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T. B. Lee

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Massey

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

LANCASTER

County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1945

T. B. Lee

County Agent

Assistant County Agent

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Cooperating with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

D. W. Watkins, Director

Clemson, South Carolina

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGENT WORK
LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.**

1945.

----- 0 -----

**Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
Clemson Agricultural College and the
United States Department of Agri-
culture cooperating.**

Extension Service.

**D. W. Watkins, Director,
Clemson, South Carolina.**

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Specimen copies of press articles.

Specimen copies of circular letters.

Pictures of project work.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS.

1. Days Agent spent in office-----	125
2. Days Agent spent in the field-----	167½
3. Days Agent worked-----	292½
4. Miles Agent traveled-----	7848
5. Farm visits-----	635
6. Different farms visited-----	602
7. Office calls at Agent's office-----	2166
8. Telephone calls at Agent's office-----	1052
9. Meetings held or attended-----	92
10. Attendance at these meetings-----	2108
11. Number of communities in which Extension Work was conducted-----	14
12. Number farmers conducting demonstrations-----	164
13. Total number demonstrations conducted-----	197
14. Number of voluntary community leaders assisting with Extension work-----	148

Agricultural Economics.

Six community outlook meetings were held to acquaint the farm people with the supply, demand, and prices on agricultural commodities. Farm records on four farms were kept.

Agricultural Engineering.

There was a total of 460 acres of land power-terraced and land-use agreements written on 53 farms. Farm building plans were furnished farmers for a number of farm buildings.

Agronomy.

Eleven farmers conducted Five-Acre cotton improvement demonstrations, pro-

ducing an average of 651 pounds of lint per acre. Three corn demonstrations were conducted that yielded twice the county average. Six oat demonstrations that yielded 42 bushels per acre and three wheat demonstrations yielding 23 bushels per acre. The following demonstrations were also conducted:- Three barley demonstrations, four grain sorghum demonstrations, six annual lespedeza hay demonstrations, one kudzu for hay demonstration, one lespedeza seed demonstration, six soil building demonstrations, one summer annual grazing demonstration, and one winter grazing crop demonstration.

Dairying.

Farmers were assisted in marketing their milk and cream through a local cream station and one organized milk route in the county. Furnished plans and suggestions for dairy barns and other dairy equipment.

Entomology and Plant Pathology.

Put on a drive throughout the county to get all cotton planting seed treated and the same emphasis put on the production of smut free oats. Observation and publicity given the boll-weevil infestation control program.

Beekeeping.

One demonstration in transferring bees, twenty-six bees purchased for bee keepers, and publicity given to disease control.

Forestry.

There were 42,500 trees set in a program of reforestation. The Agent cooperated with the fire prevention board.

4-H Club work.

One 4-H Achievement and Rally Day was held, two members attended the conservation camp held at Camp Long. Club work was carried on in nine community

clubs with a total membership of one hundred and forty-two members. One hundred and seven club members completed demonstrations and turned in records on the year's work.

Horticulture.

Samples of soil from several family gardens were sent off for analysis and fertilizer recommendations made by the Agent. One hundred and fifty-four fruit trees were ordered for home orchards.

Marketing.

Farmers were also aided in marketing surplus farm products to the value of \$2,534.54 and the purchase of supplies to the value of \$3,731.65, or a total value of products bought and sold of \$6,259.19.

Poultry.

Several poultry vaccination demonstrations were conducted.

Visual Instruction.

Charts and other illustrative material was shown to three hundred and eighteen people at twelve meetings.

1. County, Community and Neighborhood Organization of Volunteer Farm and Home Leaders.

1. County Agricultural Committee:-

- a. The Lancaster County Agricultural Committee was composed of twenty-seven men and nine women. These members are selected from each community and represent each type of farming. Every committeeman understands the agricultural conditions of his community and has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the farm people. These men have been selected by representatives of the agricultural agencies in the county to represent their respective communities. The women on the committee are outstanding members of the Council of Farm Women and are leaders in their local communities.
- b. The following are members of the Lancaster County Agricultural Committee:-

W. G. Hance, Rt # 2, Heath Springs, S. C.
Furman L. Estridge, R-2, Lancaster, S. C.
A. P. Plyler, Rt # 5, Lancaster, S. C.
Walter B. Pitman, R-3, Heath Springs, S. C.
D. R. Hinson, R-3, Lancaster, S. C.
Eugene Parks, R-1, Lancaster, S. C.
R. M. Wilson, Rt # 1, Lancaster, S. C.
W. A. Love, R-3, Kershaw, S. C.
J. W. Craig, Rt # 1, Lancaster, S. C.
J. C. Sistare, Rt # 1, Lancaster, S. C.
Mr and Mrs B. H. Plyler, R-5, Lancaster, S. C.
Mrs. W. McD. Green, R-3, Lancaster, S. C.
Mrs. E. E. McCain, Rt # 2, Waxhaw, N. C.
Mrs. H. C. Belk, Van Wyck, S. C.
Mrs. W. G. Hance, R-2, Heath Springs, S. C.
Mrs. S. E. A. Hinson, R-2, Lancaster, S. C.
Mr and Mrs C. C. Gregory, R-1, Lancaster, S. C.
George Gullede, Rt # 5, Lancaster, S. C.
S. B. Robertson, R-1, Heath Springs, S. C.
R. C. Crockett, Rt # 1, Lancaster, S. C.
W. B. Adams, Rt # 5, Lancaster, S. C.
W. Fred Patterson, Rt # 2, Fort Mill, S. C.
Ira S. Harper, Rt # 3, Lancaster, S. C.
A. B. Robinson, R-1, Lancaster, S. C.
H. E. Richardson, R-1, Lancaster, S. C.
Mrs. D. R. Starling, R-2, Heath Springs, S. C.
Mrs. J. M. Hallman, R-5, Lancaster, S. C.

