

Visit all Beef Cattlemen  
Pure-bred Hog Sale

September  
1

Start Study on Corn Storage

October  
1

Corn and Small Grain variety and fertilizer recommendations  
for professional workers.

November

Annual Report

December  
1  
2

Hold Dairy Short Course  
Hold Dairy Short Course

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January	Hold D. H. I. A. Analysis Meeting Plan Extension Program
February	Pure-bred Hog Sale Plan Extension Program
March	
1	Plan Alfalfa Fertilization Demonstration
1	Mail Irish Potato Series
1	Plan Irish Potato Demonstration
15	Organize "Corn Net-Return Improvement Club"
15	Hold Sweet Potato Production Demonstration
20	Hold Poultry School
25	Garlic Control Demonstration Complete Red Clover Seeding Demonstration
April	
1	Mail brief outline Corn recommendations
1	Mail grain sorghum recommendations
1	Plan Strip Grazing Demonstration
10	Mail Soybean Production Series
15	Write farmers asking what tours and meetings they would like
15	Shear Sheep
15	'58 IPYE leaves for England and Wales Conduct Sudan-Pearl Millet Demonstration Hold Hog Grading Demonstration
MAY	
1	Conduct two weed control demonstrations on soybeans
10	Hold County Wool Pool
15	Start Bermuda Grass Demonstration
15	Mail Sweet Potato Production Series
15	Hold Nematode Cracking demonstration
15	Mail Beef Cattle production letter. Hold lamb sales
June	
15	Send three (3) County teachers to Soil Conservation Short Course Start Nemogold Variety demonstration Hold lamb sales
July	
15	Get advice service on insect control
21	Hold dry weather pasture tour Organize 4-H Dairy Club Hold D. H. I. A. Analysis Meeting
August	
1	Hold soybean insect meeting Complete vegetable farmer visitation

16. INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM

This report will show some results of our committee's activities in 1957, and also our plans for 1958.

The International Farm Youth Exchange Program sends rural young men and women to foreign countries in order to learn more about these countries, and their way of living. Other countries send their young people to the United States for the same purpose. Upon returning home the delegates talk to all kinds of audiences about the country they have visited.

The program is sponsored jointly by VPI and National 4-H Foundation. It is financed by the county sending the delegate and the Foundation.

The Program started in 1951 for us when we sent the former Miss Cora Marie Blackmore to Australia. In 1952 a young man from Holland came to Princess Anne.

In 1957 our committee raised the necessary funds to send Glenn McCleanan to Israel. He has recently returned and has talked to about thirty (30) groups with an audience of about 2,000 people. He has appeared on four (4) radio programs and two (2) T.V. Shows since his return.

Also in 1957 a young farmer from Belgium lived with four (4) different farm families in Princess Anne for a total of two months,

In April we are sending Miss Shirley Humphries to England and Wales. While there she will probably live with about five (5) families, learning the people and the country.

We hope that through the efforts of our IFYE Delegates that we will certainly grow to understand our world neighbors better and that they will learn to understand us better.

15. 4-H COUNTY COUNCIL

The 4-H County Council is made up of the officers, leaders, and sponsors of all the 4-H clubs in the County. The purpose of the Council is to help plan the 4-H Program and encourage more and better participation of clubs and club members.

The County Council held its regular dinner meeting at the Norfolk City Farm on November 21, 1957. At this meeting plans were made for the coming year.

They include:

1. Continue to award trophy and plaque to the outstanding Junior and Senior clubs in the County.
2. Encourage each club to have an educational exhibit at the Achievement Program.
3. Encourage all clubs to plan to have a well rounded program at each meeting.
4. Encourage welfare and other activities in all clubs.
5. Investigate the possibilities of replacing the 4-H highway signs with approved signs.
6. Encourage club members to participate in more events.
7. Each club to have a club scrapbook.

14. 4-H ALL STARS

The 4-H All Stars are a group of older 4-H club members selected each year on the basis of activities and achievement. Their main purpose is to be of service in furthering 4-H club work here in the County.

At our Planning Meeting, the following activities were selected to have a well rounded 4-H Program in order to help keep the interests of club members longer.

