

At the very end of this report I would like to pay tribute to the work that has been carried on by Barnes Allen the Assistant County Agent of Princess Anne County for his splendid work in the over-all Extension Program. It is indeed enjoyable to work with him as he conducts the 4-H Club Program and assists with the Adult Program. He has done a very favorable piece of work and his cooperation to me and to the county of Princess Anne has been outstanding

Respectively Submitted

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of people's needs we suggest that more emphasis be placed on the most pressing problems that farm people have and that major emphasis be put on those phases of the Extension Program. We also feel that it is better to do a complete job on those phases selected rather than to try to cover too many activities.

2. It is becoming more and more evident that farm people want individual attention and assistance. We realize that this age-old method of Extension work is time consuming and costly. However, with today's complex Agricultural problems, farm people cannot rely totally upon mass recommendations. Recommendations have to be fitted into a particular farming operation. Therefore, we recommend that more time be allotted for individual problems and that enough time will be allowed to do a through and complete job with a farmer's particular problem.
3. Due to the increased importance of Agri-business, especially in the Norfolk area, that more time be spent in Public Relations work with these important segments of our Agricultural Economy.

SUMMARY

This is the end of the 1959 Annual Extension Narrative Report. It is good to write down at the end of each year those things that we have done and those things we have failed to do in our endeavor to assist the people in Princess Anne County. For it is now that we realize that our program has either been a success or a failure. I can truthfully say that I believe our program has been a very successful one. I notice that the 1959 Extension Program and results are different from what they were in 1958; and I notice just how much the program changes from year to year; and I notice also, how important it is to have the assistance of people of the county--not only professional people, but also the people with which we work from day to day.

At this point I would like to pay a special tribute to those professional workers in Princess Anne County that have joined with me in making the Extension Program in Princess Anne County a successful one. A special tribute and a vote of thanks goes to June A. Peterson and Sandra Walsh for their continued hard work in sending to the people of the county the many letters that go out from our office. Also for their wonderful works as receptionists and coffee makers.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Deal, Princess Anne County's Home Demonstration Agent deserves our greatest thanks for the effort that she has put forth with not only the Home Demonstration Clubs, but also with the 4-H Clubs. Her cooperation has been outstanding. I would also like to say thanks to Mrs. Lucille Capps and Norman Beale, our ASC office Managers, Aubrey H. Holmes, and John Wilson of SCS, R.J. Bartholow, District Forester, Dr. W.W. Brittingham, Director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station and his entire staff.

The 4-H Public Speaking contest gives boys and girls an excellent opportunity to gain experience and poise in speaking before a group. County winners, a boy and a girl from both the Junior and Senior divisions, were selected from the contestants. All of these spoke at the Achievement Program the the Senior boy and girl competed in the District Contest. Our Senior boy won the District Contest and received a red award in the State Contest.

Various other activities and events which 4-H club members have attended and participated in during the past year are listed below as a review of this report.

1. The Babybeef Show at Portsmouth
2. District Contests
3. The Market Pig Show at Smithfield
4. County-wide and Club tours
5. Senior Camp
6. Short Courses
7. Conservation Camp
8. District Camp
9. Share-the-Fun
10. Achievement Program
11. Rural Life Sunday
12. Public Speaking Contest
13. All Star conferences
14. All Star District Week-end at Camp Farrar
15. Sweet Potato Show and Sale
16. Sears Pig Chain
17. Judging events

4-H SUMMARY

Rapid urbanization has created many problems in Extension and particularly in 4-H work in Princess Anne during the past ten years. I think we have solved some of these problems, but many are still facing us and others will develop. We must constantly modify and change our 4-H Club Program to cope with the changing situation.

Realizing that much of the success of the 4-H Club Program here in Princess Anne County is due to the fine groups of leaders, sponsors, and businessmen who support the program, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to these people who make our program possible. Without their help we could not begin to have a successful 4-H program. We would like to express particular gratitude to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Chambers of Commerce. They support many 4-H events, but their respective big 4-H projects are the 4-H Leader's Recognition Banquet and the Baby Beef Project.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1960

At the end of this 1959 Annual Narrative Report I would like to make these few recommendations for conducting the Extension Program in 1960.

1. Since there is a tremendous demand for Agents time and since it is impossible to do all that is necessary for the complete fulfillment

The Sears Pig Chain has been continued this year. All the boys are well pleased with their pigs and considerable interest has developed for Yorkshire hogs. We feel that this project has helped to create more interest in the meat type hog here in Princess Anne County and caused many farmers to improve their breeding stock.

The Baby Meat Project, as in the past, was one of the most popular last year. Fifteen boys fed steers to show and sell. There were eight Harford and seven Angus. Several of the boys lost money on their steers, but certainly gained in experience and knowledge of livestock. Several changes made prospects for the project look much better for another year.

Numerous other projects were carried by 4-H club members, but I do not feel that it is necessary to cover each of these individually in this report.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements and special activities of the 4-H clubs in Princess Anne County for 1939 show the following results: one hundred and thirty-three regular 4-H club meetings and twenty-six special meetings were held; refreshments were served at several of the meetings. On a county level the clubs had approximately ninety percent attendance at all the meetings. Several clubs had tours, trips, skating parties, picnics, and various other social activities.

Many of the 4-H clubs prepared and presented programs for P. F. A.'s Student Bodies, and other groups. Fifty-four club members attended the Atlantic Rural Exposition as a group. Most of the clubs participated in the County-wide Rural Life Sunday Program and gave baskets to needy families at Christmas. Sixty-two club members attended District 4-H Camp, five attended Senior Camp, two, Conservation Camp, and seven club members attended the Short Course in Blacksburg.

The Achievement Program was held in May for the fourth year here in Princess Anne. We believe this has caused a great deal more interest among members because memorials of the competition between clubs is still fresh in their minds. Also it eliminates a great deal of confusion among the members who belong to the school clubs.

In addition to these things many achievements have been covered under various other topics and I do not feel that it is necessary to mention them again.

4-H ACTIVITIES

The Share-the - Fun Program is the activity in which more boys and girls participate than any other single 4-H event held in Princess Anne. Last year one hundred and eighty-three boys and girls performed in eighty-two acts. Each club has its own contest and twenty-six acts were selected for the county program. The winners of the contest performed at the Achievement Program, the Leader's Recognition Banquet, and several other events.

FARM BUREAU 4-H COMMITTEE

The Farm Bureau of Princeess Anne County has a Youth Committee which works with the Extension Agents of the County on many 4-H activities. The committee has done an outstanding job of assisting with certain 4-H Club projects. They sponsor a 4-H Baby Beef Steer, help furnish awards for the Achievement Program and Share-the-Fun Program and help with various other 4-H activities and projects.

4-H ALL STARS

The All Stars contribute a great deal to the 4-H Program here in Princeess Anne. As individuals they help with various programs whenever called on, but we have been unable to establish a functioning All Star organization in the County.

PROJECT WORK

Since project work is the backbone of all 4-H work, emphasis on this phase of the program is stressed when a boy or girl enrolls as a club member. They are urged to select a project that fits into their farm or home situation and if possible one that will be profitable, either from an economic, home, farm, or community standpoint.

There was little change in project work in 1959 from the previous year. Club projects were carried on by the various school clubs again last year. By club projects, I mean that all the members of each club carry a common project. In addition to any individual projects that they desire to carry. This has been found to be much more satisfactory than attempting to give individual project instructions at the meetings. It was brought about due to the limited amount of time and space for project instruction at club meetings.

Of the sixteen clubs in the county which decided to have club projects, four selected safety, five, Looking Your Best; four, introduction to Forestry; two, Dairyland Day, Home Grounds Beautification. Related demonstrations were given in all of the projects. Everyone closely connected with the program is well pleased with the results of these club projects and feels that there are many advantages to give intensive instructions on a limited number of topics during regular club meetings with individual project instruction being given outside of the regular club meeting.

Princeess Anne County had two 4-H Judging teams which made creditable showings last year. These were a Laycock Judging Team, which placed second in the District, and the Solt Judging Team, which won the District Contest. Princeess Anne also had a district winner in Boys Public Speaking. He, in turn, won a red award in the State Contest.

There was considerable interest in the Sweet Potato Project for the fourth straight year. Five boys were enrolled in this project. Each of the boys had four thousand square feet of land from which he had to get three bushels of number one potatoes to show and sell. The Show and Sale will be held in December this year so that all the boys will have enough time to care their potatoes.

(7) Realizing the importance of exhibits to the Annual Achievement Program the Council encourages each club to have an exhibit using the idea of its own choice that meets recommended standards for educational exhibits. The following points will be given for exhibits: 25 points for all clubs in the blue award group; 15 points to all clubs exhibiting earning a red award; and 10 points for the white award. The Danish System used allows exhibits judged to be of equal value to be in the same award group. If in judge's opinion no exhibits deserve the blue award then none is given. For attendance 10 points allowed for each club with members present and 10 points allowed for each club with parents. Twenty-five points to be allowed each club submitting a scrapbook and a cash award given the club with the scrapbook judged best.

(8) Each club should keep a record of activities and points earned and turn in this record with secretary's book.