R. W. Parker, Rt # 5, Lancaster, S. C.
 Robert H. Kirk, Rt # 3, Lancaster, S. C.
 J. Douglas Glenn, Rt # 1, Lancaster, S. C.
 D. F. Gardner, Rt # 3, Kershaw, S. C.
 J. T. Stover, Heath Springs, S. C.
 J. H. Mobley, R-2, Kershaw, S. C.
 R. H. Kirk, R-1, Heath Springs, S. C.

Executive Committee:-

W. G. Hance, Rt # 2, Heath Springs, S. C.
 W. F. Patterson, Rt # 2, Fort Mill, S. C.
 Mrs. D. R. Starling, R-2, Heath Springs, S. C.
 Ira S. Harper, Rt # 3, Lancaster, S. C.

Labor sub-committee:-

W. G. Hance, Rt # 2, Heath Springs, S. C.
 Mrs. B. H. Plyler, Rt # 5, Lancaster, S. C.
 A. B. Robinson, Rt # 1, Lancaster, S. C.
 J. T. Stover, Rt # 1, Heath Springs, S. C.

c. It is the duty of this committee to study agricultural data, the outlook material, and other economic data. The Committee helps decide on the long time needs of the County and from time to time recommends those phases that need immediate attention, the communities in which work is organized and suggests to the Agents the methods to be used in carrying out the Extension program.

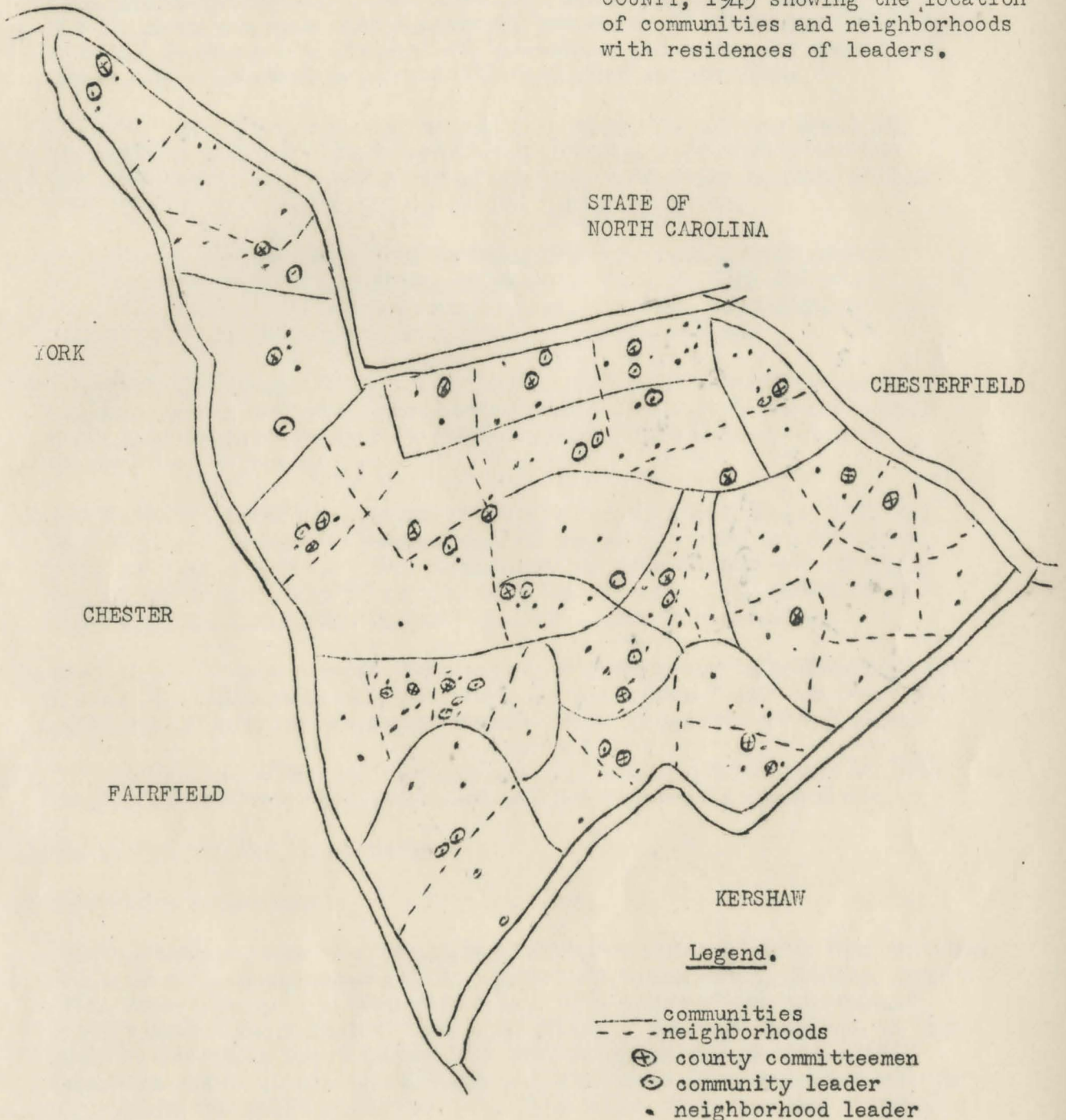
They as many times as is necessary to complete the county program of work. They also approve the program and assist in presenting it in the various community meetings.