1. Sponsor 4-H Share-the-Fun Program or Talent Show. Also provide partial or full scholarships to Camp or Short Course for winners in both the Junior and Senior Divisions.
2. Sponsor a Public Speaking Contest. The winners will speak at the Achievement Program and the senior winners will compete in the District Contest.
3. Help with the Vesper Program on opening night of 4-H Conservation Camp.
4. Act as sponsors and leaders in 4-H Clubs.
5. Serve as leaders at 4-H camp, conservation camp, and short course.
6. Plan to attend the District All Star Week-end at Camp Farrar.
7. Assist in raising the money for a prospective IFYE from Princess Anne County.

Through these activities we hope to encourage 4-H members to go further in 4-H club work and become better citizens.

8. 4-H District Camp at Virginia Beach--June 9-14
9. 4-H Short Course--June 23-28.
10. 4-H Conservation Camp--July 21-26.
11. Trip to Atlantic Rural Exposition--September 23.
12. Participation in District 4-H events.

He hopes that through these activities 4-H club members will better understand what club work offers and remain active in 4-H work longer.

13. 4-H ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A. Situation

At the present time there are twenty (20) 4-H clubs in the County with an enrollment of approximately 1000. Of these clubs fifteen (15) are Junior Clubs, one in the high school, and four (4) are Community Clubs. The majority of the club members are very young ranging in the 10 to 13 age groups.

B. Objective

1. More activities.
2. Get more parents in 4-H activities and work.
3. Have club members on radio and T.V. as often as possible.
4. Give club members more basic information on purpose, activities, opportunities and awards in 4-H.
5. Invite parents to 4-H meetings.
6. Secure films on 4-H club work.

C. Problems

1. Members lacking in knowledge of over all 4-H work and its opportunities.
2. Too many members that are not active workers.
3. Keeping the interest of older members.
4. Principals and leaders not having a thorough understanding of the program.
5. Not enough adult leaders.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Meeting of sponsors in September before first club meeting to tell them what they are expected to do.
2. Furnish each leader a leader's kit containing material needed to better understand and conduct 4-H work.
3. Participation in National 4-H week--March 1-8
4. Public Speaking Contest--March
5. Share-the-Fun Program--April.
6. Achievement Program--May 15
7. Rural Life Sunday--May

POULTRY

12. POULTRY

A. Situation

Farmers in the Norfolk area have the best egg market that we know of anywhere. The Norfolk area produces only 12 percent of the eggs it consumes. This gives a great deal of room for expansion. The number of hens being kept on the farm is rapidly changing with new houses being built each year and the number of broilers fed is also increasing each year.

B. Objective

1. The Poultry Committee feels that the best objective for them to work towards is the organization of a Princess Anne County Poultry Producers Association.

C. Problems

1. Inadequate sanitation in small flocks.
2. Drastic lack of litter materials.
3. Improper management.
4. Poor marketing of eggs and broilers.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Work toward an organization for poultry producers.
2. Assist with the Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee in conducting a one-day Poultry School--March 22.
3. To look into all possibilities of securing litter from new sources.

11. HOGS

A. Situation

The hog situation has not changed too much. We are still feeding hogs on garbage, using them to scrap the fields, and on a straight feeding program. According to the latest figures we are keeping about 3,000 sows on the farms and they are farrowing an average of four pigs per litter.

B. Objective

1. To get farmers to buy twenty (20) meat type boars in 1958.
2. To increase the number of pigs saved to seven (7) per litter.

C. Problems

1. Inadequate control of cholera and phenomenia.
2. Producing too many Number 2 and Number 3 hogs.
3. Inadequate control of internal parasites.
4. Insufficient amounts of pasture.
5. Saving too few pigs at farrowing.
6. Improper feeding programs.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. To inform farmers of the pure-bred hog sales in February and August and assist farmers in buying meat-type boars.
2. Encourage an increase of clover pastures through newsletters, radio, and pasture Tour.
3. Encourage major hog producers to build central farrowing units in order to save more pigs at farrowing time.

Hold a hog grading demonstration--April 1.

10. SHEEP

A. Situation

We now have 1400 sheep in the County on about fifty (50) farms. The number of sheep on farms is greatly on the increase.

