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**EXTENSION'S
FIVE YEAR**

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

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AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

This program is the Agricultural Extension Service's part of the Agricultural Opportunities Program developed by the North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agricultural Agencies in 1961. This program called for "Expanding and Developing Agricultural Opportunities in North Carolina."

- 1. To Increase Farm Income**
- 2. To Develop Marketing and Processing Facilities and Services**
- 3. To Promote Education for Family and Community Development.**

Published by the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, May, 1962

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating. State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., R. W. Shoffner, Director. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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How It Came About

Agriculture, which has played the major role in the economic development of North Carolina since its beginning, will continue to be the backbone of the state's economy for many years to come. Thus, it is appropriate to look ahead, to plan ahead, and to work for an expanding agriculture in the state.

This projected program has been developed from 100 county programs by the Agricultural Extension Service at North Carolina State College. In each county the extension advisory boards worked with the county extension staff in developing a program and setting up an income goal for the people of the county. These income goals are shown on pages 16 and 17.

In the meantime, committees at State College representing various subject matter areas were projecting what they thought were realistic figures on where agriculture in the state might be five years from now. Highlights of these reports are shown on pages 4-9.

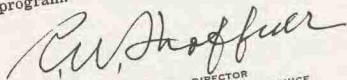
Then the figures were put together, and the final figures were developed. The goal of approximately 1.6 billion dollars in 1966 was established. The statewide figures are shown on page 2.

The setting up of county and state income goals is only one small part of this program, however. The Extension Service is taking a close look at its whole operation—the clientele to be served, the structure of the organization, and other factors that have a bearing on making the service of the most value to the citizens of the state.

Thus, not only in production and marketing, but in all phases of extension's activities are new programs being developed. Reports on home economics, youth, and community and area development are given on pages 10-13.

And as rural income increases, and family living improves, all North Carolinians will benefit. The impact the new program is expected to have on agriculturally related business is shown on page 3.

Close to 2,000 people had a part in developing this program. It is a program developed by the people and for the people of the state. The Agricultural Extension Service is pleased to be working with the people of the state on this important program.



R. W. SHOFFNER DIRECTOR
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Field Crops

Mechanization of all major field crops will continue at a fast pace during the 5-year period. It is also assumed that adoption of good soil management practices—and weed, disease and insect control measures—will increase rapidly.

Tobacco will continue to be the state's major money crop in 1966, producing about 50 per cent of the total farm income on less than 10 per cent of the cropland.

Individual crop reports are as follows:

BARLEY: Production will probably total 2.9 million bushels on approximately 55,000 acres. Production efficiency and improved storage should be emphasized, with attention focused in the Piedmont, and associated with livestock producers.

Barley is the one small grain crop which has increased slowly but almost constantly over the years. Grown primarily in the Piedmont, it is consumed, to a large degree, on the farms where it is grown.

CORN: A production goal of 80 million bushels of grain on 1,450,000 acres is anticipated for the state. A considerable increase to be marketed through livestock is expected. Central Coastal Plain and northeastern counties are expected to maintain their high level of production.

Development of grain storage elevators and buying points—plus a new meat packing house at

Wilson—has increased the importance of grain in these areas.

Top farmers should pass the 200-bushel mark by 1966. A large proportion of the crop is now being mechanically harvested. Most farmers are using hybrid seed and improved cultural practices.

COTTON: The attitude toward cotton has changed. Producers are showing more interest in new and recommended practices, varieties and insect control programs. Mechanical harvesters have opened a new horizon in a desire for applied technology for the producer.

Complete or partial mechanization is moving a big percentage of our cotton production to the flat fields of the Coastal Plains. In 1966, it is estimated that less than 15 per cent of the total will be produced in the Piedmont.

PEANUTS: No change in area of production is expected. Top farmers in those counties where peanuts are the major source of income should pass the 4800-pound-per-acre mark by 1966. A production goal of 390 million pounds on 178,000 acres is anticipated for the state.

Research work along a broad front during the past two decades has laid the foundation for a stepped up educational program beginning in 1963.