4-H ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

The highlights of the 4-H Club year in Princess Anne County was Achievement day which was held on May 7. Seventy-four boys and girls were recognized for their Achievements in County 4-H Clubs. Six hundred and twenty-seven dollars, one hundred and two ribbons, and nineteen medals, twenty-four sashes, and other merchandise were awarded to these club members. The money was given in the form of scholarships to 4-H Camp and Short Courses. Also six cups and a plaque were given to club members and clubs.

Many clubs displayed exhibits at the Achievement Program to show what they had accomplished during the year. These exhibits contributed a great deal to the program by showing the public what the different 4-H members and Clubs in the County are doing.

The entertainment at the Achievement Program is furnished by the winners of the Share-the-Fun Program and the Public Speaking contest. This gives these club members another opportunity to perform and be recognized.

4-H ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The 4-H Advisory Committee is made up of club members, parents, sponsors, and a school principal. The committee met in February and discussed many of the 4-H problems and suggested possible ways to improve the situations.

Some of their suggestions that we have concentrated on are: (1) Get parents more interested in 4-H activities and work; (2) Pre-school conference with school administration and principals; (3) Give club members more basic information on purpose, activities, opportunities, and awards in 4-H; (4) Revise the Princess Anne Leader Handbook containing material needed to better understand and conduct 4-H work; (5) Have a Leader's Training Meeting at the beginning of the Club year; (6) Continue the county-wide 4-H Sundry program.

We thoroughly agree with the committee on all of these suggestions and feel that each of them will help to improve our 4-H club program here in Princess Anne.

and completion of record books. This year the Junior cup was won by the Shelton Park Junior Club, while the Senior cup was won by the Kempville-Bayfield Community Club.

This year the entire County Council held only one meeting, but various committees functioned throughout the year. With such a large council we find it more satisfactory to have committees do most of the work and the council coordinate the various community activities. The Council meeting was a dinner meeting held at the Norfolk City Farm. Incidental business was conducted and committee reports were presented and adopted. The points system set up by the council are hereby declared to give an idea of the functions of the County Council and our 4-11 Club program.

PRIZES AND 4-11 POINTS SYSTEM--1959

The County Council will give to the Junior Club and the Senior Club earning the largest number of points in the following program a trophy. Clubs may obtain permanent membership after three successive years of winning the trophy. The Council will also give each year to the Junior Club and the Senior Club receiving the trophy a plaque in addition to having its name inscribed on the cup for that year.

- (1) The Council will allow 10 points for each creditable program with a maximum of 80 points. A creditable program consists of devotions, a business meeting (minutes, committee reports, old and new business) and two other items (a reading, a song, a recital, a talk, a play, a movie, etc.)
- (2) The Council will allow 10 points for each club member who attends either District Camp, Conservation Camp, or Short Course.
- (3) Dues are \$10.00 a year for the Senior Club, \$5.00 a year for Junior Club. The High School Club is a Senior Club. All clubs in the Elementary School will be Junior Clubs. Community Clubs will be classified as Senior Clubs. If paid by April 1, 10 points may be earned by club. A bonus of 15 extra points will be given if paid by March 15.
- (4) Two points will be allowed for the clubs for each 4-11 member up to three members for attend/Ag each 4-11 County Council meeting.
- (5) Since extra 4-11 activities mean much to a successful 4-11 Club, the following points to be given to each club for members participating in the following activities: Radio or T.V. program--10 points each; Educational trips--5 points; 5 points allowed for each welfare or Community Service activity; 25 points for participating in Rural Life Sunday; 10 points for planning and participating in National 4-11 Club Week; 5 points for news articles and each picture in newspapers; and 10 points for news articles in radio 4-11 paper. Five points allowed for each poster made by members to advertise 4-11 activities.
- (6) Points will be given to each club whose members participate in the various contests (public speaking, Shave-the-Fun, Dress Parade, etc.) on the following basis: Club Contests, 5 points; County Contests, 10 points; District Contests, 25 points; State Contests, 50 points; Fair, 30 points.

made of the road to improvement. I believe sincerely that through continued efforts and the close work between the farm families and the Extension Agents that these families will improve rapidly in their endeavor to reach their objectives in life.

4-11 CLUB WORK

There have been few major changes in the 4-11 Club Program here in Princeton since County during the past year. However, we are forced to constantly modify our program in order to serve all sections of the county. The large urban sections have made it necessary that we have many projects and activities which would not be necessary in a strictly rural county. However, since the major portion of the county is still in farmland we have felt it necessary to stress agricultural projects in those sections. We feel that we have a well-rounded 4-11 Club Program that offers opportunities for boys and girls that live in any section of Princeton since County.

There were 19 4-11 clubs in Princeton since County at the beginning of the 1939 4-11 Club year. Fifteen of these were Junior Clubs and there were four senior community clubs.

The clubs and their respective enrollments were as follows:

Senior Clubs:

Courthouse Community---fourteen members
Kempville-Bayside Community-- thirteen members
Princes Anne High School--seven members
Belton Road Community--eight members
Belton Community--eight members

Junior Clubs

Bayside 5th & 6th--twenty-seven members
Bayside 7th & 8th--ten members
Courthouse--sixty-five members
Orleans--forty-four members
John B. Bay--community--six members
Kempville 3rd & 6th--thirty-three members
Kempville 7th & 8th--twenty members
Larimore Farms--forty-seven members
Lindboro Park--community--five members
14-1/2 Mile Creek 3rd & 6th--seventy-one members
Little Creek 7th--nineteen members
Ocean--forty-nine members
Shalton Park--fifty-one members
Thalita--seventy-four members
Woodstock--thirty-nine members

4-11 COUNTY COUNCIL

The 4-11 organization on a County level is the 4-11 Club County Council. The County Council is made up of the County Extension workers, local 4-11 Club leaders and sponsors, Club Officers, and the Able 4-11 Advisory Committee. The County Council plans most of the County-wide activities. It gives a trophy and plaque to the most outstanding Junior and Senior Club in the County each year. The Clubs are judged on the basis of participating in county-wide activities, community activities, club activities, exhibits,

BEUF CATTLE

A. Situation

The Beef Cattle situation has fluctuated from year to year, depending on prices and also the available feed. We have about 2900 beef cows in the County with one purebred Angus breeder and one pure bred Hereford breeder.

B. Objective

- (1) To sell through organized Feeder Calf Sale 150 Feeder calves.
- (2) To get three farmers to purchase good pure bred bulls.

C. Problems

- (1) Breed cows are of low quality
- (2) Improper marketing of calves
- (3) A lack of culling low grade cows
- (4) Not enough good bulls

D. Extension Methods of Education

Our extension methods of education were largely to visit each individual beef cattle producer. At these times we would talk over the entire beef cattle operation, discussing the whole operation, such as permanent pastures, temporary pastures, feeding, marketing and improving the herd. We have written several newspaper articles and made numerous radio programs of various phases of beef cattle production and have written several letters to our producers in an attempt to keep our beef cattle moving in the proper direction. Each beef cattle producer was visited in August for the sole purpose of discussing with him the marketing of his 1959 Feeder Calf crop.

E. Results

The Agent assisted farmers in purchasing three pure bred bulls in 1959. These were Ralph Frost, who bought a \$2,000 polled Hereford Bull, Capt. V.B. Tate, and L.J. Bassight. L.J. Bassight, incidentally, bought a herd of cows to go with the bull. The individual work on marketing paid off as seven beef cattle producers sold 227 calves through the Feeder Calf Sale. This was almost 100 more calves than our objective.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

The number of families enrolled in our Farm and Home Development phase has not changed since last year. Most of our visiting has been done at separate times now since these families were all started four years ago. We have five farms. Mrs. Deal, the Home Demonstration Agent and I have worked closely with these families during the last year. We have in all five cases, helped the farmer with their production practices, given him the recommended practices from the Experiment Station in each phase of his farming operation. We are very proud of the start that these families have

Farms to produce the County's wool of Fonder pigs. Many farmers have increased the number of ewes, however, it is almost impossible to make an estimate. We can report that one farmer has decreased by four some another increased by fourteen, another increased by ten.

SHEEP

A. Situation

The sheep situation is rapidly changing. Our shepherds are increasing each year with people increasing the size of the flock and also new flocks being established.

B. Objective

To develop sheep as an industry to increase farm income rather than using sheep as scavengers.

C. Problems

Our committee listed the following problems in sheep production: (1) difficult to find sheep shearers; (2) inadequate control of parasites; (3) improper marketing of lambs and wool; (4) Not enough pure bred bucks in the County; (5) inadequate amount of pasture.

D. Extension Methods of Education

(1) The week of April 6th was devoted to shearing sheep. Three commercial shearers were obtained to shear in the County this week. A circular letter was mailed to all sheep producers referring them to this service and approximately forty people had 750 sheep sheared. We lined up the sheep for the shearers, visited the farm with them and at that time, discussed with the producer docking, castrating and marketing lambs and wool along with other management practices.

(2) Three lamb sales were held for the sheep producers in this area during the month of May, June, and July. Farmers were informed of these sales through personal contact, circular letters, and newspaper and radio coverage.

(3) The County Wool Pool was held in June. Cooperating in this pool was Alvin Jones of the Farmers Feed and Seed Company who handled the wool. Publicity was given through all forms of mass media.