B. Objective

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

C. Problems

1. Getting sheep sheared.
2. Inadequate control of parasites.
3. Improper marketing of lambs and wool.
4. Not enough pure-bred bucks.
5. Inadequate amounts of pasture.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Arrange for sheep shearer--April 15
2. Hold three lamb sales with other Counties--May and June
3. To hold County Wool Pool--May 10
4. Personal contacts and mast media to be used in developing topics of timely interest.

LIVESTOCK

9. BEEF CATTLE

A. Situation

The number of beef cows in the County has been fluctuating more or less over the past twenty-five years. We now have about forty (40) farmers producing beef cattle with two pure-bred Angus Breeders, one pure-bred Hereford Breeder, and one pure-bred Shorthorn Breeder in the County.

B. Objective

1. To sell through organized feeder calf sales 250 feeder calves in October of 1958.
2. To get an additional three farmers to purchase good pure-bred bulls by April.

C. Problems

1. Brood cows are in general of low quality.
2. Improper marketing of calves.
3. Lack of insect and disease control.
4. Lack of culling unproductive low grade cows.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Assist three farmers in purchasing pure-bred bulls.
2. Work with Chambers of Commerce in developing sales pavilion.
3. Contact all major beef producers in August and discuss with them the different systems of marketing their calf crop.
4. Prepare and mail to all beef cattlemen a production letter encouraging good management of all degrees--May the 15.
5. To continue encouraging the testing and vaccination of Bangs.
6. Pasture Tour for beef cattlemen--July 21.

8. DAIRY

A. Situation

The Dairy situation hasn't changed too much since 1940. We are using approximately the same system of farming as we did twenty-five years ago. In the meantime we have picked up about 1500 cows. There are fifty-seven Grade A dairy farms in the County with eleven herds under D. H. I. A. test in two Associations.

B. Objectives

1. Increase the number of herds in D. H. I. A. by five.
2. To further study the possibility of developing a more useful 4-H Dairy Program.

C. Problems

1. Dairymen do not have the knowledge or education to use their D. H. I. A. books effectively to analyze his own farm situation.
2. Low level of milk production.
3. Too many D. H. I. A.'s in the County.
4. Not enough herds in D. H. I. A.
5. Individual farm problems.
6. Not enough 4-H Dairy Projects.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Organize a 4-H Dairy Club--July 15
2. Hold two (2) D. H. I. A. Analysis meetings--January and July.
3. Suggest to Dairy Short Course Committee to have another exhibit on hay grades and also information on cutting and baling for best quality hay.

7. SOIL CONSERVATION

A. Situation

Much of the land is still in great need of further drainage. This involves both the drainage of farm land and providing outlets for the water off these farms.

B. Objective

1. To inform all the people of the necessity of Soil Conservation work being done on their farm.
2. To have all the people have a better understanding of the services of the Virginia Dare Soil Conservation District.
3. To develop the master drainage plan for Princess Anne County in cooperation with the local work unit conservationist.

C. Problems

1. People are not generally informed of the works of the Virginia Dare Soil Conservation District.
2. Inadequate winter cover crops.
3. Too many people burning straw and stalks.
4. Insufficient amount of soil testing.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Send three (3) County Teachers to Short Course--June 15.
2. Explain function and importance of Soil Conservation to 4-H Clubs.
3. Have one Farm Page of Pilot devoted to Soil Conservation with occasional stories appearing on the "page" and also in "Notes From Your County Agent."
4. Do one (1) T. V. Show on Soil Conservation.

6. FORESTRY

A. Situation

In the last ten years our Forestry lands have decreased by 7,000 acres. This is due to the cutting of pulp wood and saw logs and the clearing of land for the development of farm land and housing projects.

B. Objective

The Forestry Committee has recommended that due to the lack of interest in Forestry by adults that no longer a long time program be developed for adults but to continue the forestry work already set up with F. F. A. boys and 4-H Club boys of the County.

C. Problems

1. People are not forestry minded.
2. Hardwoods have taken over our timber lands.
3. Inadequate thinning of hardwoods and pines.
4. Inadequate planting of pine seedlings.