2. Community Agricultural Committees and Neighborhood Leaders.

a. Indian Land-----	3
Pleasant Valley-----	6
Indian Land-----	5
Osceola-----	4
Van Wyck-----	2
Van Wyck-----	5
Jacksonham-Unity-----	2
Jacksonham-----	3
Unity-----	5

Buford	3
New Bethel	3
Buford	3
Union	2
Dixie	1
Camp Creek	5
Tabernacle	1
Tabernacle	7
Tradesville	1
Tradesville	5
Oak Hill	1
Rich Hill	3
Rich Hill	3
Primus	2
Fork Hill	4
Elgin	1
Elgin	5
Flat Creek	3
White Bluff	2
Taxahaw	3
Pleasant Plains	3
Flat Creek	2
Charlesboro	2
Midway	3
Haile Mine	1
Pleasant Hill	2
Pleasant Hill	5
Heath Springs	3
Heath Springs	4
Flint Ridge	3
Oak Hurst	3
Beaver Creek	2
Douglas	3
Oak Ridge	2
Jones Cross Roads	4
Douglas	3
Bell Town	2
Dry Creek	1
Dry Creek	4
Cedar Creek	2
Lancaster	3
Riverside	2
Antioch	2
North and West Lancaster	4
Craigsville	1

5. AN OUTLINE MAP OF LANCASTER COUNTY, 1945 showing the location of communities and neighborhoods with residences of leaders.



4. Programs handled through Neighborhood Leaders.

1. The neighborhood leaders assisted with the 1945 South Carolina 10-point Food and Feed program. They took the lead in carrying out this program on their own farms and encouraged others to do likewise. They made personal contacts and distributed literature and generally encouraged their people to produce as much food and feed as possible.

Bulletins and circulars were supplied to these people for their own information and for them to pass on to others. From time to time letters containing timely information were sent these leaders so they would be in position to help when the occasion arose.

As a result of the assistance of neighborhood leaders farm people have again produced and stored large quantities of food and other products for home use as well as selling much that was needed to support the non-farm population and the armed services.

2. Neighborhood leaders have helped to distribute information regarding the use of lime and superphosphate and how it could be obtained. In this program 1,529 tons of superphosphate were used on cropland as pastures in the County.
3. The Victory garden program was carried on as in other years with the assistance of Volunteer leaders and in connection with the 10-point Food and Feed program. The Victory garden program was not as popular in the local towns as in the past but farmers and part-time farmers produced tremendous amounts of food under this program.
4. Neighborhood leaders again assisted in disseminating information on the wisdom and importance of buying bonds. They have bought as their incomes would permit and have encouraged their neighbors to buy also.
5. The exchange of labor and equipment probably reached the peak in 1945 as leaders assisted with the labor program in their communities.

II. Emergency Wartime Activities.

1. Farm Labor Program.

As in previous years the farm labor situation amounted to a real problem. The type of farming practiced in the County would hardly justify importing labor if this had been possible. The armed forces and defense plants took a large part of the farm labor. The best solution of the problem seemed to be in making the best possible use of what little labor was left, in utilizing fully all available farm equipment and in recruiting the small amount of part time labor there was for seasonal jobs.

Neighborhood leaders helped to get out the seasonal labor and also arranged for the exchange of labor and equipment. A full time labor assistant has been on the job during the year. He helped to make investigations for the Selective Service Board with reference to farm boys seeking deferment. He made a farm labor survey early in the season and contacted key farmers in each community, arranging with them to help keep him informed as to the situation. He assisted in arranging for the exchange of labor and equipment in getting the crops planted.

During spring and early summer when dealers were getting some harvesting equipment, the labor assistant kept in contact with them and succeeded in getting these machines placed at points throughout the county where they were most needed. Then with new machines and with reconditioned old machines, both combines and binders, the grain crop was saved with no loss and less trouble and worry than in the past season.

School children, teachers, housewives, and prisoners of war assisted in harvesting the peach crop with very little loss. Prisoners of war also assisted with orchard pruning and school boys with peach thinning.

During the cotton picking season the Labor Assistant recruited pickers wherever he could find them. The negro women and children around Lancaster who usually pick cotton were not very interested in the job in 1945 and recruits came largely from the families of renters with small crops who had some time to pick for others. These workers were moved from farm to farm as needed. The picking season was longer than usual and some cotton was lost in the storm in September, nevertheless, a good cotton crop was saved with very little preventable loss. Most of the storm damage would have occurred regardless of labor since it occurred so early in the season. Reports of the Farm Labor Assistant indicate that he made 1,062 labor placements during the year.

2. War Bonds and Stamps.

No actual sales of war bonds and stamps were made but this program was put before the people through publicity, neighborhood leaders and meetings. Motion pictures provided for this purpose were used.

3. Nutrition Program.

This program was coordinated with food production and conservation and presented in the same ways.

4. Food and Feed Production and Conservation.

The production and conservation of food and feed again was the big thing in the Extension program for the year. It was built around the S. C. 10-point Food and Feed program and the Victory Garden program. Almost

every family in the county was reached by these programs with the result that tremendous amounts of foods, milk, meat, eggs, potatoes, cereals, and vegetables were produced. Conservation of food taught at meetings, demonstrations, and through publicity was put into practice generally. Home canners stored much food and the five community canneries again worked long hours canning vegetables and meats.

Food production depends to a large degree on feed for work stock and for the animals producing meat, milk, and eggs. Therefore, feed production was also emphasized. The production of corn, oats, hay and pasture (annual and permanent) the principal feed crops was greatly increased.

III. Work with Wartime Agencies.

The Agent and Farm Labor Assistant worked rather closely with the Selective Service Board in the matter of obtaining and supplying factual information regarding the farm status of certain selectees.

The Agent served as a member of the U. S. D. A. War Board. Late in the year this was replaced by the U. S. D. A. Council. Time used by this organization has been little.

The Agent also served as a member of the County Nutrition Committee. Here again the time required was but little.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS.

Agricultural Economics.

Work in agricultural economics and farm management in 1945 included outlook meetings, complete farm accounts, agricultural planning, and cooperation with Farm Credit Agencies.

Outlook meetings:- One county outlook meeting was held with an attendance of seventy. Later the outlook was discussed in five communities with 65 farmers.

Farm accounts:- Four complete farm account records were kept. These records were analyzed by the Farm Management Department and the analysis will be given to the record keeper giving him a clearer picture of the business side of his farm operations. The records keepers are listed as follows:-

List of Complete Farm Record Demonstrations.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of farming.</u>
R. B. Robinson	Lancaster, S. C.	Cotton, grain, beef cattle.
Ira S. Harper	Lancaster, S. C. R-3	Cotton, grain, hogs, cattle.
F. L. Stover	Kershaw, S. C. R-2	Cotton, grain, poultry, hogs.
H. E. Richardson	Lancaster, S. C. R-1	Cotton, grain, hogs.