E. Results

Three commercial shearers were hired to shear the County sheep during the first week of April. These men sheared 750 sheep. In addition to this a young farmer in the County sheared, this year, about 750. Twenty farmers sold 150 lambs at the three lamb sales. Thirty six farmers sold 4500 pounds of wool through the County Wool Pool. Two pure bred bucks were purchased by farmers with assistance from the County Agent and two new flocks of sheep were purchased during the year.

C. Objective

- (1) 20 farmers to buy meat-type boars
- (2) Increase pig saved to 7 per litter
- (3)

D. Problems

The Committee listed the following problems in hog production: (1) not enough feeders produced for the County needs; (2) inadequate control of parasites and diseases; (3) producing too many number 2 and number 3 hogs; (4) insufficient amounts of pasture (5) saving too few pigs at farrowing time; (6) improper feeding programs; (7) inadequate feeding facilities.

E. Extension Methods of Education

- (1) We have informed farmers of pure bred hogs sales and have assisted them in buying purebred boars and gilts of the meat type.
- (2) We have encouraged an increase of clover pastures through news letters, radio and newspaper articles.
- (3) We have encouraged major hog producers to build central farrowing units and farrowing crates in order to save more pigs at farrowing time.
- (4) We have encouraged farmers to increase the number of sows kept on farms through personal contact and mass media.
- (5) We have assisted farmers with building plans for pig parlors and discussed with them the construction of these parlors.

A one-day swine school was held in January to teach recommended practices in breeding, feeding, housing and marketing. Cooperating with this school was the Agricultural Committee of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce with assistance from the Animal Husbandry Department at VPI. This was a joint endeavor for the producers of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties. All forms of media were used in publicizing this event.

F. Results

We have personally assisted seven farmers in purchasing eight pure bred boars of the meat type. There are others that have purchased good type boars from reliable breeders without personal assistance from the agent.

Five farmers have built pig parlors of the approved type according to the VPI plan. Each of these farmers were assisted by the County Agent. One farmer is now in the planning for the construction of a new farrowing house.

We are continually stressing the importance of keeping more sows on

Many other personal visits were made to farms where there were individual farm problems such as; determining the need for zero feeding, assisting farmers with mechanized feeding operations and farmstead layouts along with new buildings. All of these played an important part in the personal visitation of dairy farms.

E. Results

We are continuing to point out the advantages of a Princess Anne County D.H.I.A. Association. I think we are beginning to get considerably more interest as time goes on, but still interest is the only result that we can report at this time. Another of our problems was not enough herds in D.H.I.A. and an objective of increase in this number by three. We have missed this goal, since only one new member has been taken into the Coastal D.H.I.A. from Princess Anne County. However, several others have been taken into the Coastal Association from Norfolk County. Our big success in the testing program has been with Yoder Dairies who, on January 1, almost 100% of the farms and cows will be under the D.H.I.A. Sponsored Owner-Sampler program. The present Coastal supervisor will supervise this owner-sampler program. This is the first time that Yoder Dairies will be under an extension sponsored testing program.

Bulk tanks are still on the increase in the County with three new tanks going in this year. Stanley Yoshelko, Simon Hershberger and Henry Hershberger are the new owners of bulk tanks. In addition, Simon Hershberger and Henry Hershberger have put in new pipe lines this year. Simon has a new milking parlor from start to finish. We have worked very closely with all of these gentlemen in assisting with their building plan, their purchases and dairy management practices. In continuing with new buildings, Alec Brown has constructed a new hay barn eighty by sixty feet by the VPI plan. Elmer Yoder has constructed a new milk house by the VPI plan. Both of these gentlemen have been assisted by the County Agent. We have also worked with the Norfolk Milk Producers Association on a new milk plant.

HOGE

A. Determining the Extension Hog Program

The Livestock Committee, consisting of: Capt. V.B. Tate, Chairman, L.H. Vaughan, Mr. Elmer Hershberger, Mr. J.S. Ives, Mr. Walter Menden, Mr. Roger Sawyer, Mr. Dempsey Vaughan, Mr. Chris Krahenbill, and Mr. C.E. Upton III met with the County Agent to plan the Extension Program for Beef cattle, sheep and hogs.

B. Situation

The number of hogs sold in Princess Anne County has fluctuated from year to year. In 1935 we sold some 12,000 slaughter hogs. We had 3198 sows in 1934 and these sows produced an average of 4 pigs per litter. Our farmers are flooding a great many hogs today on increasing number of concrete floors. Farmers feeding garbage to hogs are on the decrease.

DAIRY

A. Determining the Extension Dairy Program

Our dairy Committee consisting of: R.H. DeFord, Chairman, Alec Brown, W.W. Lupton, George Ferrell, Joe Harshbarger, Wenne Heiler, Shap Smith, Kari Lilly, and Dr. John Lippincott met with the County Agent to plan the long-time dairy program and also the annual Program of Work for Princess Anne County.

B. Situation

At present there are 35 Grade-A dairy farms in Princess Anne County with approximately 2700 milking cows. These cows are of both Holstein and Guernsey breeding. We have two D.H.I.A.'s in the county, The Southampton-Princess Anne and the Coastal. At present the Homeowners have a consumer tasting program for their own dairy.

C. Objective

- (1) To increase the number of herds in D.H.I.A. by three
- (2) Each dairyman to have some system of record keeping
- (3) Start a 4-H Heifer raising project with show and sale

D. Problems

The Committee listed the following problems that were important to Dairy farmers: (1) Dairyman do not have the knowledge or education to analyze their own farm situation; (2) Milk production averaged too low; (3) Too many D.H.I.A.'s in the County; (4) Not enough herds in D.H.I.A.; (5) Many individual farm problems.

E. Extension Methods of Education

Our Extension methods of education have been largely built around personal visits, our D.H.I.A. program and our annual Short-Course for dairyman. This Short-Course is sponsored by the Agricultural Committee of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.

One D.H.I.A. analysis meeting was held for the Coastal Association, and one for the South Hampton-Princess Anne D.H.I.A. Association. Another meeting was held for all dairyman in the County on the Federal Milk Order. This meeting was well attended with 33 dairyman present. This meeting was held for dairyman who will possibly operate under the Federal Milk Order, if it is put into operation.

It can be seen from the pasture and forage crop report that a concentrated effort was made in the feeding programs on the dairy farms in the County. All of our 35 dairyman have been reached through personal contact to discuss with them the production of high-quality forage, feeding programs, and a decrease in feeding cost.

6. Size of flock too small
7. Insufficient litter materials

E. Extension Methods of Education

The Extension Service of the County has worked cooperatively with the State Poultry Expansion Program in stimulating an increase in poultry commercial flocks in the County. More poultrymen have been given information on what expanded numbers will mean to them than ever before, and they have been encouraged to expand the number of birds on farms.

A poultry school was held on March 25, in cooperation with the Agricultural Committee of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce. This school was held to teach poultry producers proper pullet production, financing their enterprises, controlling insects and disease, and automation. All poultrymen, professional workers, and Agri-businessmen were invited. Sixty five people were in attendance. It was an excellent presentation by all members on the program with the exception of the automatic people.

Each month Poultry Pellets have been mailed to all of the poultry producers in the County in the hope that this has been of interest and of considerable value to the poultrymen in their individual operations.

F. Results

We feel that we have had some excellent results from our poultry program this year. Five poultrymen have built new houses with 13,300 new hens going into these houses.

Much interest is seen in the contracting of layer operations today, with the feed companies being on the side of the contract. As I have said many times in this Annual Report about our extension program being varied--well, the layer contracts are so varied, that I hate to mention them. At any rate, the poultry business, I believe, is greater, and with the pep program that is being inaugurated in southeastern Virginia, I believe that poultry will continue to grow.

Many of our large producers are selling their eggs directly to large chain stores. This is where the biggest percentage of our eggs go. People buying eggs on the wholesale basis are still quite interested in the quality and are paying, in this area, a 2¢ premium for quality eggs.

forestry has been discussed with farmers. It is estimated that at least ten percent of our county's forest land, which is privately owned, will be improved through the use of recommended forest practices in the next five years.

F. Results

Princess Anne County planted some 26,000 trees in 1959 under the PLANT MORE TREES PROGRAM. The County Agent wrote to each principal in the County suggesting that the teachers cooperate in the "Deep Virginia Green" Foster Contest. Results of this contest have not been reported to this office.

LIVESTOCK

POULTRY

A. Determining Extension Poultry Program

Our Poultry Committee met with the County Agent to plan the Poultry Extension Program for long-time basis and also the annual Plan of Work. The committee consisted of: Alton Williams, Chairman, Frank Borovich, Norman Dudley, Carlton Etheridge, Duke Carter, Bill Stell.

B. Situation

The Poultry situation in the past years has begun to change a little from the pattern that has been set by the many previous years of poultry production. We are definitely on the decrease of broilers. In fact, to the standpoint that there are absolutely no broilers produced in the County and definitely on the increase of laying hens. This gives a great deal of room for expansion and expansion is taking place with houses being built each year. We also have considerable turkeys produced. Farmers in the Norfolk area have the best egg market in the state since we produce only about 15 percent of the eggs Norfolk consumes.