	Dollars	Percentage Increase Over 1961
Tobacco	623,926,534	16
Cotton	85,688,602	41
Peanuts	39,241,493	19
Corn	44,369,448	1
Soybeans	47,137,200	40
Small grains	26,080,801	4
Hay and other crops	14,836,831	17
Fruits, nuts, vegetables, greenhouse and nursery (including potatoes)	98,474,899	29
TOTAL CROP	(979,755,808)	(22)



OATS: Oat acreage will continue to decline. However, many producers will still find the crop profitable, and do a good job, averaging 125 bushels per acre.

Problems in oat production have developed faster than research could meet them. A production goal of 8 to 9 million bushels from approximately 200,000 acres is estimated for 1966.

GRAIN SORGHUM: The production goal is 3 million bushels on nearly 60,000 acres. Top farmers will average 150 bushels per acre. Predictions are based on the assumption the feed grain program will continue and affect production.

SOYBEANS: A production goal of 25-30 million bushels on one million acres is possible, with noticeable increases in the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Development of superior varieties, grain handling facilities, and processing units have created new interest in soybeans.

Our soybean production generally reflects the increase that has occurred nationally. State income from the crop is estimated at \$47 million for 1966, an increase of 40 per cent.

TOBACCO: Tobacco farmers are said to accept new agricultural production methods and technology rather quickly. This situation is expected to continue. Since the allotment is on the land, there will be little change in production areas. On some farms additional mechanization to save labor

is advisable. Further developments in mechanical harvesting and bulk curing are underway.

Domestic consumption of cigarettes will increase at the rate of about 3 to 5 per cent. However, agricultural, industrial and allied groups must work together to bring about improvements needed in all areas of the tobacco program.

WHEAT: It is doubtful that more than 5 million bushels will be produced in 1966 on less than 200,000 acres. State average yields should range from 25-30 bushels, with top yields above 60 bushels per acre. A new wheat program in 1961 will have a marked effect on the current crop. This program will probably continue and production in 1966 will be determined largely by government programs.

FORAGE CROPS: A goal of 248,000 acres of improved pastures is suggested for 1966. A second goal is to raise the productivity of existing improved pasture through application of known technology. For alfalfa the goal is 14,000 additional acres, and the goal for silage crops is an increase in acreage of 50 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS: Research is underway to find a replacement for crotalaria as a cover crop. Crops under investigation which may play a small role in increasing the state's farm income include castorbeans, sunflower, and sesame.

Livestock and Poultry

DAIRY: North Carolina needs additional plants for manufactured milk to take care of an appreciable expansion in milk production and to make possible more efficient use of fluid milk surpluses.

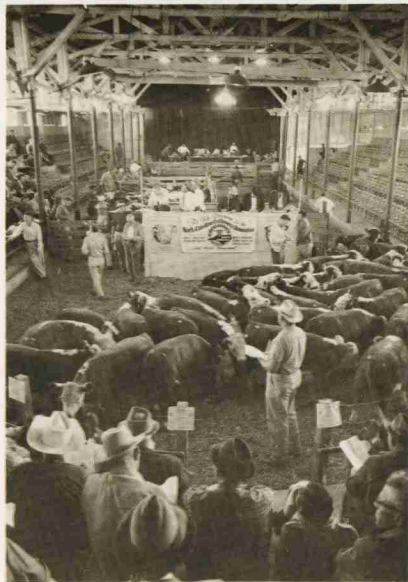
The goal is to establish a milk by-product processing plant in the Piedmont and a cheese processing plant in the eastern part of the state—with a 25 per cent increase in milk production per cow to meet the needs of these plants. More efficient milk distribution will be made possible through facilities for pooling excess fluid milk.

BEEF CATTLE: Goals call for an increase of 100,000 beef cows and 50,000 more cattle to be finished for market. Marketing has been one of the chief factors of expanded feeder calf production in North Carolina. There has been more than a 500 per cent increase in beef cows on North Carolina farms since 1945. This increase was very

rapid during the period 1948-1954 and it has continued each year since then.