County Agricultural Committee:- The County agricultural committee as a whole and through its subcommittees have been of valuable assistance in planning and carrying out the Extension program.

Cooperation with Farm Credit Agencies:- The County Agent cooperated with the Kershaw Production Credit Association, the Emergency Crop Loan Office and the Farm Security Administration in their work of making credit available to the farmers of the county.

Agricultural Engineering.

Agricultural engineering work in 1945 consisted of soil conservation, farm buildings, rural electrification and farm machinery.

Soil Conservation.

Soil conservation work for the year was carried on in cooperation with

the Catawba Soil Conservation District, which includes Lancaster County. The Soil Conservation Service is cooperating with the district and two technicians are assigned to this County. Soil conservation meetings and demonstrations are planned and held in cooperation with the soil conservation service technicians working in the county.

District Farm Plans:- During the year 53 district farm plans have been prepared by the Soil Conservation technicians in the County. This brings the farm plans in the County to a total of 499. Soil Conservation Service technicians estimate that 65% of the soil conservation practices planned for these farms have been established.

Terracing:- Two power terracing units have been operated by A. A. A. contractors. Approximately 460 acres were terraced, making a total of 9,999 acres terraced since the beginning of the power terracing program in 1935.

Farmer Built Terraces:- The terracing done with farm equipment in 1945 was negligible because all available farm labor and equipment was needed in crop production.

Farm Buildings.

Farm Building Plans:- From time to time farm building plans and assistance were furnished to farmers. Due to the difficulty in obtaining lumber, most requests for assistance have been for repairs or for small buildings such as laying houses, small outdoor brooders, hog houses, etc. Assistance was given R. S. Kirk in planning a twenty stall milking barn with feed room, wash room, bottling room and cold storage room. This barn is almost complete. O'Dell Harper also has under construction a milking barn for which plans were supplied by this office. This is a twelve stall barn with bottling, washing, and feed rooms. Both of these men, selling milk at retail, were badly in need of barns.

Rural Electrification.

Rural electrification work has included cooperation with the Lynche's River Electric Cooperative, Inc., and the Duke Power Company which serves a part of Lancaster County. The extension of rural lines was stopped and the sale of many appliances was curtailed by the war. All agencies have taught users to electrical equipment to care for their machines and appliances so as to get maximum life and service from them.

Summary of Electric Lines in Lancaster County.

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Customers.</u>
Lynches River Electric Coop.	150.4	451
Duke Power Company	215.38	1355
<u>Totals</u>	<u>365.78</u>	<u>1806</u>

Near the close of the year applications were again accepted for the extension of rural lines and it is expected that construction will soon begin on many miles of lines.

Farm Machinery.

Farm machinery work has included cooperation with the War Board, the Machinery Rationing Committee, and local dealers and in keeping before the farmers the importance of proper care and efficient use of the machinery available. Farmers are going to mechanized farming just as fast as equipment is available. This trend has brought about the necessity for demonstrating the proper care and use of equipment.

Agronomy.

Agronomy work in 1945 consisted of demonstrations and educational work in fertilizers, cotton, corn, small grains, hay, grain sorghum, and soil building crops.

Fertilizers and Lime:- A county fertilizer meeting was held early in the spring at which the Extension Agronomist discussed the fertilizer situation. Seventy farmers attended this meeting. Fertilizers were also discussed with 65 farmers in five community meetings. The importance of placing orders and accepting delivery early was stressed in meetings, news paper articles, and personal contacts. 1,573 tons of ground limestone and 1,529 tons of superphosphate were obtained as grants of aid.

Cotton Production:- Cotton production was good in 1945. Some cotton grew unusually tall and a few growers used cyanamid dust applied by airplane to defoliate it to cause the bolls to open. This proved very effective and much cotton was saved which probably would have been lost had this not been done. There was much interest in the Five-Acre Cotton Improvement contest. Eleven farmers entered this contest and completed their records as follows:-

Summary Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations.

Name	Lbs. seed cotton	Lbs lint cotton	Value crop	Cost Prod.	Net Profit	Lint cost lb.
G.C.Alexander	6225	2550	687.81	257.99	429.82	10.0
J.M.Bridges	8040	3040	773.60	273.66	499.94	9.0
John F.Collins	10560	4000	1173.83	388.35	785.48	9.7
R.S.Kirk	9980	3800	1066.50	393.20	673.30	10.0
W.F.Patterson	10610	4030	1151.64	304.75	846.89	7.5
W.B.Marshall	8030	3060	873.95	298.24	575.71	9.7
T.D.Faulkenberry	3441	1230	325.87	196.92	128.95	16.5

Name	Lbs Seed Cotton	Lbs Lint Cotton	Value crop	Cost Prod.	Net Profit	Lint cost lb.
J. H. Mobley	7800	3000	355.00	267.80	587.20	8.9
T. W. Faulkenberry	9200	3404	1194.44	430.57	763.87	12.7
A. E. Sims	9720	3720	1080.00	448.28	631.72	12.1
G. T. Hungo	10400	4000	1170.00	377.42	792.58	9.4
Totals	94006	35834	10353.64	3637.18	6715.46	

Average yield lint per acre 651
Average value per acre \$187.75
Average cost per pound 10.1
County average (1938-1942) 273.

Corn Production:- Corn production was better than average in 1945. Three corn production demonstrations were completed as follows:-

Summary Corn Production Demonstrations.