C. Objective

The committee felt that the best objective to work towards would be 26,000 new layers in 1959 and to work toward a system of central egg marketing in the area.

D. Problems

1. Improper use of poultry varieties
2. Inadequate sanitation
3. Inadequate control of disease
4. Improper management
5. Poor markets

FORESTRY

A. Determining Extension Forestry Program

The Forestry Committee consisting of: Blair Myers, Chairman, R.J. Bartholomew, W.F. Hanger and Sterling Montgomery outlined the Extension Forestry Program on a long-time basis, and then determined the plan of work.

B. Situation

The situation of forestry here in Princess Anne is one that is not enjoyed by the County Agent. People are not forestry minded, are not concerned about the wood lands. Many of our forestry lands are being cleared for production and others are being cleared for housing projects. In the last ten years our forestry acreage has decreased by about 7,000 acres. In 1934 our farmers realized only 18,000 dollars from 20,000 acres of forestland. About one dollar per acre was the net return.

C. Objective

The objective of this committee was to increase the interest in forestry by adults to the extent of farmers putting into practice sound forestry recommendations.

D. Problems

The Committee listed the following items as being problems in our Forestry Program:

1. People not forestry minded
2. Hardwoods are taking over the forest
3. We are not thinning either the hardwoods or the pines
4. We are not planting back any pine seedlings.

E. Extension Methods of Education

The Virginia Division of Forestry has this year secured additional personnel to work exclusively in forest production and marketing in Norfolk and Princess Anne counties. They are working on the establishment of two demonstrations showing good forestry management and most of the production and marketing phases. In addition to the demonstrations their representatives have been contacting and working individually with farmers to increase this interest.

The role that Extension has been playing is cooperative one with the Division of Forestry. Extension service has cooperated in the activities conducted by the Forestry service, such as meetings, demonstrations, etc. Our greatest responsibility has been to the publicity program, presented through circular letters, newspapers and radio. In making farm visits

the county marketing which will increase the demand of vegetables, thus giving higher prices for their commodity. Most strongly stressed was the continued efforts towards a Farmers Produce Market for the area.

2. Extension Methods of Education

The County Agent visited each of the vegetable growers and talked to them concerning this marketing problem. They in turn realized that it was a good thing, and stated that they would do everything in their power to assist in getting a Farmers Produce Market. I have worked extensively with the Farm Bureau in the County and in Norfolk County along with the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee. We are still in a working stage and have just appeared before the Norfolk City Council asking them for a desirable location and facilities. It is our opinion that they are going to cooperate one hundred percent with our request.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries for a number of years have been decreasing in economic value. However, over the past three years strawberry plants are vastly on the increase. This is due, I feel, to the fact that five farmers have joined together to market cooperatively. They have built a very fine plant and it is under excellent management. Strawberries are sold fresh from this point and surplus berries are canned. Other individual growers are also doing the same thing.

VEGETABLE GARDENS

Vegetable gardens for family use again takes an important place in the Extension Program. Radio programs and newspaper articles were written to urge all rural, as well as town people, to provide for and plan a home garden. Timely information was furnished to all county residents concerning their garden problems and recommendations were furnished those residents through the newspaper and radio releases. A large number of bulletins were distributed through the County Agent's office again this year.

FARMERS MARKET

The County Agent along with the County Agent from Norfolk County working with the two county Farm Bureaus and the Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee of the City of Norfolk have worked very diligently from 1938 up to the present time in re-locating the Farmers Market in Norfolk. Temporary help finally came in 1956 when the farmers were allowed to use Myers Field in Norfolk. However, this has now been sold and farmers must find another place to sell their produce. As stated in the situation, we have just appeared before the Norfolk City Council, asking them for a relocation with desirable facilities. They seem very cooperative.

this same period of 35 years, our yield of Irish potatoes has increased, from 120 bushels in 1920 to 130 bushels in 1934.

C. Objective

The Committee felt that we should have a yield of 125 bags of number 1 Irish potatoes per acre.

D. Problems

The Committee felt that the following problems were giving us trouble in the production of Irish Potatoes and they are listed as follows: (1) Improper handling from digging until potatoes are put into the hands of the buyer; (2) Low yields; (3) Improper marketing.

E. Methods of Extension Education

Throughout the Irish Potato production year, concepts have been taken from the Irish Potato series and mailed to all growers, professional workers, agri-businessmen dealing with potatoes and potato growers at timely intervals. The three major items that we have attempted to teach have been to increase, how to increase yields, the proper handling of potatoes from digging time until the time they are put into the hands of the buyer, and proper marketing. It has been estimated that 20 producers have changed their practices due to this work. Particularly changes that have come about has been a reduction in acreage that has been stressed and the selection of varieties to fit in with the market situation. A great deal of work has been done through personal contacts at digging time in improving the handling of potatoes and the teaching methods used to increase the yields basically were through radio, circular letters and newspaper and personal contacts.

F. Results

The results of our Irish Potato work has been average. Farmers have become more and more concerned about low yields, low quality of potatoes, and desirable packaging. A group of farmers have gotten together to cooperatively sell their Irish Potatoes on a commercial basis. These potatoes are sold in 50 and 100 pound packages, and have their growers labeled. I have spent some time with these gentlemen encouraging them throughout the past three years to get into a more desirable position to sell a recognized name brand product, and I believe that in 1939 this has been successful. Yields were fairly good in 1939 and the price was about average with \$3.25 to \$3.50 per hundred weight.

OTHER VEGETABLES

A. Situation

The committee did not consider to too great an extent the vegetable problem, or try to set up a program for the leafy vegetable producers. There are only about five farmers in the county producing the vegetables such as collards, spinach, kale, and hand-ker salad on a large scale. The committee pointed out that the County Agent should recommend to the vegetable producers of the county that they investigate the various possibilities of

5. Low yields
6. Inadequate scoring facilities
7. Inexpensive marketing
8. Extension methods of education

From time to time suggestions were taken from the sweet potato series and mailed to farmers, professional workers, and agriculture businessmen on topics of timely interests. Those included circular letters on the following: seed treatment, sprout cutting, planting and fertilization, hill selection, digging, house fumigation and curing. At the appropriate time the letters were sent to farmers, newspaper articles and radio programs were used to stimulate an interest to change to better practices and we believe that 50 producers changed practices in those areas.

Alvin Halbow and Jack Fontrose cooperated in a demonstration of plant seed sterilization. This demonstration showed how sprout production can be increased by placing clear plastic over the sweet potato sprouting beds. No change in the practice is estimated for this year. However, we believe that changes will take place in 1960 because this demonstration was definitely a success. The results will be passed on to our farmers and professional men in 1960 for their use.

7. Results

As stated in the Annual Report of 1954, the results of our Sweet Potato work is finally beginning to pay off. Approximately fifty percent of our growers cut their slips to control weeds. Many farmers practiced hill selection this fall to improve their future seed stock. Yields of sweet potatoes have ranged from 175 to 225 bushels of field packed number 1's per acre.

It would also like to report, that through the efforts of a personal contact with one of our farmers, we have put into operation this fall a 25,000 bushel capacity sweet potato house. This is working excellent. We would also like to report that the demonstration using plastic to sterilize sprout production has given us sweet potato plants about one week earlier than without the use of plastic.

IRISH POTATOES

A. Interrelating the Extension Irish Potato Program

The Irish Potato Committee met jointly with the Sweet Potato Committee as stated in the preceding section and they worked on the Irish Potato Program in the same manner as they did the Sweet Potato Program.

B. Situation

Our Irish Potato situation has changed greatly in the acreage department since 1950 with very little change in the yield during the same period. In 1954 we have decreased from 3,654 acres down to 1,213 acres. During

workers received copies of all new bulletins of forage production.

13. Time was left in the Extension Program for assisting with farm problems in forage crop areas. Many, many calls were received in this office from farmers regarding insects and diseases of all phases of forage and every attempt possible was made to assist farmers in these problem areas.

14. Many radio programs, newspaper articles and circular letters were prepared and presented, dealing with various phases of forage crop production, harvesting and use.

F. Results

I am proud and pleased of the results of our forage crop production program for 1959. We have checked with our seed dealers to determine the exact figure of pounds of seed purchased by Princess Anna County farmers. These pounds were turned into acres. Based on these figures, we have estimated the following figures for 1959; there were 225 acres of alfalfa seeded; 1100 acres of permanent pasture seeded; 4,000 acres of summer supplemental pasture and green feed seeded; 4,000 acres of winter pasture seeded; 84 acres of Red Clover seeded; 700 acres of lespede seeded. In addition, there were 800 acres of alfalfa top-dressed during the year; 4200 acres of permanent pasture top-dressed.

SWEET POTATOES

A. Determining the Sweet Potato Program

The Sweet Potato Committee was joined together with the Irish Potato Committee and Leafy Vegetable Committee and these three committees consists of: John Williams, Chairman; Woodrow White, Russell Brown, Gordon Oliver, Mark Bright, B.A. Manning, Alva Jones, B.B. Hill, and Garland Bright.