Although 65 per cent of the cows were located in the mountain area of the state in 1945, expansion has been more rapid in other parts of the state since that time. At present approximately 27 per cent of the beef cows are located in the mountains, 40 per cent in the Piedmont and 33 per cent in the Coastal Plains. Since 1955 there has been a growing interest in feeding cattle for slaughter in the Coastal Plains and in wintering stocker cattle in the Upper Piedmont.

SWINE: There were approximately 280,000 litters farrowed in North Carolina in 1960 with an average of 7 pigs saved per litter. Goals for 1966 include a 20 per cent increase in the number of litters farrowed and a 20 per cent increase in over-all efficiency of production. This includes a



15 per cent increase in feed efficiency, an increase in the number of pigs weaned per litter to 7.6, and an improvement in carcass quality of market hogs by an average of one grade.

Organized feeder pig sales and feeder pig contracts have done much to stimulate pig production in some counties. Approximately one-half of the increase in litters farrowed is expected to occur in

new sources of income. Since small acreages are suitable for poultry production, North Carolina's small farms adapted easily to such production. The poultry industry being new to them, farmers in the state were receptive to technological advances.

By increasing the number of eggs produced per hen and moderately increasing the number of

	Dollars	Percentage Increase Over 1961
Hogs	92,881,467	43
Cattle	59,048,068	38
Poultry and Eggs	218,412,782	32
Dairy	80,487,674	22
Other livestock and livestock products	17,116,295	21
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	(467,946,286)	(33)

the Piedmont with the feeder pigs moved to the corn areas of the Coastal Plain for finishing.

This state leads the nation in country-style cured ham production. The value of this product on a wholesale basis exceeded \$20 million in 1961 (retail value approximately \$24 million). It is estimated that production will increase 50 per cent by 1966 with the wholesale value approaching \$30 million.

SHEEP: There is little likelihood of an increase in sheep numbers until a breakthrough in technology occurs to permit increased efficiency and volume production. The goal for sheep is to increase the returns per ewe from lambs and wool 1/4 or approximately \$3.50 per head by improved management.

Approximately 50 per cent of the sheep are in the mountains. The Piedmont has 30 per cent of the total and 20 per cent are raised in the Coastal Plain.

POULTRY: The poultry industry in North Carolina is expected to continue growing. Nearness to large metropolitan areas and a moderate climate makes North Carolina competitive with other producing states. From 1945 to 1960, North Carolina broiler production increased by 773 per cent and egg production by 119 per cent. A substantial increase was also made in turkey production.

Several factors contributed to this increase. Tobacco and cotton controls forced farmers to seek

hens, a goal of 2.5 billion eggs can be reached by 1966. This 25 per cent increase in eggs should add 15 million for a total of \$86,255,000 income from eggs in 1966.

Two hundred and sixty million broilers is the goal for North Carolina in 1966. The added income from the increased production should be \$57 million for a total gross income from broilers in 1966 of \$139.5 million.

The goal for turkeys is 2,225,000 which will produce an increased income of \$2.5 million over 1960. This will give a total gross of \$11.5 million from turkeys in 1966. The cash value of farm chickens produced in 1966 is expected to remain about the same at approximately \$7.5 million.

PACKING PLANTS: North Carolina is a deficit meat-producing state. We import about two-thirds of our beef from the major beef-producing areas in the United States. A large number of meat animals produced in the state are sold to packers in other states.

North Carolina slaughter plants have a capacity for about 43 per cent more beef and 32 per cent more hogs than they are currently processing. Therefore, there is a considerable potential for increased meat production without any need for increases in slaughtering facilities.

In poultry, feed manufacturing, poultry meat and egg processing, facilities in North Carolina today are adequate to serve an increased production in the state.

Horticultural Crops

The over-all picture for horticultural crops looks bright. Horticultural crops are a \$145 million business now. They are expected to reach \$182 million by 1966.

As our population increases, demand for fruits and vegetables will increase. Within the next 10 to 15 years we will need 20 per cent more fruits and 40 per cent more vegetables. The demand for the product form has changed from predominantly fresh to about equal volumes of fresh and processed. This trend to processed foods will continue.