Name	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu per acre	Cost Prod.	Cost per bushel	Value Crop	Profit.
D. R. Hinson	3.25	114	35	83.52	.72	171.00	87.48
G. W. Phillips	15.00	450	30	275.12	.61	675.00	399.88
W. G. Hance	6.00	210	35	127.84	.60	315.00	187.16
Totals	24.25	774	33	486.48	.64	1161.00	674.52

Average cost per acre \$20.06
Average cost per bushel .75¢
Profit per acre 27.80

Several varieties of hybrid corn were grown in comparison with regular varieties. The following summary gives the results of this comparison.

Summary Hybrid Corn Demonstrations.

Grower	Variety	Acres	Yield per Acre	Weevil Damage.
W. G. Hance	Hasting's Yellow Prol.	1.5	31.1	Severe
	Funk's Yellow G 714	1.5	48.2	Medium
	Wood's White V 120	1.5	29.3	Severe
	Wood's Hybr. Golden Prol.	1.5	30.6	Severe
D. R. Hinson	Wood's Hybr Golden Prol	1.5	35.0	Slight
	Hasting's Yellow Prol.	2.0	35.0	Slight
G.W. Phillips	Tenn White Cob.	15.0	30.0	Medium.
	Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific	1.0	30.0	Medium.

Hasting's Yellow Prolific produced small ears. Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific ears were also small. Farmers describe this corn as "trashy" as the ears are small and subject to weevil damage.

Oats Production:- The acreage in oats which has been increasing for the past several years was not quite as large in 1945 as in 1944. However, it was still probably the second largest on record for the county and yields were good. Better soil preparation and better fertilization have brought about increased production. Of the six demonstrations summarized below, three used a complete fertilizer at planting time, with a nitrogen top-dressing in early spring. The three not fertilized at planting received nitrogen and potash in the spring. The three that were fertilized at planting time produced ten to twelve bushels more per acre than the others.

Summary Oats Demonstrations.

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield Bu.	Yield Bu. per Acre	Cost	Cost per bushel	Value	Profit
C. H. Robertson	Fulgrain	9.0	360	40	166.85	46¢	260.00	93.15
T. P. Steele	Victorgrain	14.0	700	50	219.60	31¢	515.00	295.40
I. S. Knight	Coker's 33	10.0	350	35	177.05	50¢	262.50	85.45
S. B. Robertson	Fulgrain	6.0	240	40	155.40	64¢	180.00	24.60
B. D. Hinson	Victorgrain	2.6	156	60	37.80	24¢	117.00	79.20
J. D. Glenn	Fulgrain	19.0	760	40	175.58	23¢	570.00	394.42
Totals		60.6	2566	265	932.28		1904.50	972.22
Averages per acre				42.3	15.38		31.44	16.04

Barley Production:- Barley has proven to be not nearly as dependable crop as oats. It is much more exacting than oats or as farmers say, "not as fool proof." A few farmers like it and will continue to grow it, but the majority prefer oats. Two barley demonstrations are summarized as follows:-

Summary Barley Demonstrations.

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu. per Acre	Cost	Cost per bu	Value	Profit
R. B. Robinson	Woods	20.0	300	15	407.40	1.35	420.00	12.60
T. P. Steele	Marretts	4.0	52	13	85.60	1.64	65.00	-20.60
Totals		24.0	352	28	493.00		485.00	-8.00
Averages per acre			14.66		20.54		20.21	-.33

Wheat production:- Wheat is produced in Lancaster County to feed the people, livestock and poultry on the farm and as a cash crop. As with oats, the practice of fertilizing wheat as planting is growing and resulting in increased yields. Three wheat demonstrations were completed and summarized as follows:-

Summary Wheat Demonstrations.

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield		Cost		Value	Profit.
			Bu.	per A	Cost	per Bu		
R. J. Sims	Hardired	3.5	70	20	55.05	.78	112.00	56.95
J.D.Glenn	Redhart	5.6	84	15	135.88	1.61	134.40	-1.48
J.F.Collins	Redhart	8.0	240	30	208.40	.86	396.00	187.60
Totals		17.1	394	65	399.33	1.08	642.40	246.03
Averages per A.			23.0		23.35	1.01	37.97	14.38

Grain Sorghum Production:- Several farmers grew grain sorghum on a small scale. Most of those who grew this crop were well pleased with it. Some harvested the heads and ground them in a hammer mill to be mixed with other grains for dairy feed. Others left the crop standing and turned cattle on it after frost. A summary of this crop follows:-

Summary of Grain Sorghum Demonstrations.

Name	Variety	Acres	Use	Remarks.
R. B. Robinson	Milo	4.0	Grazed after frost	Well pleased.
R. B. Robinson	Hegari	1.5	In mixed feed	28 bu per A.
S. J. Funderburk	Kaffir	5.0	Whole & ground	20 bu per A.
P. M. Simpson	Hegari	3.0	In mixed feed	22 bu per A.

Legumes for Hay:- Good hay is an important factor in producing food. This fact was emphasized during the year and increased efforts were made to encourage its production. Time of cutting and method of curing were publicized. Lespedeza has just about taken the County as a summer hay crop. Very few farmers grew other crops. The yield is usually as good or better than cowpeas or soy beans and it is much easier to cure into good quality hay. Six lespedeza hay demonstrations were conducted. A summary of these follows:-

Summary Annual Lespedeza Hay Demonstrations.

Name	Acres	Yield Tons	Total cost	Cost per ton	Value	Profit.
Odell Harper	14.0	13.1	174.40	12.46	327.50	153.10
I. S. Knight	7.0	9.9	80.00	11.43	297.00	217.00
C. H. Robertson	16.0	31.3	191.20	11.95	939.00	747.80
J. F. Collins	8.0	9.0	120.95	15.12	240.00	119.05
J. D. Glenn	10.0	8.4	107.10	10.71	294.00	186.90
B. R. Hinson	5.0	7.0	88.30	17.66	210.00	121.70
Totals	60.0	77.7	761.95		2307.50	1545.55
Averages per acre		1.3	12.69		38.45	25.76

Summary Kudzu for Hay Demonstrations.