B. Situation

Our sweet potato acreage has been decreasing since 1930. In 1954 we had 560 acres of sweet potatoes and an average yield of 169 bushels per acre as compared to 1175 acres in 1930 with an average yield of 123 bushels per acre. In 1959 we had 550 acres producing 200 bushels per acre.

C. Objective

Our Potato and Vegetable Committee felt that our goal for Sweet Potatoes should be to maintain the yield of 200 bushels per acre of Number 1 potatoes.

D. Problems

1. Improper handling
2. Potato damage in storage
3. Potatoes cracking
4. Potatoes too large

purpose. This was the first Red Clover planted in Putnam County. This year, there were planted in the County approximately 94 acres of Red Clover.

5. Continued efforts were made to follow up on the 1938 Hay Demonstrations to show the advantages of Red Clover and production methods. These demonstrations continued throughout the year. Narrow-rows radio programs were given; newspaper stories prepared, and a circular letter was mailed to each cattlemen to stimulate at least ten farmers to grow some Red Clover. I believe the four demonstrations started in 1938 and continued through 1939, had a tremendous influence on getting that number of farmers to plant some 94 acres of Red Clover this spring.

6. Sorghum Green Feeding demonstration held in conjunction with Mr. Memo Bellier, was very successful. Mr. Bellier had a tremendous amount of different types of sorghums and sudan grass which he used to green feed his dairy cattle. This demonstration was planned near the highway and many farmers could see the results of Mr. Bellier's activities.

7. Potomac Orchard Grass demonstration started on Bayville Farm in the fall of 1936 has been continued for observational purposes. The results of a comparison between Potomac stratum and the domestic strains have been given to the beef and dairy producers through radio and newspaper articles.

8. We have cooperated with a local agency in getting established additional plastic silo demonstrations this year.

9. The unified winter supplemental pasture program and cover crop program was a very successful one. This was in cooperation with the County committee of the ASC office of the County. To give an estimate of the results; in 1938 some 12 farmers signed up for the supplemental pasture and cover crop program under the ACP program. This year, 1939, 94 farmers signed up for this program. This stimulation program was done through mass media, with the ASC office writing to all of the business agencies in the area, calling them about the program that the ASC had to offer, and encouraging their assistance. A mass letter was also sent to all farmers in the County from the ASC office. Our office wrote two more articles for the County papers and in addition, they were published in the two daily papers serving the County. W.T.A.L. announced the cover crop and winter pasture program on three occasions. A letter was sent to each farmer in the County by the County Agent.

11. The Alfalfa Fertilization demonstration, conducted on the farm of Mr. Milton Mansfield, has now come to a close. This alfalfa field is a stand of five years. The purpose of this fertilization demonstration was to show, that by proper fertilization and liming, that stands can be expected longer than the average of three years for our County. This demonstration has proved to be very successful in that growth and planting has been comparable to that of the second year of planting.

12. All seedsmen, fertilizer dealers, salesmen, and farmers received letters from the County Agent encouraging the use of VPI recommendations in the production and harvesting forage crops. A copy of some of the material mailed to each person is enclosed. In addition to this, professional

from one-half to one-fourth, a cereal hay requirement.

D. Problems

The committee listed the following problems in the pasture and forage crop program: (1) Keeping permanent pastures longer than the period of usefulness; (2) Insufficient storage of supplemental pasture in both winter and summer grazing periods; (3) Inadequate acres of improved permanent pasture; (4) Inadequate control of insects and diseases; (5) Improper management, such as mixture, fertilization, grazing, clipping, and rebaling; (6) Dairy farmers are purchasing one-half of their annual hay needs.

E. The Extension Methods of Education

1. Two of the Coastal Bermuda grass demonstrations were started in the spring of 1938. One on Bayville Farms, the other on Mr. Herbert Moore's farm. The most successful demonstration was a five acre plot on Bayville Farm. This demonstration is now providing excellent grazing for their dairy cows. Co-operating in this demonstration was the Plant Food Institute of Virginia and North Carolina. The second Coastal Bermuda demonstration was a two acre plot on the farm of Mr. Herbert Moore and son. This plot was seeded by the broadcast method and a very poor stand was secured at the first planting. Some re-planting had to be done during the summer of 1934. This plot was fertilized and even with this advantage, it did not have the success that the Bayville plot had. However, in 1939 this demonstration has proven more successful. The third demonstration was started in 1939. This was a broadcast demonstration on Pembroke Farm on heavier Bayonet type soil. An excellent stand was secured. Even though the weather condition was dry at the time of seeding, we believe that this stand was due to the fact that the ecotone were freshly dug.

2. The Sudan-sudax grazing experiment was held on the farm of Mr. R. H. Dierck and son. This was a broadcast with the cows being allowed to choose the particular grass that they desired. It was noted that the sudan grass was eaten first and the sudax eaten second. It was also noted that these two do not mix well in the same field.

3. The nitrogen fertilization demonstration was held on the farm of Mr. M. R. Adams. These fields of Kentucky 31 fescue was fertilized in late August. At this time it has not been grazed, but rather is being held to provide winter grazing for his beef cow herd. It is now looking excellent.

4. Because of the new found interest in Red Clover, created by demonstrations conducted in 1939, we had a Red Clover Field Day on May 20, 1939. This was a two hour field day and farmers could come any time between the hours of 11:00 to 1:00 P.M. The Field Day was held at John Porter's farm near Occaha. We simply showed the farmers a beautiful field of Red Clover hay ready to be cut. Some baled Red Clover hay from another farm and some newly seeded Red Clover were also shown. Farmers were exceptionally pleased with the looks of the Red Clover. I would like to note that in 1938 approximately 25 acres of Red Clover were seeded in the County for demonstrational

ing. In conclusion, we feel that 300 farmers have been benefited by the work of Extension Service in the soybean field.

PASTURE AND FORAGE CROPS

A. Determining the Extensive Pasture and Forage Crop Program

The Pasture and Forage Crop Committee consists of: Mr. Stewart Ives, Chairman, Bob Bedford, J.W. Pector, Bill Oliver, Bill Davis, Ralph Hildgett, Br., Clark Fleming and Mr. George Waller. This committee met with the County Agent to view the long-time pasture and forage crop extension program for Princeton Anna County and to also adopt the 1959 Plan of Work. The Committee looked at the present situation in the County and then went on to list the problems that we are facing. What we can do about some of these problems, and what would be the best ways to get these problems answered for our farmers.

B. Situation

Our forage crop situation in Princeton Anna remains about the same year after year as far as acreage and yield is concerned. For example, our alfalfa acreage in 1939 was 464 acres with an average yield per acre of 3.7 tons. In 1954 our acreage had increased only to 582 acres with 3.8 tons per acre. Even with our low poorly drained soils in Princeton Anna County our yield is still 1.8 tons above the State average in 1954.

Our lespedeza acreage has increased about 270 acres from 1939 to 1954 with a yield of 1.6 tons per acre. This is exactly double the state average.

Our corn silage is also remaining about the same. In 1949 we had 1034 acres of corn silage and in 1954 we had 1030. However, our yield has increased about $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. We are 3 tons above the state average. We are getting a few of our farmers interested in grass silage and we have about 500 acres of grass going into the silo every year. Sorghum, sudan grass, pearl millet, along with oats and crimson clover are going into the silo. Pasture clippings and also some alfalfa is made into silage.

Our permanent pasture is mostly ladino clover and orchard grass and ladino clover and fescus. Of those we have about 3200 acres of improved pastures. In temporary pastures we have about 6200 acres, approximately one-half of this being winter pastures of small grain and crimson clover, and the other one-half being sudan grass or pearl millet for summer supplemental pastures with some of the newer sorghum mixtures coming into use.

C. Objectives

The pasture and forage crop committee felt that the objective to work toward would be to increase animal units per acre of grazing land from three-fourths to one, and to decrease the amount of hay purchased

prior to and during the planting season in 1960.

5. Two new variety demonstrations were held with the Hill variety. Thomas Hutchings, at Ocean, planted the Hill variety early and Frank Williams planted them after wheat. It is to be noted that Mr. Hutchings got very good results and Frank Williams did not get satisfactory growth. Conclusions on these two demonstrations will be presented through mass media in early 1960.

6. Starting on August 17 and running for three weeks, we visited as many soybean fields as we possibly could. To assist farmers on their own farms with making the decision as to applying control measures or not. Therefore a great deal of time was spent during this particular period with personal contact. Cooperating with us was Dr. Douglas Greenwood of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

7. Because harvesting methods are somewhat poor, several news articles were written and radio programs given during the months of September and October encouraging and stressing the importance of combine adjustment and operating speed of the combine in order to save more beans. We hope that all producers have been reached and hope to get a 25% increase in the amount of beans saved. We have also asked machinery dealers to stress these two items with each of their customers.

7. Results

The results of the Extension Soybean Program has been very satisfactory. It is nice to note that the average has held at some 22,000 acres. However, it is too early in the season for an estimation to be made on the yield. At this writing farmers are reporting excellent yields of top quality soybeans with a price of \$2.17 per bushel.

We have reason to believe that this increase in yield may be due to the fact that approximately 300 farmers in the county have changed their soybean production practices to those that are recommended by the Agricultural colleges. We feel that excellent returns have been realized for our time spent with the production series and with the radio program and County Agent's column in the local newspapers.

