- b. 32 families have added to their Insurance protection this year as a result of the work done in July. 89 New policies were bought as follows: 13 Hospitalization, 11 Health, 19 Life; 19 Fire; 27 Auto.
- c. The Dozier family, a family of 4 had never had any hospital insurance. The next morning after Mrs. Dozier attended a Home Demonstration Club meeting, they sent for an agent to come, and they bought hospitalization protection immediately.

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- d. The Bentons had lost a son by accidental death just 10 days before the South Mills Club meeting. The only insurance the family had was a small policy on the father. 2 weeks after the club meeting, they took out a larger policy on the father, a small one on the mother, and an endowment policy on the little girl for her education.
- e. The local insurance agent had been working on the Jones family for 3 years, but Frank thought insurance was something he could not afford till the house was paid for and the children were bigger. After the club meeting, his wife showed him that now was when his financial responsibilities were greatest, and immediately he bought protection.
- f. Beale Inge, the local Insurance Agent, said he had to be on his "P's and Q's" now, for the women were glibly discussing such things as cash loan value, double indemnity, contingent beneficiary, and waiver of premium, and asking for these when they had never wanted them before. He said this month's work had been good for his business.
- g. Sally Stevens entered her Home management record in the State contest.

5. HOW NEXT YEAR'S WORK CAN BE STRENGTHENED

- a. "Lets Make Housecleaning Easier", will be given by the Home Agent and "Children and Money" will be given by leaders as monthly demonstrations.
- b. "Your Money And You" will be given in h-h Clubs, and Sally Stevens will be encouraged to improve and submit again her long time record in money management.

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H. CLOTHING

1. WHY EMPHASIZED

- a. The pattern companies have just changed their standards of measurements, and women need to understand these changes before trying to use the patterns.
- b. The women felt the need for some standards in measuring values in clothing they bought.

2. WHAT WAS ATTEMPTED

- a. Trained leaders giving pattern demonstration in all white clubs.
- b. To make people more conscious of clothing values.
- c. A Senior h-h girl representing the county in state dress revue.

3. HOW THE WORK WAS CARRIED ON

- a. A leader training school on "Patterns" was held with 9 attending.
- b. Trained leaders held demonstrations on "Patterns" in 6 clubs with 66 attending, and the Home Agent held 5 meetings with 51 attending.
- c. The Home Agent gave 11 demonstrations on "Buying Coats And Suits" with 152 attending.
- d. 63 h-h girls started clothing projects. 22 completed, making 28 articles and 52 garments.
- e. 10 h-h club meetings were held on "Line Up The Figure" with 140 girls.

4. RESULTS

- a. Mrs. N. C. Pearce, one of Camden's best dressed women, declared that the demonstration on "Patterns" had meant so much to her, for she had just ruined a dress by buying the same brand and size she had been using, and making the accustomed alterations

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without checking measurements, and when it was finished, she could not wear it. "Now", she said, "I know what the trouble was, and how to avoid making that mistake again."

- b. Ferebee Forbes, President of the Indiantown Negro Home Demonstration Club, said, "I sew a lot, but today, I learned more about patterns than I ever knew before." This was said many times over as a result of these meetings.
- c. Gaye Williams was the dress Revue winner from Camden County, and modeled her natural linen sheath dress with jacket, cummerbund, and cape, in the state h-h dress revue.
- d. 90 women reported that they had been helped with buying clothing and had been able to use information received in the demonstration on buying clothes.

38 in buying fabrics, 78 in buying coats and suits, 18 in buying hose, 11 in buying shoes, 18 in combining colors, and 26 with styles that flatter, and 20 in dressing appropriate for the occasion. Much of this was a carry over from work done last year and year before last.

5. HOW NEXT YEAR'S WORK CAN BE STRENGTHENED

- a. "Well Dressed At Small Cost" will be the agent demonstration next year.
- b. More home sewing will be encouraged by the leaders, who will hold a dress revue for the spring federation, and have the h-h girls with clothing projects as their guests. The county h-h dress revue will be held at that time, and prizes given, if sponsors can be found.