Name	Year	Acres	Yield Tons	Total cost	Value	Profit.
W. B. Marshall	1938	4.5	8.75	100.75	262.50	161.75
Totals		4.5	8.75	100.75	262.50	161.75
Averages per acre			1.95	22.38	58.33	35.94

A few farmers utilized kudzu for hay and find that it produces large yields of good hay. After learning the best practices in handling it, they find little difficulty in cutting and curing it.

Legume seed production:- A few farmers find legume seed production profitable. In recent years this has been largely lespedeza. Now with the good price they can get for hay most farmers prefer to make hay of their lespedeza rather than harvest seed. A summary of one lespedeza seed demonstration follows:-

Summary Lespedeza Seed Demonstration.

Name	Acres	Variety	Method harvested	Year seeded	Yield in pounds	Pounds per acre.
E.F. Funderburk	25	Korean	Combine	1945	12,500	500

Legumes for Soil Building:- Practically all Lancaster County farmers use some legume for soil building, in their farming system. These crops prevent erosion and add organic matter and plant food to the soil. For winter cover and soil building, they use Austrian Winter peas, vetch and small grain. For summer cover and soil building, lespedeza is used on the heavier soils and crotalaria on the sands. Farmers say that they have not found anything that will surpass crotalaria for soil building on sandy land. Some soil building demonstrations are listed below:-

Summary Soil Building Demonstrations.

Name	Crop	Acres	Remarks.
D. R. Hinson	Austrian winter peas	9.0	Good growth
R. B. Robinson	Austrian winter peas	29.0	Good growth
C. H. Robertson	Crotalaria	8.0	Good growth
Frank Clyburn Est	Crotalaria	20.0	Good growth
A. B. Robinson	Ledpedeza	10.0	Good growth
A. P. Plyler	Lespedeza	7.0	Good growth.

Annual grazing:- Milk producers have learned that it is a good practice to grow annual grazing crops to supplement barn feeding and permanent pasture. More and more farmers are doing this each year. Small grain mixtures are used for this purpose in winter and spring, and Pearl Millet, Sudan grass and lespedeza in summer. Two annual grazing demonstrations were conducted as follows:-

Summary summer annual grazing demonstrations.

Name	Acres	Crop	No animals grazed	Total days grazed	Animal unit days grazed	Cost.
C. H. Robertson	18.5	Millet	20	60	600	248.70
Totals	18.5		20	60	600	248.70

Summary winter grazing crop demonstrations.

Name	Acres	Crop	No animals grazed	Total days grazed	Animal unit days grazed.	Cost.
C. H. Robertson	18.5	Millet	20	60	600	248.70
Totals	18.5		20	60	600	248.70

Permanent Pasture:- Lancaster County farmers are realizing the importance of livestock in the farming system and are trying to establish good pastures. Many of them are putting some of their good crop land into pasture. Cleaning up most lowlands, applying lime and superphosphate and seeding recommended grasses and legumes are practices generally followed. In many instances one or more of these practices have been applied and better grazing has resulted. In those cases where a complete pasture improvement program has been followed, excellent results have been obtained. Much of the lime and superphosphate obtained by farmers during the year went into pasture.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal husbandry work:- Animal husbandry work in Lancaster County in 1945 consisted of educational work with swine, beef, cattle and work stock. Feed production in this connection has been reported under agronomy.

Swine:- Educational work was done in feeding and general management. Assistance was given in placing two boars and two gilts. A summary of this follows:-

Summary Pure Bred Hogs Placed.

Name	No. animals	Breed.
Roy Brewer	2	Duroc
Sandy Williams	2	Duroc

Beef cattle:- Assistance was given three farmers who have pure bred herds in keeping registrations in order. Assistance was also given the pure bred herd owners and grade beef cattle producers in herd management, feed production and pasture development. Assistance was given in placing good pure bred bulls as follows:-

Summary Pure Bred Beef Bulls Placed.

Name	No. Bulls	Breed	Cost	Bought from
R. B. Robinson	1	Hereford	350.00	S. G. Dillard
Hazel Kernington	1	Hereford	150.00	W. W. Helms
P. M. Simpson	1	Hereford	150.00	W. W. Helms
J. C. McDow	1	Hereford	150.00	W. W. Helms

Dairying.

Dairy work in 1945 included pastures, annual grazing, hay production, silage production, dairy barn construction, cream and milk marketing, the family cow, pure bred sires and 4-H dairy calf club work.

Annual grazing, hay and pastures have been reported under agronomy. 4-H calf club work organized in 1945 is reported under 4-H clubs.

Silage production:- In addition to silos filled in 1944 at least one temporary silo was erected and filled. While the use of silage is not being adopted as fast as the use of annual grazing, it is making good progress. Sorghum seems to be the most popular crop for silo with sorghum and beans next.

Family cow:- The educational work on the value of milk in the diet, and on feeding and care of the family cow was continued. This work carried on over a period of years has resulted in a larger supply of good milk for home use.

More and more family cows are getting the benefits of annual grazing and passing these benefits on to the family in the form of more milk.

Pure bred sires:- Assistance was given three farmers in obtaining pure bred sires as shown below:-

Summary pure bred bulls placed.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Breed</u>	<u>Age.</u>
J. W. Harper	Guernsey	10 months.
J. E. Nisbet	Guernsey	2 weeks.
V. Cauthen	Guernsey	1 month

Pure Bred Females:- In addition to placing seven good heifers with club boys, assistance was given to the following farmers in selecting and purchasing purebred females.

Summary pure bred Females placed.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Breed</u>	<u>Number.</u>
E. B. Haney	Guernsey	5
C. H. Robertson	Guernsey	2
Totals		7

Four Lancaster farmers sold a total of four registered females in the 1945 S. C. Guernsey sale. Assistance in getting their animals was given two of these who had had no experience in preparing animals for sale.

Milk and Cream Sales:- One milk route was operated, picking up milk at the farm and delivering it to the Borden Plant in Chester. This route served approximately forty patrons. A cream station in Lancaster served approximately thirty-five farmers. These two groups were assisted with production and management problems.