This used control demonstrations held on the four farms were not very successful. On two farms, fairly satisfactory results were received and on the other two farms, no results were realized from the use of the chemical. Therefore, we will not be able to recommend this material to farmers for use in 1960. Therefore, we do not hope for any increase activity from this endeavor.

Soybean insect infestation has been heavy again in 1959. Some 300 farmers controlled soybeans on some 5,000 acres this year. Many fields were sprayed due to our recommendations and many fields were not sprayed due to our specific recommendations.

Upon viewing the soybean fields that have been harvested, farmers are doing a much better job of operating their combines, both from an adjustment and operating speed standpoint. We feel that we will reach the goal of 25% saving on the normal loss of soybeans during the harvest-

The Extension Soybean Program is conducted under the direction of the Extension Soybean Committee. This committee consists of Perry Broughton, Chairman, Wilbert Spence, John J. Miller, J.B. Dudley, Gordon Pector, John Ham, A.D. Halboam, K.W. Whitburner, Howard Salmons.

B. Situation

The soybean acreage in Pulaski and Anna County is on the increase. In 1936 we produced 16,284 acres with the average yield of 22 bushels per acre. In 1938 the acreage was estimated at 22,000 acres with a yield of 23 bushels per acre.

C. Objectives

The Soybean Committee felt that we should increase the yield of soybeans from 25 to 27½ bushels per acre.

D. Problems

1. Poor harvesting methods
2. Improper fertilization of crops in rotation
3. Inadequate weed control
4. Improper insect control
5. Improper marketing methods

E. Extension Methods of Education

1. A production series covering all of the recommended practices involved in soybean production was mailed to all farmers, professional agricultural workers, fertilizer salesman, and seed dealers on April 15. This information was also presented in newspapers, on two radio stations, and on one T.V. station.

2. As stated in the Small Grain Program of Extension Education soybeans will be grown on each of the five small grain fields that are being demonstrated to check yields of soybeans following small grains fertilized five different ways. This information will be recorded and used accordingly by all our soybean producers. However, since this will take place in the coming year, there is no report at this time.

3. Soybeans are being grown this year on most of the fields in the 1938 corn net return demonstrations. Soil samples were taken and yields recorded. A summary of this material has not been completed at this time, however, when completed it will be first given the demonstrators and later presented to the public through mass media.

4. Four weed control demonstrations were held on soybeans using the chemical Almap-3. The farmers cooperating were John Condes, Rufus Jordan, Kenneth Whiteburg, and Thomas Hutchings. The materials were used in four different ways. Conclusions from these demonstrations will be presented

fertilization. We are hoping to solve this problem with a very conclusive demonstration on the farm of Jennings Partridge in the Blackwater district of the County. This demonstration was seeded the 6th of November. The demonstration consists of five different plots, one plot eight acres each. Plot number 1 received, prior to seeding, 300 pounds of 3-16-18 per acre. In the spring it will be top-dressed with 40 pounds of pure nitrogen. Plot number 2 received 500 pounds of 5-10-10 at seeding time. In addition, at top-dressing time it will receive 25 pounds of pure nitrogen per acre. Plot number 3 received 500 pounds of 10-10-10 at seeding time. This will get no nitrogen in the spring. Plot number 4 did not receive any fall fertilization. However, at the same time the other plots are fertilized in the spring this plot will receive 500 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre. Plot number 5 also did not receive any fertilization. This fall at seeding time but will receive 30 pounds of pure nitrogen per acre at top-dressing time. You will notice that in the first four plots the amount of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash had been kept rather constant at about 50 pounds of each plant food per acre. However, these came in different combinations at different times. Plot number 5 will only receive 50 pounds of nitrogen with no phosphate or potash. The farmer has agreed to harvest each of these plots separately and have them weighed at a commercial elevator. Immediately after harvesting the wheat, he will plow the ground and seed soybeans without any fertilization in the same plots. The yield of the soybeans from each plot will be checked. At that point we will be able to determine which is the best way to fertilize the wheat if it is not to be followed by soybeans, and then also we will be able to determine which is the best way to fertilize the wheat and also to fertilize the soybeans if soybeans are to follow the wheat crop. Two tours will be held at this demonstration during the early spring and just prior to harvesting. Now, thank you to Koptner Gano Company, Arcadian Nitrogen, and Jennings Partridge for cooperating in this demonstration.

The third major program of extension education in small grain consists of following up on the fields planted to small grains that were in the 1938 corn and return improvement demonstration. It was found that small grains, following corn that was fertilized more heavily gave higher yields per acre with a better net return than did the fields fertilized less heavily. This information has been passed on to the farm people of the County through the County Agent's column and through radio programs conducted by the County Agent.

7. Results

It is always difficult to measure the effectiveness of Extension work. This is exceptionally true in the case of measuring the small grain work. According to local statistics we did not reach our goal of 400 acres of barley. It is estimated that the barley acreage is approximately 300 acres. It is believed that we did obtain our objective for 2500 acres of oats and that a good yield of better than 55 bushels per acre was received by the farmers.

SOYBEANS

A. Determining the Extension Soybean Program

As mentioned in the corn report the Corn and Small Grain Committees met jointly to discuss the problems of the farmers and to give long time small grain extension program and to suggest those items to be entered into the plan of work.

B. Situation

Wheat ranks first in importance with some 2600 acres produced annually in the County. This acreage is on the increase now because many, many farmers are planting 15 acres on each farm which they operate, bushels per acre are on the increase, also, with a present yield of approximately 33 bushels per acre.

Because of the large number of dairy cattle in the county, there is a greater deal of interest shown in the production of oats. These oats are grown on the home farm to fit into the dairy ration. The oat acreage over the last ten years had increased from some 1107 acres to a present 2,000 acres with a yield increase from 26 to 50 bushels per acre.

Barley being third in importance, in as much as this is raised by our various beef cattle producers to go into the feeding of some of their beef cattle. Our barley is also sold for cash. The barley acreage is somewhat on the increase with about 200 acres planted each year.

Rye is fourth in importance of small grain grown for grain, however, it is exceedingly important as a green cover crop.

C. Objectives

There are three objectives to accomplish in 1939 as outlined by the Small Grain Committee: (1) Increase barley acreage to 400 acres; (2) Increase oat acreage to 2500 acres; (3) Increase oat yield to 55 bushels per acre;

D. Problems

The farmers felt that there were three major problems involved with the production of small grain: (1) Farmers practicing improper fertilization methods; (2) Inadequate acreages of barley and oats to feed present numbers of beef and dairy cattle; (3) Inadequate weed and insect control

E. Extension Methods of Education

To provide farmers the latest recommendations in small grain production, letters were mailed to all farmers, professional workers, and salesmen presenting the recommended practices including varieties, planting dates, planting rates, and fertilizing recommendations. An intensive publicley program was held during the summer and fall to create an interest in dryfarm and beef cattlemen, hog producers and poultrymen in increasing their acreage in oats and barley. We showed the seed farmers grain and that it can be grown here and gave recommendations on the production of the small grain. Small grain production was also discussed at the Agronomy School held in January.

One of our more difficult problems areas in small grain is that of

E. Extension Methods of Education

The Extension methods of education are varied in order to get the proper recommendations to the farmers in the county in a manner in which they could use them. The following methods of education were used: (1) In November 1939, a circular letter was sent to all farmers, professional workers and seedsmen listing the recommended varieties with their performance at the Norfolk and Holland Stations in an attempt to get farmers to buy only these varieties that are recommended for this area; (2) Conducted ten corn net return improvement demonstrations. These ten farmers agreed to select a given field and follow all recommended practices from the selection of variety to method of harvesting and marketing. In addition, a comparison field was measured to compare the demonstration plot with the standard method of corn production followed by the farmer. At this writing, the summary of these demonstrations have not been completed due to the fact that some of the demonstration plots have not been marketed. After all plots have been summarized, a dinner meeting will be held sponsored by the Continental Grain Company; (3) On April 1, a production series, covering all of the recommended practices involved in corn production, was mailed to all farmers, professional agricultural workers, fertilizer salesmen and seed dealers. The same type of information was prepared and distributed on Grain Sorghum; (4) Twenty-five of the County's larger farmers were visited throughout the year in an attempt to interest them in erecting adequate storage facilities. Information on cost and expected returns were presented to them; (5) In January, the Agronomy School, sponsored by the Agricultural Committee of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, was held to teach leading farmers, fertilizer salesmen, and seedmen the recommended uses of fertilizer and varieties; (6) Many radio programs, newspaper articles were prepared and presented placing emphasis on improved practices in corn production and marketing.

F. Results

The results of our corn work this year has been outstanding. This has been due to the fact that farmers are becoming more and more concerned with doing these things which are economical. In addition, most of the corn had a very good moisture supply and we believe that we have met the 1939 objective of 57½ bushels per acre. In regard to the goal of five new farmers erecting storage facilities in 1939, we did not reach this goal. However, one farmer Billy Nelson, erecting a large dryer with bins of 25,000 bushel capacity. This is a rather large operation and is working very very well.