In the ornamental field, the opportunities are almost unlimited. The building boom for the past 15 years has created the greatest demand for

ornamental plants in history. Our nursery industry is expanding at a rapid rate.

Most horticultural crops are grown on comparatively small units and still require considerable hand labor. This is rapidly changing, but may always lag behind most other crops.

The fresh market demand for most horticultural commodities will continue to greatly exceed the supply from North Carolina producers. Future developments in the processing industries depend on availability of adequate capital, competent management, changes in food consumption patterns, and large production units.

Any expansion that North Carolina makes in fruits and vegetables, except to take up the slack in population increase and per capita consumption, will come at the expense of growers in other areas. Because of competition, lack of support prices and acreage controls, efficiency is more imperative in horticultural crops than in most farm crops.

The greatest potential for increase lies in the following crops: flower and nursery crops, apples, blueberries, sweet potatoes, pickling cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and watermelons.

Four crops—muscadine grapes, carrots, celery and spinach—show considerable promise as new sources of income. Presently these crops have little commercial value in the state, but several concerns are interested in the possibilities of having these crops produced for processing. Expansion of peach production in the Piedmont has considerable promise as a new source of income for that area.

While the over-all picture for horticultural crops looks bright, competition will require growers to put into practice all available information, including disease and insect control. Another important problem is financing. Growers will need to have sound farm enterprises and organized marketing to justify commercial financing.



Fruits, nuts, vegetables, greenhouse and nursery (including potatoes)

Dollars	Percentage Increase Over 1961
98,474,899	29



Forestry

The state's forest economy has expanded rapidly during the past 10 to 12 years. Although the number of wood processing plants is now about the same as in 1950, employment in processing has increased by 17 per cent and value of output (excluding pulp and paper) by nearly 50 per cent. Lumber production dropped 19 per cent, but pulp manufacturing capacity rose by 142 per cent and pulpwood consumption by 100 per cent. Forest land area increased 3 per cent despite competition from other uses.

To stimulate continued sound growth of forestry in North Carolina, extension will step up its educational program with both forest industries and forest landowners. The industry phase of the program will focus on the lumber, veneer and plywood, hardwood dimension and logging sectors. It will emphasize improved production efficiency, upgrading product quality, the development of new product lines, adoption of better business and financing methods, and stepped-up consumer education and market programs. The effects are expected to total \$77 million annually in increased value of output and cost reduction by 1966.

With forest landowners, more emphasis will be directed towards expanding the production of quality hardwood timber and improving landowner knowledge and practice in hardwood marketing. Extension will seek to promote a tenfold increase in the planting and production of quality fir Christmas trees in the mountain counties. Throughout the state, a special program to improve landowner knowledge and appreciation of profit opportunities under various timber and forest land conditions is expected to lead to immediate increases in net income and rates of return per dollar invested.

In many respects, North Carolina is the most important forestry state east of the Rocky Mountains. Nationally, it ranks first in the manufacture of wooden furniture and hardwood plywood and fourth in lumber production. It ranks second in the number of forest owners and farm forest owners.

In the South, North Carolina produces more lumber than any other state, ranks fifth in roundwood pulpwood production, and is a leader in the production of pulp chips and veneer mill waste.

Within the state, the 3,200 wood products factories make up 45 per cent of the total. They employ 90,000 people and produce over \$1 billion worth of products per year. Sixty-two per cent of the land area is in forest cover and nearly 92 per cent of the forest land is in private hands. Sales of standing timber have been estimated at \$70 million to \$80 million in recent years.

Forestry

Dollars

98,176,003

Percentage Increase Over 1961

13

Family Living

The years since World War II have seen unprecedented changes in family living in North Carolina. As a result of these changes the families of the state are faced with both opportunities and problems which could not have been imagined 15 years ago.

Urbanization has proceeded at such a rapid rate that 40 per cent of all North Carolinians are now city dwellers. And many of the differences between rural and urban people and their way of living have been erased.