Dairy barn construction:- In addition to the two barns reported under agricultural engineering, plans have been supplied to two other dairymen for Grade A milking barns to be constructed during the winter.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY.

Work under this subject dealt with crop diseases, insects and beekeeping.

Crop diseases.

Cotton Wilt:- Cotton wilt which has become rather prevalent on the lighter soils throughout the county is being overcome by the use of wilt resistant

varieties. The Coker 100 WR variety meets the situation admirably. Many farmers are growing this cotton although wilt has not shown up on their soils.

Dust treatment of cotton seed:- This practice has shown itself to be practical and profitable and is very popular with Lancaster County farmers. Many of them would not plant cotton if they had to plant untreated seed.

Small grain Disease Control:- Many farmers have gone back to treating oats to control the newer strains of oat smut. Wheat nematode, found in the county in 1942 and 1943 seems not to have spread. It is hoped that control measures published at that time have held it under control.

Insects.

Boll-weevil:- As usual, methods of boll weevil control, consisting of the early use of the 1-1-1 mixture followed by picking up squares, were published. And as usual many farmers put these practices into effect, while some did not. A remark made by one farmer seems to be typical of the results. Said S. B. Sapp, "If any man tells you it does not pay to fight the boll weevil, he is simply mistaken."

Chinch bugs:- Chinch bug damage was worse in 1945 than ever. Dintro-dust was used as a barrier and as a contact insecticide with only mediocre results. Chinch bugs, appeared in corn fields coming from oats, wheat, barley, and rye. They severely damaged one field of corn which did not have grain any where near it.

Cattle lice and grubs:- The extension formula louse powder proved very helpful in combatting cattle lice and grubs. Sixty-eight pounds of this material was bought for thirty farmers.

BEEKEEPING.

Beekeeping work consisted of meetings, bee yard management, requeening and honey packing. One field meeting was held at which these phases of beekeeping were discussed and demonstrated with six beekeepers. In addition to the field meeting visits were made to several individual bee yards and suggestions were made as to management practices. Assistance was given six beekeepers in obtaining 26 queens. Many beekeepers requeen annually or bi-annually. Because of unfavorable weather in early spring, the early honey production was low. But with better conditions later in the season, a good yield was stored.

FORESTRY.

Forestry work in 1943 was carried on in cooperation with the S. C. Commission of Forestry, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Lancaster County Forest Protective Association in giving assistance to farmers in selective cutting, woodland management, planting and fire protection. The total forest area of Lancaster County is 190,400 acres which is 59% of the total area of the county 322,560.

Pulpwood and Lumber Procurement Program:- Special leaflets were distributed and farmers kept advised on markets and needs. The Agent served on a committee with the local editor and a lumberman to handle local publicity.

Woodland management and selective cutting:- Woodland examinations and management recommendations were made on 1060 acres for two farmers as follows:-

Summary woodland examinations.

Name	Acres	Remarks.
W. E. Johnson	1000	Recommendations given.
Nisbet Brothers	60	Recommendations given.

Fire Prevention:- Fire prevention work was carried on in several ways. Several programs were given in 4-H clubs, special leaflets were given out, envelopes stuffers were used and book marks distributed. The Agent served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lancaster County Forest Protective Association until July 1, and worked rather closely with this organization. These various activities served to keep the people fire conscious and helped to reduce fire losses to woodland and other property.

Tree Plantings:- 44,290 trees were planted in 1945 bringing the total planted in the county since 1935 to approximately 3,883,234. Of the trees planted in 1945, five hundred were slash and all others were loblolly.

Free seedlings:- International Paper Company, Champion Paper and Fibre Company, and Union Bag Company again made free seedlings available. Lancaster County farmers made application for 63,000 trees. Due to the small supply of seedlings in the nursery, those twenty farmers actually received and planted 42,500 trees.

Summary Free Pine Seedlings.

Name	Species	Number.
B. J. Alexander	Loblolly	2,500
E. E. Alexander	Loblolly	2,500
W. O. Ashley	Loblolly	1,000
Mrs. H. E. Blakeney	Loblolly	2,500
Mrs. John C. Catoe	Loblolly	2,000
Virtis Cauthen	Loblolly	1,000
J. P. Collins	Loblolly	2,000
Mrs. Paul Cook	Loblolly	2,000
Ira D. Estridge	Loblolly	2,500
W. M. Henderson	Loblolly	2,000
W. F. Howell	Loblolly	2,000
Mrs. Luther Howey	Loblolly	2,000
H. W. McGinn	Loblolly	2,500
W. Fred Patterson	Loblolly	2,500
S. E. Robertson	Loblolly	2,500
J. B. Vickery	Loblolly	2,000

Name	Species	Number.
Levie Williams	Loblolly	2,500
J. R. Wilson	Loblolly	2,000
R. M. Wilson	Loblolly	2,000
G. H. Yarborough	Loblolly	2,500
Totals		42,500

4-H CLUB WORK.

Boy's 4-H club work was carried on in nine communities with 142 members enrolled in seven clubs with seven leaders. There was one county dairy calf club with nine members. The program is set up to include monthly meetings of each club throughout the year. A summary of this work is given on this and the following pages:-

Summary 4-H club enrollments and completions 1930-----1945.

Year	Enrollment	Completions	Percent completions.
1930	43	13	30
1931	46	12	33
1932	45	14	16
1933	76	16	21
1934	88	25	28
1935	44	25	56
1936	101	33	33
1937	109	47	43
1938	128	67	52
1939	186	129	69
1940	204	127	62
1941	168	87	52
1942	137	94	68
1943	109	88	65
1944	145	86	59
1945	142	107	75
Totals	1771	970	55

Summary of enrollment and completions:- Following is a list of the clubs and a summary of the enrollment and completions.

Summary of 4-H Club Enrollment and completions.