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I. FOODS AND NUTRITION, AND FOOD PRODUCTION

1. WHY EMPHASIZED

- a. Nutrition is always listed as Camden County's Number One Problem. Fruits green and yellow vegetables, and milk are particularly lacking in the diet.
- b. The women are particularly interested in simple entertaining. They requested this as one of their demonstrations.
- c. The production of a home food supply was emphasized because nutrition is generally improved when most of the essential kinds of food are available at home. This seems to be particularly true in instances where milk, green and leafy vegetables and fruits are lacking in the diet.

2. WHAT WAS ATTEMPTED

- a. To increase winter gardens by 25.
- b. Participation in District 4-H Contests.
- c. A dietary survey among 4-6 grade children in all the schools to get basic information on what people in the county were actually eating. This is the third in a series.
- d. To increase the interest of boys in the production of vegetables and fruits for the home.

3. HOW THE WORK WAS CARRIED ON

- a. Hundreds of copies of circular letters on "Raise A Square Meal Around Home" and on "For Goodness Sake" were mailed out to club members and non club members.
- b. 8 news articles were published on foods subjects.
- c. A nutritional survey was made using 351 school children.
- d. Miss Jo Espy held a special interest meeting on "Outdoor Cookery". 25 attended.

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- e. The Home Agent gave 11 demonstrations on "Oven Meals". 152 Att.
- f. The Home Agent gave 11 demonstrations on "Simple Entertaining". 128 attended.
- g. 9 h-H Clubs had demonstration on "How To Give A Food Demonstration", 110 attended.
- h. 3 teams of 6 girls started Dairy Foods Demonstrations, and 2 teams of 4 girls started Vegetable Use Demonstrations. One of each participated in the county and district contests.
- i. The Home Agent gave a series of demonstration in December to h-H Clubs on "Teas". After discussing the etiquette of teas, there was a demonstration tea to which the boys were invited, with the girls helping to serve. 225 attended.
- j. 8 Home Demonstration Club meetings were held on "adequate Storage Of Conserved Foods" with 104 attending.
- k. All boys enrolled in h-H Club work were given instructions in preparing, seeding and cultivating a garden.

h. RESULTS

- a. Reports were received from 118 families, 90 of whom reported that they had received help in Home Production Of Family Food Supply. 85 of these had spring gardens, and 66 had winter gardens.
- b. 160 families were assisted with meal planning and food preparation, 160 with selecting food, and 255 with improvir diets.
- c. The dietary survey of 351 children in the 4th to 6th grades in all schools in the county revealed some interesting facts:

- (1). The number of pupils in grades 4-6 increased from 256 in 1950 to 351 in 1957. In 1950 there were lunch rooms in the 2 white schools. In 1957 one had been added in the Negro High School, leaving only 1 school without lunch room service.
- (2). In 1950, 19% of the children were going to school without breakfast. In 1957, the number had dropped to 4% going without breakfast.
- (3). Milk in 1950, 32% got no milk. In 1957, it dropped to 19% getting no milk. 351 pupils drank 695 glasses of milk the day the survey was made. That was an average of almost 2 glasses per pupil (White children averaged 2.5 glasses and Negro children averaged 1.2 against a white 1.7 and a Negro .7 average in 1950). Those getting the desired 3-4 glasses a day in 1950 amounted to a little over 10%, and in 1957, 99 white and 16 Negro children or about 32% of them got 3-4 glasses. There were no Negroes in this group in 1950.
- (4). Basic Seven Food Groups Eaten.
Only 13 pupils (11 White and 2 Negro) 4% got all 7 groups. 2% in 1950. 60 pupils got groups 1-6, 17% in 1957 against 14% in 1950.
- (5). 11% of the children did not eat any fruits and vegetables that day, and only 4% ate the desired 5 servings.
- (6). Several 4-H Club members who started gardens became discouraged as the result of severe drought conditions which existed during the months of May and June. However, Ronnie Meiggs, of the Burnt Mills community,

with the encouragement of his parents, persisted and was awarded a county championship certificate, mostly, for his effort. He figured that his 3700 square feet of garden space produced vegetables (9 kinds) worth \$43.81.