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Continue 4-H Club Forestry Projects.
2. Assist Vocational-Agricultural Instructor, Blair Myers with Forestry Program for F. F. A. members.
3. To assist individual farmers with personal problems with the assistance from members of the Forestry Department at V. P. S. and the Virginia Division of Forestry at Craddock.

3. Hold Production, Harvesting, Marketing Demonstration on Irish Potatoes on farm of Walter Munden. Start March 1.
4. Hold Production, Harvesting, Marketing Demonstration on Sweet Potatoes on farm of Alva Malbone. Start March 15.
5. Hold Nematode Cracking demonstration on Sweet Potatoes on farm of Howard Salmons. Start May 15.
6. Hold Nemogold variety demonstrations on farm of Alva Malbone, Walter Munden, and Clyde Freeman.---June
7. Visit each larger vegetable grower in County to be completed August 1.
8. Use of proper mass media.

5. POTATOES AND VEGETABLES

A. Situation

The Irish Potato and Sweet Potato acreage had decreased tremendously whereas our yields have remained very much the same over the past 20 years. Acreage in other vegetables such as snap beans, kale, collards, has remained about the same since 1940.

B. Objective

Our Potato and Vegetable Committee feels that our goal for sweet potatoes should be 200 bushels per acre by 1958. Irish Potato yields should be 125 bags per acre and our goal for other vegetables is to arrive of some methods of marketing so as to give the vegetable producers the highest return for the commodity sold.

C. Problems

Sweet Potatoes

1. Improper handling.
2. Potatoes damaged in storage.
3. Potatoes cracking.
4. Potatoes too large.
5. Low yields.
6. Inadequate storage facilities.
7. Improper marketing.

Problems

Irish Potatoes

1. Improper handling from digging until potatoes are put into the hands of the buyer.
2. Low yields.
3. Improper marketing.

Problems

Other vegetables

1. Improper marketing

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Each Sweet Potato Grower to get copy of Sweet Potato Production Series--May 15.
2. Each Irish Potato Grower to get copy of Irish Potato Production Series--March 1

5. Continue Potomac Orchard Grass Demonstration--Bayville Farms.
6. Continue Hog Pasture demonstration--A. J. Broughton
7. Conduct rotational grazing on farm of John Baum.
8. Conduct Sudan-Pearl Millet grazing demonstration--W.W. Oliver.
9. Conduct five (5) Red Clover Hay demonstrations in February and March:
  - a. Joe Hershberger--Spring planting in Small Grain
  - b. Pembroke Farm--Spring planting. No nurse crop
  - c. Bob DeFord--Fall planting. No nurse crop.
  - d. Hank Vaughan--Spring planting in Small Grain.
  - e. George Waller--Spring planting. No nurse crop.
10. Conduct Alfalfa seeding demonstration--Jack Fantress--March
11. Discuss Hay Production and curing at Dairy Short Course in December.

## 4. PASTURE AND FORAGE CROPS

## A. Situation

The acreage of alfalfa and lespedaza is about 900 acres of each hay crop. Yields are very good being almost double that of the State average. Our County silage acreage is remaining about the same producing now some 1180 acres of corn silage with a yield of 12½ tons per acre. Permanent pastures are decreasing slightly and temporary pastures have about doubled since 1940.

## B. Objective

The Pasture and Forage Crop Committee feels that the objective to work towards would be the grazing of 3/4 animal unit per acre of pasture.

## C. Problems

1. Keeping permanent pastures longer than usefulness.
2. Insufficient pastures.
3. Inadequate acres of improved pastures.
4. Inadequate control of insects and diseases.
5. Improper management, i.e. mixtures, fertilizing, grazing, clipping, and rotation.
6. Dairymen purchasing one-half hay supply.

## D. Program of Extension Education

1. Hold dry weather pasture tour week of July 21. Tour to include:
  - a. Coastal Bermuda
  - b. Irrigated permanent pasture
  - c. non-irrigated permanent pasture
  - d. Sudan-Pearl Millet comparison
  - e. Fescue pastures fertilized with nitrogen
2. Conduct two (2) Coastal Bermuda Grass Demonstrations
  - a. Continue old plot on farm of Roger Sawyer
  - b. Start new five (5) acre plot on Bayville Farms--May 15
3. Conduct Alfalfa fertilization demonstration on farm of Milton Mansfield.
4. Conduct strip grazing demonstration on dairy farm of W. W. Lupton--April 1

3. SOYBEANS

A. Situation

The acreage of soybeans has increased from 14,000 in 1940 to approximately 25,000 in 1956. At the same time our yield has increased from 15 to 18 bushels per acre.