Some Problem Areas

The incomes of North Carolinians have increased sharply, but are still substantially below the national median farm income. Also, there are still many low income families—more than 260,000 reported incomes of less than \$2,000 in 1959.

The age of marriage has steadily declined, until today in more than half the marriages the bride is no more than 20 years old. This results in a large group of young married couples with small children who have hardly become adults before they are faced with the responsibilities and work required of parents, homemakers, and breadwinners.

On the other hand, there is a growing group of families who have completed child rearing and have reverted to two-person families. These families have very different needs and interests from those young families mentioned above.

With the decrease in the number of farms, many rural young people must look off the farm for future careers and employment.

Related to the rising level of family income is the rapid rise in the proportion of homemakers working outside the home. Demands for church and civic responsibilities invade the family's time for homemaking.

Technological Developments

The technological developments in home economics and related fields during the last 15 years have been phenomenal. A multitude of new materials and services undreamed of in 1945 are now an accepted part of our way of life. While they have

brought great promise, they have also created new problems in the form of almost unlimited alternatives and have put a premium upon decision making.

Along with this flood of new products and services have come tremendous advertising campaigns which vary greatly in their intent and purpose. Some are confusing and misleading.

One other change that is especially important to extension programming is the dramatic growth of consumer credit during the last few years. Not only is consumer credit widely used for major purchases, but increasingly it is being used by all segments of the population for all types of purchases.

These are only a few of the changes that have affected family living in North Carolina; but they give some direction for home economics extension programs for the next few years.

Some Opportunities

These changes imply a serious need and a great opportunity for education in the area of foods and nutrition. Foods containing calcium, vitamin A, vitamin C, and riboflavin are frequently deficient in diets of North Carolinians. These deficiencies are especially true in the diet of teen-age girls. This poor nutrition for several years preceding marriage and childbearing increases the health hazards for both the young mother and her child.

Another group that requires particular attention is the working homemaker. She needs help in planning and skills required for quick meal preparation, and information on nutritive requirements, buying food wisely, and methods of motivating her husband to maintain a high level of nutrition.

We must be aware of the fact that the income of many families is low and home food production and conservation is a realistic alternative for thousands of families.

In housing and house furnishings work, too, this low level of income poses some acute problems. This is reflected in the poor housing of many families—in the lack of running water in 40 per cent of the rural homes, for example. Families

need guidance in selecting and adapting house plans to meet their needs, how to get the most for their limited housing dollars, and what financing plans are available. Similarly, for house furnishings, an aggressive information program should be carried on the wise selection, use and care of furniture, equipment and furnishings. The house furnishings dollar can be extended by such activities as making draperies and slipcovers, and refinishing and upholstering furniture.

These changes of the last few years also present some challenges for the clothing program. Here, too, the influx of women into the labor force poses some special problems. Clothing requirements go up for these working homemakers while time available for construction and care go down. For this group special attention must be given to "buymanship" and care.

For many young families the emphasis must be on saving time and money in the buying of clothing and in their subsequent care. In families with very young children both time and money are usually at a premium.

There are still many homemakers who find clothing construction a valuable and satisfying use of their time. For this group extension must provide them with the understanding and skills needed.

Alternatives and Goals

Certain threads have been running through this

discussion thus far. There is a basic need and opportunity for families to clarify their personal and family goals in the total range of family living. In today's fast-moving society, with its vast range of alternatives, such clarification is essential if wise choices are to be made.

These numerous choices, while opening new horizons in family living, at the same time have put a premium upon management and decision making. Thus, home economics extension will place major emphasis on management and consumer education, with particular attention being given to young homemakers and to working homemakers.

A real opportunity and challenge is the development of an effective marriage education program for the flood of young people approaching the age of marriage. Extension can also help families to make fuller use of their capabilities in the middle and aging years.

It is a recognized fact that home economics extension deals more with utilization of income than with generating income. The home marketing program, however, offers an opportunity for supplementing income in view of (1) low income and (2) large rural population.

Homemaking is big business—it involves all family members. Home economics extension has the important opportunity and challenge of working with families on some of the intangibles that make for happy and successful homes.