I would like to go back to 1938 for just a moment, and comment on the "Corn Net Return Improvement Club". At the time of writing the 1938 Annual Report, information had not been completed on the demonstration plots. I would like to report that the net income from these demonstration plots averaged about \$5 more per acre. We feel that this will have a tremendous influence on the amount of net income derived from corn in the County.

ing the ~~Entomology~~ Grain Program

A. Determina

of crops. In addition to the crops, livestock farming has gained considerably in economic importance, now giving us our fourth highest income. Hog production is still the most important as practically all of the farmers are raising some on a varying commercial scale in utilizing the large corn supply and the large garbage supply.

Poultry is another important phase of our Farming Program as a large majority of our farmers produce either poultry, turkeys, or eggs for home use or sale.

Dairying is another important enterprise in the County. We have thirty-five dairies including both large and small herds. The colony of Mennoites here in the County represent over half of the total number of dairymen. However, most of their activities are on a small scale, the average size of herd being about thirty cows.

Sheep production is also coming to its own with about twenty-five hundred head of sheep in the county. These come from about eighty-five farms. The production of beef cattle is becoming more important each year. We now have about twenty-five cow and calf herds. As the reader will note, the Agricultural interests of the County are necessarily varied, and therefore, makes it impossible for the County Agent or Assistant to emphasize one phase of the program too strongly.

AGRICULTURE

CORN

A. Determining the Extension Corn Program

The corn and small grain committees combined in 1939 to work on both commodities. The committee consist of: Everett Sawyer, Chairman, C.D. Cartwright, Erving Vaughan, John Contos, Frank Williams, Ralph Frost, Gaither Jackson, Stanley Oliver, and Earl Tobault.

B. Situation

The Corn situation is rapidly changing. In 1940 we had some 15,000 acres of corn; in 1936 some 10,000 acres. Our yield has increased from 15 to 50 bushels per acre. Corn storing is slightly on the increase.

C. Objectives

The Corn Committee decided that the objectives for 1939 were: (1) Increase net profit per acre \$3.00; (2) Increase yield per acre from 55 to 57½ bushels; (3) Five new farmers to erect adequate storage facilities.

D. Problems

The major problems that our committee found far are facing in corn production were (1) Farmers planting unadapted varieties; (2) Inadequate fertilization of corn; (3) Improper and inadequate storage facilities; (4) Inadequate marketing.

Another important phase of this continuing effort for more complete coverage is through our newspapers. The Agent has worked very closely with the two weekly papers operating in the County and now has a weekly column involving various phases of agriculture. This column is headed by a very fine caption with the picture of the Agent. Copies of these columns are sent to Mr. Charles N. Redeffler, of the Virginian-Pilot; to Mr. Dan Hicks, of the Ledger-Dispatch; and also to Mr. Joe Foulkes at W.T.A.R. Radio.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE - NORFOLK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The County Agent and Assistant County Agent are both members of the Agricultural Committee of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce. The County Agent is a member of the Chamber by virtue of his office. A committee meeting is held the first Friday of each month at 12:30 until 2 P.M. Various activities and projects are carried on by this committee. From time to time throughout this Annual Narrative evidence will be found of their cooperation and sponsoring of several extension activities. This support has been due to the work and assistance that the County Agents have given to the work and functions to the Chamber of Commerce.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE - PORTSMOUTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The County Agent and Assistant Agent are members of the Agricultural Committee of the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. This meeting is held the fourth Monday of each month from 1:00 to 2:00 P.M. The main working of this committee is the Baby Beef Show and Sale and all activities involving around this project. Elsewhere in the Annual Narrative evidence will be found of the activities in regard to this project.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The land areas of Princess Anne County is still rural to some extent there are rapid changes taking place in the Kempsville and Lynnhaven Districts. Farm after farm is still being converted into housing projects. There are still many farmers considering the sale of their farms. The county is located in the extreme Southeastern corner of Virginia and averages about twenty-five feet above sea level. The soils of the County are of three types; Sassafras, which is well-drained sandy loam, comprises about thirty percent of the cropland area; Portsmouth and Norfolk soils, which are well-drained fine silt loam, composes about twenty-five percent of the land area; and Bladen, which is a stiff, poorly drained soil, makes up the rest of the land being tilled for farm purposes. Due to the fact that we have three different types of soil, the types of Agriculture are also varied. Our commercial Vegetable Growers are located in the Lynnhaven, Oceana, and Kempsville sections of the County, usually on Sassafras soils. The Portsmouth and Norfolk soils are suitable for a few of the commercial vegetables as well as potatoes, corn, small grain, and soybeans. The majority of the farms of the county having a Bladen soil are suitable only for the production of corn, soybeans, and pasture. From a crop standpoint the cash crops grown here in the County are varied. Soybeans, corn, vegetables, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, strawberries, and small grain make up the variety

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

We are indeed fortunate to have the cooperation with Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Blair Myers. Mr. Myers has served willingly on many committees for the Extension Service, and the County Agent in turn helped him with many of his projects. The County Agent is now a member of the Vocational Agriculture Advisory Council. This year we have helped with his F. F. A. work, specifically in the livestock judging work.

Mr. Myers has a very fine group of F. F. A. boys and I am privileged greatly to have the opportunity to work with the boys and their instructor from time to time as the need arises.

We have many veterans in the County desiring information regarding Institutional-in-the-Far-Training. I have given the information desired. Also, these veterans are worked with on their farms by the County Agent. At this time there is no Veteran's Training work being carried on in the county for veteran farmers. Classes are held each Tuesday and Thursday night at the Great Bridge High School in Norfolk County.

THE VIRGINIA POTATO AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

The Association is sponsored by the five county Farm Bureau in this area and the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Directors are elected from the various Farm Bureaus and from at large. The County Agent has cooperated in every possible way in making their program a successful one. I have attended a majority of the Board of Director meetings and have discussed with them matters of interest in the Vegetable and Potato field. I feel that this is an important organization to the vegetable growers of Princecess Anne County.

EXTENSION ADVERTISING

The Agents have a rather broad field of media in which to get information to the people of the county.

During the year we have had a daily five-minute sponsored program on W. B. O. F. at Virginia Beach. The Agent was responsible for the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday programs; the Assistant Agent for the Thursday and Saturday programs; and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Deal, the Home Demonstration Agent for the Tuesday program. The hour was 12:30 P.M. This program is not now of the air.

We are continuing the 6:15 five-minute spot each Thursday morning on W. T. A. R. in Norfolk. This program is called the Princecess Anne Farm Reporter. Each second Saturday the Agents from Princecess Anne alternate on the Farm Journal. The hour is 12:05 P.M. to 12:15 P.M. An ideal program situation as to time of day, length of program and desirable station.

We are now in full cooperation with Joe Foulkes of W. T. A. R. with his Farm Almanac Program. This program consists of weather, news, and technical information of value to farmers. We are encouraged to send him information regarding various topics, announcements of meetings, and so on. For very important items we can make telephone connections

The Crocoda Club, made up largely of farmers, is a small club of fifty-seven members. From time to time this club has come to us with many helpful hints and suggestions for carrying out the 4-H Program. They have sponsored a portion of our Annual Achievement Program for the past several years. They are also sponsoring one of our 4-H club members in the Baby Beef Project.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Agricultural Stabilization Committee from an Extension standpoint has been a cooperative and educational job in coordinating the two different programs. In an attempt to help with the Agency I have worked very closely with the Head Clerk for Aac and also with the County Committee. Numerous radio programs have been given and several newspaper articles have been printed outlining many of the Aac practices.

The County Committee has full responsibility for the Aac Program in the County, as it is their duty to hire all personnel, plan compliance work, and select Committee Supervisors, approve County Goals, and make recommendations to the State Committee for needed program adjustments in the County. There are four community committees in the County assisting the County Committeeman.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCING

There have been many calls during the year for assistance with farm financing. The Banks in Norfolk area and Virginia Beach area are not in a position to finance farm purchase loans. Therefore, many of our farmers desiring loans have contacted representatives of Farmer's Home Administration, Federal Land Bank and Insurance Companies. My efforts in this office towards financing has been to equivate office callers and others of the various lending agencies and in many cases to make appointments for farmers with the agency that they desire.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Virginia Dare Soil Conservation District, which is organized to include Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, is supervising the Conservation work done in the county. We are most fortunate to have such an able Soil Technician as Aubrey H. Hobson directing this work for Princess Anne County. Drainage, irrigation ponds and stock ponds are the three major needs of this program. Mr. Hobson has also spent a considerable amount of his time working with individual farm plans. I have attended all of the Soil Conservation District Meetings serving as secretary to the board. The main program of SCS is to provide large drainage projects covering large areas. Public Law 266 has been used, but plans were not adopted to carry through on the project outlined in 1953. Drainage work on a watershed basis has to be carried on by local financing.