5. HOW NEXT YEAR'S WORK CAN BE STRENGTHENED

- a. From the above, it can be seen that there has been much progress made in milk consumption, but much more is desired. The true picture of consumption of fruits and vegetables was not revealed. It showed conditions actually worse than in 1950, but it is believed that it was caused by an "off day" in the school lunch rooms, and had the survey been made the next day when they served green vegetables, it would have revealed a brighter picture. However, it did reveal the fact that there is still a need for educating people to the need of fruits and vegetables and the need of growing their own. In the light of these findings, the committee has planned for 1958 program to include 3 foods demonstrations: "White Potatoes Bridge The Gap" by leaders, and "Eat To Keep Young", and "Vegetables Add Variety To Meals" by Agent. Demonstrations will be given to 4-H girls on "Muffins", And work will be done with dairy foods and vegetable use demonstrations, and the muffin contest. Also a series of meetings with boys enrolled in 4-H Club work will be devoted to vegetable production and an effort will be made to secure more local awards to provide additional incentive for participation.

J. HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. WHY EMPHASIZED

- a. The time had come when Camden County had to get into the Red Cross Blood Bank program or its citizens would be denied the use of blood no matter how grave the emergency.
- b. More knowledge of "Feeding The Invalid" was a felt need.

2. WHAT WAS ATTEMPTED

- a. To help start the blood program for the county.
- b. Trained leaders giving programs on "Feeding The Invalid At Home" in white clubs.

3. HOW THE WORK WAS CARRIED ON

- a. On July 31, when the Bloodmobile made its first visit, they asked for 90 pints.

There were 96 volunteers who gave 88 pints of blood, but they gave us credit for meeting the quota since there were those willing to give who were rejected. The Camden Home Demonstration Club took charge of the canteen serving orange juice before the blood was taken, and drinks and cookies to the donors after the blood was taken. They served as hostesses, and ran errands taking care of emergencies as they arose.

- b. A leader training school for Health Leaders was conducted by Mrs. C. C. Jones, a health leader who was a graduate nurse with hospital dietetics experience, assisted by the Home Agent. Together, they prepared a lesson sheet and mimeographed it. Mrs. Jones did the talking, and the home agent did the necessary cooking, got the properties together, and served as the patient so that the leaders could

be trained in how to prepare a patient for a meal in bed, and how to feed a patient who could not feed themselves. Every health leader attended the training school.

- c. The white leaders conducted the meetings giving demonstrations on "How To Feed The Invalid At Home" in 7 white clubs with 89 attending. The Home Agent held the 4 Negro clubs with 56 attending.
- d. The Home Agent gave demonstrations in 10 h-H Clubs to 141 girls on "How To Make A Patient With Asian Flu Comfortable", and incidentally, how to protect the other members of the family, during the recent flu epidemic in the county. Especial emphasis was placed on feeding the patient, showing how to prepare a patient for eating, improvised back rests and tray tables, hints on how to prepare a tray, food to serve when the patient is running fever, and disposition of left over food, and taking care of the patient's dishes.

4. RESULTS

- a. A blood program established in the county.
- b. 245 families better able to cope with the problem of flu the rest of the winter.
- c. 29 girls and 4 boys completing health records, and Lonice Ruth Burgess being named as Queen of Health Improvement.
- d. In one series of h-H Club meetings all boys received instructions in general farm and home safety.

5. HOW NEXT YEAR'S WORK CAN BE IMPROVED

- a. Community Service Chairmen of Home Demonstration Clubs will take over the work of helping with Blood program. The clubs in Shiloh township will man the canteen and serve as hostesses

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for the winter visit, and those in the South Mills group will serve for the summer visit.

- b. Hold an official ceremony to crown the county h-m Club King and Queen of Health.
- c. More h-m Club members enrolled in the Farm and Home Safety project.