Some Plans for Action

Our agriculture is changing from a way of living to a way of making a living; from a business of arts and crafts to a business deeply rooted in science and technology. We are seeing the greatest agricultural changes of all time—at an ever-increasing rate.

Educational Needs Expanding

People now live in new residential patterns. Their educational level is rising; values are changing; and the level of living is going up. Agricultural problems are no longer confined to the farm. Needs and opportunities for expanded educational services are growing out of such social and economic changes as the number of farms and farm people declines and modern farming becomes more complex.

The increasing number of urban, suburban and open country non-farm residents requesting services from extension presents a great challenge, as does the growing inter-dependency of agriculture, business and government.

Changes in the Making

The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service is fully aware of the powerful forces just described. We are making rapid adjustments to help farm people achieve their 1966 goals. Some of the more important changes are:

1. Greater Emphasis on Income Generating Activities

With the low per capita income in North Carolina, we will strive to move income generating activities forward with special emphasis on higher crop yields and more efficient livestock production. We will seek and develop new sources of agricultural income. We will also work to improve farm management and the use of farm records as guides to more efficient farm production and marketing. Development of an expanded food processing industry in North Carolina will be reflected in extension's activities.

2. More Specialized and Better Trained Personnel

Many counties, marketing areas or geographic areas will have agents working with particular aspects of farming, family living, youth development, or other special interests.

State staffs will also have to specialize more than ever before.

Problem solving often requires many disciplines working together. Consequently, specialists will work in teams. These teams will teach in workshops or short courses of 2 or 3 days.

Extension agents will tailor specific programs to specific audiences. Subject matter specialists will be involved in program planning and program development at the county level. There will be closer relationships between research and extension.

This means extension will need staff members who are better trained.

Regular training at the post-graduate level will be expected of virtually all extension workers. Training must also go beyond technical subject matter for the expanded job of adult education that we must be prepared to do. All staff members must have or must acquire, through inservice training, an appreciation of the basic principles of the social sciences, including sociology and psychology, so they may work more effectively with people. Training and retraining of extension workers will be an absolute necessity.

3. Organizational Structure and Functions Adjusted to Meet Changing Educational Needs of People

New programs often cut across departmental lines. They involve men, women, and young people in a single program, and they deal with a highly specialized clientele. Traditional administrative structures may not always be adequate to meet their needs. The N. C. Agricultural Extension Service will keep flexible and alert to emerging needs and adjust its programs accordingly.

Extension, in its awareness of persistent change, has initiated various programs to help rural people solve their adjustment problems. These programs include public affairs, community and area development, and farm and home development.

These growing administrative responsibilities may necessitate some reassignment of present personnel and other changes.

4. More Emphasis on Program Planning, Leadership, and Evaluation

Stronger program planning procedures will strengthen every phase of the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service. The people to whom a program is directed will help plan it.

We will train and use more leaders in adult and youth programs. These leaders can serve as organization and, in some instances, subject-matter leaders.

We know lay people can handle these responsibilities adequately and are proud of the opportunity to serve. The way in which our extension programs are planned and developed is, in itself, an educational process. Program planning can teach leadership, citizenship skills, and appreciation of both the scientific

problem-solving process and of democratic group action. Extension staff members will pretrain as well as train these leaders for their jobs.

Leaders will be adequately informed as to their functions. Extension has a single function to perform—education for action. Such action will be supported by facts derived from and directed at specific needs and problems.

The "scatter shot" is of little use. Extension staff members will provide direction.

To meet these changes, Extension will develop more effective evaluation techniques for its programs. Only then will we be able to evaluate, adjust, and discard obsolete programs and adopt new ones as the needs for them are identified.