EXTENSION WORKERS

The Extension Workers of Princess Anne County during the twelve-month period were Mrs. Elizabeth D. Deal, Home Demonstration Agent; Miss Jane A. Peterson and Miss Sandra Walsh, Secretaries; Mr. L. Barron Allen, Assistant County Agent; and Mr. E. R. Goodrell, Jr., County Agent. In conference with the suggestion of the Board we have had frequent conferences of the County Extension Workers. This was done in an attempt to coordinate our efforts and to avoid overlapping of time and efforts.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU

The Princess Anne County Farm Bureau is our only county-wide farm organization. Farm membership in the Farm Bureau consists of three hundred farm families. The County Agent and Assistant County Agent have cooperated fully with this Farm Organization as Advisors of the Board. It is most important that our County Farmers be well acquainted with the problems and political issues on a national and local level that affect the farmers of the county. An informed farmer is a progressive farmer. The resolutions which were adopted this year at the Annual Membership are clear evidence that this group is taking an active interest in the many outside factors which so vitally affect our farm operations. I feel that this organization is making an effort to strengthen its scope and activities.

Working with the Farm Bureau has certainly paid off for the Extension Program. They are now sponsoring a 4-H Club boy enrolled in the Baby Beest Project. They are sponsoring a Public Speaking Contest for our 4-H Club members. In cooperation with the County 4-H All Stars they are co-sponsoring the 4-H Share-the-Pun Program. They provide the dinner for the Agricultural Council.

Another important function of the County Farm Bureau is the co-sponsoring of the Virginia Association of Potato and Vegetable Growers. The formation of this organization is a true example of the fundamental of Agriculture that the Farm Bureau represents.

HORTICULTURE

There are three Hortican Clubs in the County and whenever possible we have assisted in coordinating the activities of these clubs with our County Extension Program.

The Princess Anne Hortican Club is the largest of the three having a membership of over one hundred and twenty-five. This club has done a great deal of good work in city-farm relationships. They have had many excellent speakers during the year which have helped to do an excellent job of acquainting the public of our county farmer's problems.

The Kempville Club no longer is largely a farmer's organization, but rather a rural non-farmer's organization. However, this club still has the farmer's interest at heart.

1959 EXTENSION PROGRAM

In 1957, 1958, and 1959 there were still further changes to take place in planning the Extension Program. Each individual Agricultural Committee was worked with by the County Agent and/or the Assistant Agent. Each committee reviewed the long-time program that was set up in 1956 and made any changes that they felt necessary to make it a more complete program. From this long-time program each commodity committee picked out those items of most importance and recommended those items for the County Agent's Plan of Work for 1959. After the agents had met with the nine agricultural committees, the entire membership of the nine committees were called together to form an Agricultural Council. This was a dinner sponsored by the Princess Anne County Farm Bureau. At this council meeting the chairman of each committee gave a report of the plans for that committee for 1959. Ralph Frost was elected chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

The Youth Council was made up of the Adult 4-H Advisory Committee, the 4-H County Council, the 4-H All Stars, and the IFYS Committee. Each of these committees met prior to the council meeting and worked out the goals and objectives for 1959. The president or the chairman of each group made a report on the committee's activities at the Youth Council Meeting. The president of the 4-H County Council was elected chairman of the Youth Council.

The Home Economics Committee worked out their individual goals and plans for 1959, under the directions of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Deal, County Home Demonstration Agent.

In summary, these groups coordinated the work of the entire county Extension Program. I believe that this method of planning the Extension Program has given us a program much more conclusive than we have ever had before. I feel that because of this that our year has been extremely more successful than any year since my entrance into Extension Work. As a County Worker, I can recommend this system of program development very highly to my fellow workers.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE BOARD

The County Agricultural Extension Service Board of Princess Anne County is the foundation of all Extension Work. It is Extension organized with membership made up of farmers, extension workers, and other professional and businessmen of the county and Norfolk area. A summary of the Plan of Work made up and approved by the Board will be included under each of the various phases of Extension work.

Markets are rather limited. Very little farm storage is practiced by the farmers, but is definitely on the increase. The grain markets have improved with the addition of one export market in the area.

The Agricultural thinking of our people is that they want to remain in the farming business but will sell if the proper price is offered.

1956 EXTENSION PROGRAM

Realizing the needs for improved planning of the County Extension Program the County Agent discussed with District Agent, J.W. Rogers, the possibility of making certain changes from the old County Board of Agriculture, that operated from 1918 to 1955. The following procedure outlined below is one agreed upon after several hours of deliberation in working toward the proposed Agriculture Extension Service Board as outlined at the 1955 Extension Workers Conference.

Realizing the fallacy of the County Agent not meeting with each commodity committee a plan was devised in 1956 whereby each committee would meet on a separate afternoon with the Agent and work up a long term program. To do this a great deal of background information was presented to each commodity committee so that they could see the situation regarding their particular commodity. This information was derived from various sources of material in the County office and material sent from VPI by the various commodity specialists. The situation was presented to the committee by either the Agent or the Assistant Agent. After this presentation the committee discussed the problems involved in that commodity. There after a discussion was held on what we can do to remedy these problems and how can we as Extension Agents go about getting the desired information to the farmers in the most effective manner. After meeting with all of the Agricultural Committees, the Adult 4-H Advisory Committee, the 4-H County Council and the 4-H All Stars, the usual dinner meeting sponsored by the Farm Bureau was held at the Creeds Elementary School. For this meeting not only were all of the Agricultural Committees invited in but also invited were the 4-H Club Committees, and a representation from the Home Demonstration Clubs in the County. These committees were not invited just to listen to reports of the Agricultural Committee, but also made reports on their plans for the year. This was a coordination meeting whereby each phase of the Extension Program was outlined and later approved by the Board. Also invited in were representatives from the newspaper, President of the Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation Technician, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. J.W. Rogers, District Agent, and Mr. Carl J. Arnold, Agricultural Economist for the VPI Extension Service. It is to be noted that Mr. Arnold with the exception of Mr. A.V. Watts, who worked with the Vegetable Committee was the only specialist attending the meeting of the County Board of Agriculture. The farmers themselves along with 4-H members and Home Demonstration Club members made their own reports. We are proud of this step made toward better program planning.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY SITUATION

Princess Anne County is located in the Coastal Plain in the extreme southeastern part of Virginia. It is bordered on the north by Chesapeake Bay and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. In 1954, land in farms totaled 78,531 acres, only 46 percent of the County's area of 170,880 acres. According to the latest census there are 692 farms averaging 113.5 acres in size and \$25,399 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1935. Size of farms is on the increase.

The topography is level to gently rolling, with elevations ranging from sea level to about 25 feet. Temperatures average about 42 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free season is 225 days extending from around April 1 to November 11. Annual precipitations average from 40 to 43 inches. Soils are of Sassafras, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Bladen types.

Princess Anne is still an important agricultural county, although most of the population is engaged in other occupations. The County ranks third in the value of vegetables sold, and in acreage of strawberries, potatoes and soybeans. The value of all farm products sold averages about five and one-half million dollars annually. Milk is the largest source of cash farm income, and provides nearly 22 percent of the total for the county. Sales have been steadily increasing for the past twenty years. Soybeans rank second with about 15 percent of the total; however, all vegetables combined, excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes, supply about the same percentage of the total. Corn is also an important cash crop, and provides about 11 percent of the total value of cash sales. Strawberries, potatoes, hogs, cattle and calves, and poultry are important on many farms. The major sources of farm income are as follows: field crops, 35.1 percent of the total; vegetables, 14.8 percent; fruits and nuts (mostly strawberries), 5.3 percent; horticultural specialties, 4.8 percent; milk, 21.9 percent; poultry, 6.8 percent; livestock, 10.0 percent; and forest products, 0.3 percent.

Approximately one-third of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

People of the County find employment in the Cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. The Military Installations take in the largest percentage of off-the-farm workers. The Ford Assembly Plant, located in Norfolk also provides employment for off-the-farm workers.

The population is rapidly increasing and according to the 1950 census the population was 42,277. Local estimates say that the population is approximately 90,000 today. Much of the land is being taken out of farm land for housing projects to house these 90,000 people.

PREFACE

This Annual Narrative Report of County Agent, E.R. Coakroli, Jr., and Assistant County Agent, L. Barnes Allen for the period of December 1 to November 30, 1939 is a statement of the scope and activities of the Cooperative Extension Service in Princeess Anne County.

Histeen-fifty-nine has shown many changes from the previous year since the County Extension Program has to change rapidly in order to meet and satisfy the problems of the people with which we work. I feel that we have met many of the problems that our people have faced this year. I believe that through a concerted effort many people, all farmers, in Agri-business, and rural and urban home owners have received the desirable information to help themselves in making decisions.

The Princeess Anne County Extension Program, I feel, is on a very high level--- I hope on the same high level that this county has enjoyed since the late Mr. H.W. Oslin was appointed County Agent in 1918. At the very beginning of this annual report I would like to give credit to all previous activities of previous agents which has helped so tremendously in carrying out the Extension Program today. Let me also give credit to the very many leaders in Princeess Anne County for their wonderful support and assistance in carrying out the Extension Program in Princeess Anne County. The attitude of the people in Princeess Anne make the Extension job a very pleasant one. Nowhere could a County Agent expect to find more cooperation than is found here.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

_____ E. B. Cockrell, Jr.

Name

_____ County Agent

Title

Agent

_____ L. Barnes Allen

Assistant Agent

_____ **Assistant Agent**

_____ **Assistant Agent**



1959

_____ Princess Anne

County