K. ALL OTHER WORK

A. CRAFTS

1. District Craft Camp- The home agent and 10 women (5 of them day students) took part in the district craft camp. Leaders were trained in copper enameling of jewelry, remodeling hats, tube painting, tray etching, and dried flower arrangements.
2. Special Interest Workshops- 6 community workshops were held with 39 attending, various articles were made.
3. County Workshop-13 club members from various parts of the county spent a day at the County shops studying crafts, making 5 ceramics vases, 2 madonnas, tube painted 7 wooden trays and a tea towel.
4. Vacation Bible School- Work in handicrafts in the Shiloh church was taken over by the Home Demonstration club leaders who attended that workshop in Bible School they helped the children to make 80 tea towels, 33 hammered bracelets, 32 placques, and 17 leaf printed articles.
5. As a result of the craft program in the county over 300 articles have been reported made this year, with a value of well over \$500.00.

B. RECREATION

1. County Wide Picnic- the county recreation leader, Mrs. George Wood, served as chairman of the committee to arrange for the second county picnic. Last year there were 75, and this year 175 attending. The council bought and prepared the fish and the club members brought the other foods. Families gathered in the late afternoon for the meal and some recreation. It was so successful that plans are

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already under way for another one next year.

2. Anniversary Banquet- The Camden Home Demonstration Club celebrated its 22nd. birthday with a banquet honoring their charter members and husbands.

C. P. T. A.- The Home Agent put on a program at the South Mills P. T. A. on "The 4-H Club Program in Camden County". 90 attended.

D. CURRITUCK SHORT COURSE - the home agent spent 2 days in Currituck county assisting with a short course. She did 4 demonstrations on table setting. 96 attended.

E. RURAL FIRE PROTECTION

The county agent continued work begun in 1957 in helping with the organization of the South Camden, Volunteer Fire Department.

Specifically, assistance is being rendered in helping prepare a map showing the location of each rural home and available water supplies.

F. RAT CONTROL CAMPAIGN

Work with the District Health Department and local county authorities was completed in a rat control campaign, started in 1957. Assistance was rendered by helping distribute bait. One of the objectives of this campaign was to demonstrate the effectiveness of certain materials with the hope that those who had become lax in controlling rats, would continue by securing additional bait on their own. Judging by the response and interest of participants, it appears that the effort and time devoted to this campaign was well spent.

G. ASC ELECTION BOARD

The county agent served as chairman of the County ASC Election Board.

This board has the responsibility of selecting community election boards which, with the assistance of the ASC Office Manager, supervise the election of ACS community committeemen and county ASC committeemen.

H. SOCIAL SECURITY; FARM RECORDS

A county-wide meeting was held for the purpose of discussing Social Security as it applies to farm operators and farm employees. Amendments made to the Social Security Act in 1956, were explained.

A portion of this meeting was devoted to a discussion of the types of farm records needed for Social Security, gasoline tax and income tax purposes.

I. FARM ORGANIZATIONS

1. Farm Bureau

The county has one farm organization---the Camden County Farm Bureau. The agent served this organization, informally and objectively, in the capacity of an organizational advisor, also, factual information regarding agricultural matters was provided when requested.

2. Potato Growers Association

The county agent assisted with local projects in variety-testing and marketing work sponsored by the N. C. Potato Association and carried out by N. C. State College and the N. C. Department of Agriculture.

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J. GASOLINE TAX REFUND TO FARMERS

Gasoline tax refund, request forms were distributed for the Internal Revenue Service to farmers who were making an initial request for such refund.

K. JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

The county agent cooperated with the Pest Control Branch of the U. S. D. A. Agricultural Research Service, in Japanese beetle quarantine work. The facilities of the agent's office were made available as a communications center and assistance was rendered in securing local personnel to carry out the work.

L. 4-H CLUB SUMMER CAMP

The county agent accompanied 4-H Club members to the Roanoke Island Summer Camp for a six-day summer encampment.