B. Objective

The Soybean Committee feels that in order to get sufficient returns per acre that we should have an average yield of 25 bushels per acre in 1958.

C. Problems

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

D. Program of Extension Education

1. Prepare and distribute to all Soybean Producers, seedsmen, and fertilizer salesman, a brief outline of all the recommended practices in soybean production.--April 10.
2. Hold two (2) weed control demonstrations in cooperation with Dr. L. L. Danielson, U.S.D.A.--May 1.
3. Get advice service on insect control from Truck Station Entomologist. Notify farmers of this service--July 15.
4. Hold meeting on soybean insects--August 1.
5. Use proper mass media.

## 2. SMALL GRAIN

### A. Situation

The acreage of wheat is increasing because of the above normal yields experienced by farmers the last three years and the exceptionally good prices received. The wheat yield is also increasing being about four bushels higher than the state average. Oats are on the increase also, producing about 2,000 acres with about 50 bushels per acre. Barley acreage is remaining about the same with 37 bushels per acre. The amount of rye seeded for seed is insignificant. Even with this acreage the County is not producing the required amounts of small grain necessary to feed the growing amounts of livestock, dairy, and poultry in the County.

### B. Objective

1. Increase barley acreage to 400 acres in 1958.
2. Increase barley yield to 40 bushels per acre in 1958.
3. Increase oat acreage to 2500 acres in 1958.
4. Increase oat yield to 55 bushels per acre in 1958.
5. Increase wheat yield to 32 bushels per acre by 1958.

### C. Problems

1. Inadequate acreage of barley and oats.
2. Inadequate weed and insect control.
3. Inadequate fertilization.

### D. Program of Extension Education

1. Demonstration on the control of garlic on the farm of Everett Sawyer the last week of March.
2. Discuss varieties and fertilization of Small Grain at the October corn meeting.
3. Use mass media through the year--planting, fertilizing, top-dressing, harvesting.

(5)

6. Write to all farmers telling them about the successful meetings and tours that have been held and ask them what they would like to have. Send letter April 15.
7. Use mass media such as newspapers, radio, and T.V. on timely topics as well as personal contacts with farmers.

## AGRONOMY

## 1. CORN

## A. Situation

The Corn situation is rapidly changing. In 1940 we had some 15,000 acres of corn and in 1956 some 10,000 acres of corn. During the same period, our yield per acre has increased from 25 to 50 bushels per acre.

## B. Objective

The Corn Committee decided that the objective for 1958 would be 55 bushels per acre, and five new storage facilities in 1958.

## C. Problems

1. Farmers planting unadapted varieties.
2. Inadequate fertilization of Corn and the crop rotation in general.
3. Improper storage facilities.
4. Inadequate marketing.
5. Lack of soil sampling.
6. Lack of knowledge in regard to insects attacking growing corn.

## D. Program of Extension Education

1. Each farmer, seedsman, professional worker, and fertilizer salesman, get a brief outline of all the recommended practices in corn production by April 1.
2. All persons in #1 to get recommendations on grain sorghums by April 1.
3. Organize and carry out a "Corn-Wet-Return Improvement Club." This club not to have more than twenty (20) members. These to be selected by County Agent. Four or five to each district. This is an "across the board" demonstration on production, harvesting, and marketing. To be started March 15.
4. Hold meeting of all seedsmen, professional workers, and fertilizer salesmen on recommended corn varieties and fertilization for 1959. This meeting to be held in October.
5. Make a complete study of corn storage in Princess Anne County. Start September 1 and complete by May 1, 1959.

GENERAL COUNTY PROBLEMS

1. Need for cooperative marketing of Potatoes and Vegetables.
2. Need better livestock marketing facilities.
3. Low crop yields.
4. Inadequate on the farm storage facilities.
5. Inadequate small grain acreage to feed required amounts of livestock.
6. Inadequate outlets of drainage water to open water.
7. Poor management of pastures.
8. Improper marketing of livestock and livestock products.
9. Inadequate pure-bred sires.