County 1966 Farm Income Goals

County	1961 Farm Income	1966 Farm Income Goal
Alamance	\$9,309,462	\$11,596,482
Alexander	7,240,670	9,127,283
Alleghany	2,937,709	4,032,638
Anson	7,049,941	9,118,500
Ashe	9,389,535	11,370,771
Avery	2,145,177	2,682,177
Beaufort	19,515,600	33,902,200
Bertie	16,464,328	19,382,300
Bladen	14,439,882	17,400,000
Brunswick	6,538,171	8,977,852
Buncombe	10,094,903	11,382,000
Burke	2,139,198	2,709,192
Cabarrus	4,182,666	4,617,521
Caldwell	6,398,695	7,840,870
Camden	3,299,850	4,800,822
Carteret	4,847,004	6,009,043
Caswell	10,394,124	12,144,287
Catawba	5,108,938	5,648,442
Chatham	22,448,163	24,485,580
Cherokee	5,062,145	7,549,722
Chowan	5,285,045	6,532,542
Clay	3,293,425	3,692,371
Cleveland	11,709,100	14,032,642
Columbus	36,397,025	43,295,650
Craven	\$11,638,364	\$14,412,956
Cumberland	13,089,625	16,197,531
Currituck	6,400,381	6,993,722
Dare	80,225	108,300
Davidson	7,796,532	12,462,253
Davie	7,610,440	9,825,440
Duplin	46,036,750	54,156,750
Durham	4,829,548	5,877,873
Edgecombe	25,250,560	29,605,905
Forsyth	12,695,748	18,595,110
Franklin	16,220,241	20,479,650
Gaston	2,939,518	3,422,660
Gates	5,115,140	7,365,337
Graham	1,656,847	2,125,355
Granville	20,332,631	24,668,802
Greene	21,648,272	27,529,196
Guilford	16,280,190	18,397,514
Halifax	22,312,850	29,505,000
Harnett	28,773,499	35,311,037
Haywood	6,266,552	8,924,440
Henderson	9,268,735	15,000,000

County	1961 Farm Income	1966 Farm Income Goal
Hertford	9,087,514	12,220,737
Hoke	7,611,570	10,025,000
Hyde	3,349,564	6,066,432
Iredell	17,280,986	19,200,550
Jackson	2,111,832	2,779,000
Johnston	46,912,321	55,210,000
Jones	\$ 8,431,062	\$12,357,640
Lee	7,252,462	8,824,911
Lenoir	20,007,069	27,733,608
Lincoln	7,268,900	9,118,750
McDowell	1,690,896	2,133,500
Macon	3,384,977	3,927,098
Madison	6,621,054	7,895,000
Martin	20,430,150	22,909,560
Mecklenburg	5,119,750	6,436,350
Mitchell	3,535,002	5,539,008
Montgomery	8,698,676	9,965,350
Moore	25,031,355	33,469,898
Nash	32,954,995	41,769,521
New Hanover	5,011,424	5,949,075
Northampton	20,134,402	28,737,136
Onslow	10,849,626	14,860,910
Orange	7,493,972	9,693,200
Pamlico	4,218,975	6,156,000
Pasquotank	7,075,677	8,841,856
Pender	14,663,194	22,151,850
Perquimans	7,339,812	9,437,092
Person	13,038,381	15,257,900
Pitt	43,535,989	55,585,375
Polk	1,950,274	2,730,400
Randolph	14,602,267	18,940,506
Richmond	9,396,771	12,307,994
Robeson	\$46,284,697	\$67,344,515
Rockingham	17,151,717	18,879,770
Rowan	5,687,406	7,500,120
Rutherford	4,650,065	5,934,900
Sampson	41,728,935	45,607,597
Scotland	7,078,612	10,216,380
Stanly	12,030,050	15,184,750
Stokes	13,029,784	14,569,000
Surry	18,825,656	22,164,718
Swain	1,280,545	1,560,620
Transylvania	3,704,460	5,024,310
Tyrrell	1,741,798	2,071,680
Union	15,682,515	23,306,000
Vance	9,437,304	11,454,125
Wake	31,446,752	38,804,219
Warren	10,622,144	12,850,274
Washington	4,119,002	6,211,625
Watauga	3,052,754	3,555,475
Wayne	32,530,644	40,085,963
Wilkes	15,051,220	18,527,500
Wilson	29,582,867	35,664,625
Yadkin	11,036,644	11,553,500
Yancey	3,494,340	5,482,200

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