M. STATE 4-H CLUB WEEK ASSEMBLY

The county agent accompanied the county's 4-H Club Delegates to the annual 4-H Club Week Assembly, held at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

N. RECOGNITION OF 4-H CLUB COUNTY PROJECT CHAMPIONS

All 1956 4-H Club county Champions were invited to attend a Camden-Currituck bi-county banquet which was held for the primary purpose of recognizing winners in Meat Animal Production projects.

This annual banquet is sponsored by the Camden-Currituck Agricultural Association, a non-profit organization which promotes better livestock production in the two counties.

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When plans were made for this banquet, it was decided that an additional incentive for better achievement in all phases of the 4-H program could be provided by inviting the county champions in all project activities to attend the annual banquet.

O. 4-H CLUB ACHIEVEMENT DAY MEETING

Camden County 4-H Clubs held their annual Achievement Day meeting in Camden Courthouse, October 25. Reports on special activities were given by various club members, and awards were presented for Achievement.

Glenn Roberts, 4-H County Council president, presided. Janet Hunter acted as Secretary and a devotional was given by Lucy Old.

Franklin Williams reported on the Fat Stock Show and Sale; Gaye Williams, 4-H Club Week; Becky Mullen, District Contest Program; Milford Jones, 4-H Camp; Douglas Cartwright, Camden-Currituck Meat Animal Production, Recognition Banquet.

Awards were presented by the County and Home Agents.

Girls receiving county Champion certificates and metals were: Sally Stevens, Home Management; Audrey Dowdy, Home Improvement; Rose McPherson, Canning; Marjorie Wright, Crafts; Joyce Walston, Food; Beatrice Forbes, Grooming; Shirley Benton, Clothing; Gaye Williams, Dress Revue.

Boys receiving county Champion certificates and metals were: Franklin Williams, Meat Animal Production, Milford Jones, Beautification of Home Grounds; Glenn Carey, Field Crops;

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Larry Lamb, Forestry; Ronnie Meiggs, Garden; Carl Heath, Poultry; and Jimmy Cartwright was recognized for achievement in Poultry Flock Management.

New h-h County Council officers were elected by ballot. The new officers are Janet Hunter, President; George Tarkington, Vice-president; Betty Jean Francis, Secretary; William Earl Brinkley, Treasurer and Betty Ann Ivey, Reporter.

Other club members who assisted with the program were, Sammy Baum and Jimmy Cartwright, ushers; Nominating committee, Maude Sawyer and Glenn Roberts; Exhibits committee, Joyce Walston; Song leader; Audrey Dowdy; Refreshments Committee, Janet Hunter, Milford Jones, and Benny Hunter. Benny Hunter led the Pledge to the United States Flag and Douglas Cartwright let the h-h Club Pledge.

Mr. R. M. Thompson, Perquimans County Agent, was the speaker.

P. CITIZENSHIP TRAINING IN h-h CLUB WORK

Training in citizenship is an important part of the h-h Club program. Some activities are specifically planned to provide citizenship training. Other activities provide such training indirectly.

For example, about 40 club members received training and experience in conducting meetings as they performed the duties of the major offices in each of the ten organized clubs.

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These officers are usually elected by the club members in a, so called, organizational meeting which is held in September each year.

While making plans for the organizational meeting for the current year it was decided that the procedure usually followed in electing officers needed to be improved.

Formerly, nominations had been made from the floor and the election of all officers was completed in one meeting.

This year, during the first meeting, the club members nominated two persons for each office, and were given about thirty days to consider the qualifications of each nominee or any other member whom they might prefer for a particular office.

The election was completed at the next meeting. Each member was given a ballot bearing the names of the nominees for each office and a space for writing in the name of another person if they desired to do so.

The ballots were placed in a ballot box and then counted and reported by a special committee.

As this new election procedure was being carried out, the agents observed an atmosphere of seriousness which had not prevailed when other methods had been employed.

This election procedure was designed, as nearly as time and circumstance would permit, to give the boys and girls training and experience in election procedures which are currently followed in official elections.