#### DEVELOPING THE COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM

There are in operation eight (8) commodity groups working on an Agricultural Program in Princess Anne County. Four (4) Youth Committees working on a Youth Program and two groups working on the Home Economics Program. These fourteen (14) committees plan the Extension Program for Princess Anne County.

Beginning on February 10 and running through February 7 the following committees met for two to two and a half hours to set up the Extension Program for that commodity and to select those items of importance that would go into the 1938 Plan of Work: Corn and Small Grain, Soybeans, Pasture and Forage Crops, Potatoes and Vegetables, Soil Conservation, Dairying, Livestock, and Poultry. Each of these committees studied the situation of their commodity, deciding upon an objective to work towards and then listed their problems which would enhance the County from reaching its objective. For each commodity a Program of Extension Education was outlined.

On February 27 the entire membership of the eight (8) Agricultural Committees met for the Agricultural Council at a dinner meeting sponsored by the Princess Anne County Farm Bureau. Forty (40) farmers were in attendance. At this meeting the eight commodity committee programs were coordinated into one Agricultural Program.

The 4-H County Council met in November to develop their Program. The 4-H All Stars met on February 13 to develop their Program to assist the 4-H Club members of the County and on February 14 the Adult 4-H Advisory Committee met to develop a Program in which to better improve 4-H club work. The IFYE Committee met February 24 to outline their campaign for Shirley Humphries. On February 25 th Chairmen from the four Youth Committees met to coordinate their respective Program into a County Youth Council.

In November the Home Economics phase of Extension Work planned the Program that they would carry on for the year.

On March 6 the Agricultural Extension Service Board met. Serving on this Board were the three Council Chairmen. Chairman of the various commodity committees, President Farm Bureau, Farm Report from Radio and Newspaper, Chairman County Board of Supervisors, Vocational-Agriculture Instructor, Soil Conservation Technician, A. S. C. Office Manager, and representatives from other Women's Organizations. At this Board Meeting the three Council Chairmen gave the report of their respective councils to coordinate the work into an Extension Program. The Chairman of the Home Economics Council was elected Chairman of the Extension Service Board. The Chairman of the Youth Council elected Secretary, the Chairman of the Agricultural Council elected Vice-chairman.

I believe in my humble opinion that we have developed the best Extension Program ever developed in my four and one-half years in Extension Work in this County. More people were involved in the planning of this Program, therefore, I believe they have a better understanding of the Program. I think the people will have a more thorough understanding when the Program is made up in book form and a copy given to each of the members serving on the various committees.

## DESCRIPTION OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

Princess Anne County is the most Southeastern County in Virginia, being bordered on the North by the Chesapeake Bay, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the South by North Carolina and on the West by Norfolk County. Forty-six per cent of the County's area of 170,880 acres is in farm land. There are 692 farms averaging 113½ acres. Both number of farms and land in farms have been decreasing steadily since 1935.

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

Princess Anne is still an important Agricultural County, but most of the population is engaged in other occupations. Field crops of corn and soybeans bring in our largest farm income with dairy production in second place. Vegetables, third, livestock and livestock products, 4th; poultry and poultry products, 5th; fruit and vegetables, 6th; horticulture, 7th; and forestry products, 8th.

People of the County find employment in the vicinity of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News sections. The Military Installations take in the largest percentage of off-the-farm workers.

Population is rapidly increasing and according to local estimates the population is approximately 95,000 today.

Markets are rather limited. Very little farm storage is practiced by the farmers. The grain markets have improved with the addition of one export market that has come into the area. There is also a possibility of a livestock market coming into 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. At the present, practically the entire North end of the County is rural non-farm and urban with the South end strictly agriculture.

Farmers in Princess Anne County are realizing the same price-cost squeeze that farmers all over the nation are realizing. Our farmers are receiving less and less for their farm products with the exception of milk and paying more and more for equipment, labor, and capital investment to produce the commodity. Therefore, farmers in this County will have to practice every possible means of economy in order to make a desirable living income off of their farms.

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