Name of club	No members enrolled	No. demonstrations completed	Percent members completing.
Charlesboro	11	6	55
Flat Creek	25	16	64
Heath Springs High	17	8	50
Heath Springs Grammar	30	28	93
Buford	28	24	85
Jones Cross Roads	7	7	100
Belair	12	12	100
Indian Land	12	6	50
Totals	142	107	75

Summary of 4-H Club Demonstrations:- There is given below a summary of the demonstrations completed and turned in to the County Agent's office at the time of writing this report:-

Summary Completed Demonstrations
1944.

Demonstration	Number completed	Value products	Cost	Profit.
Pig Club-Fattening Class	27	959.00	671.80	287.20
Sow and Litter Class	7	261.00	192.00	69.00
Garden Club	5	286.00	75.00	211.00
Poultry Club	12	501.25	284.10	219.15
Cotton Club	17	2560.57	756.36	18.05.18
Corn Club	14	1536.00	581.00	950.00
Grade Dairy Calf Club	16	835.68	454.00	370.68(381.68)
Pure Bred Calf Club	9	2198.47	1391.56	806.91
Totals	107	9137.97	4405.82	4699.12(

4-H Club Records.

Following is given a summary of the 4-H club records completed in 1945. These records will be submitted to the State 4-H Club Agent.

Summary 4-H Dairy Calf Club Records.

Name	No. animals	Days fed	Total value	Total cost	Profit.
Frank Stover	1	195	223.10	171.25	41.85
Tommy Lee	1	250	210.00	135.80	74.20
Clyde H. Robertson	1	195	280.12	172.97	117.15
Maurice Harper	1	195	262.50	154.10	108.40
Barney Blackwelder	1	195	203.50	145.50	58.00
Jackie Hunter	1	195	277.50	145.20	132.30

Name	No animals	Days Fed	Total Value	Total cost	Profit.
Billy Moore	1	195	162.00	123.00	39.00
Jack Sistare	1	250	298.00	171.00	127.00
Carl Hance	1	195	281.75	172.74	109.01
Totals	9	1865	2198.47	1391.56	806.91

Summary 4-H Grade Dairy Calf Club Records.

Name	Number animals	Days Fed	Gain in weight	Total Value	Total cost	Profit.
Billy Ray Hough	1	360	525	75.00	40.00	35.00
John Stogner	1	300	580	60.00	52.50	7.50
Joe Hilton	1	60	500	35.00	20.00	15.00
Johnnie Robinson	1	335	250	25.00	15.00	10.00
Joe Pierce	1	180	148	25.00	18.00	7.00
J. R. Hilton	1	Animal died in September.				
Van Derrick Small	1	365	200	40.00	20.00	20.00
Joe Morris	1	250	50	125.00	57.00	68.00
Harold Steele	1	260	650	75.00	47.50	27.50
Malcolm Robinson	1	365	450	50.00	15.00	30.00
Blake Hammond	1	365	200	60.00	31.00	29.00
R. L. Blackmon Jr.	1	110	310	31.00	15.00	16.00
David Lucas	1	365	525	65.00	40.00	25.00
Johnny Blackmon	1	365	100	50.00	25.00	25.00
Bobby Kirk	1	180	310	79.68	53.00	20.68
Joe McCain	1	365	225	40.00	5.00	35.00
Totals	16	4225	5023	835.68	454.00	370.68 (381.68) C.R.

Summary 4-H Poultry Records.

Name	Number strong chicks	Total Value	Total cost	Profit.
Grady Cole Whisonant	6	5.00	3.00	2.00
Olin Griffin	125	140.00	81.00	59.00
J. D. Reece	85	95.00	57.00	38.00
Dick McMillan	55	63.75	34.50	29.25
Eugene Stroup	35	40.00	22.00	18.00
James H. Cauthen	28	27.00	15.00	12.00
Stanley Marshall	10	7.00	3.00	4.00
Lawrence Ogburn	12	10.00	5.00	5.00
Elbert Couch	15	18.00	10.00	8.00
Brown Shute	54	60.00	29.60	30.40
James Beckham	18	18.00	12.00	5.50 (6.00) C.R.
Earl Williams	10	17.50	12.00	5.50
Totals	453	501.25	284.10	219.15 (217.15)

Summary 4-H Pig Club Records-Fattening Class.

Name of Member	Number animals	Days Fed	Gain in weight	Total Value	Total cost	Profit.
J. C. Marshall Jr.	1	60	50	15.00	11.00	4.00
Harold Gay	1	215	160	30.00	28.75	1.25
Lorenza Workman	1	360	225	42.00	30.00	12.00
Herbert Vincent	1	365	360	51.00	40.00	11.00
Clifford Little	1	260	180	50.00	23.00	17.00
Bobbie McCoy	1	85	25	20.00	18.00	2.00
James Quay Powers	1	200	280	35.00	17.00	18.00
Harold Threatt	1	150	60	18.00	15.00	3.00
Ralph Stanley Hood	1	210	75	35.00	23.00	12.00
Jack Weely Griffin	1	300	278	42.00	28.00	14.00
Calvin H. Pettus Jr.	1	220	170	35.00	20.55	14.45
Donald Paile	1	300	275	42.00	35.00	7.00
RaeFord Hilton	1	120	125	12.00	7.00	5.00
Frank Phillips	1	350	300	50.00	27.50	22.50
Ralph Lucas	1	365	225	35.00	28.00	7.00
Marvin Faulkenberry	4	365	300	100.00	85.00	15.00
Frank Hilton	1	150	50	30.00	25.00	5.00
Cecil Knight Jr.	1	210	160	35.00	27.00	8.00
Jack McManus	1	360	340	35.00	25.00	10.00
Billy Stover	1	360	340	40.00	25.00	15.00
H. L. Taylor Jr.	1	182	225	37.00	30.00	7.00
Franklin Williams	1	225	272	41.00	33.50	7.50
Jerrel Denton	1	195	255	36.00	29.50	6.50
Bruce Couch	1	190	510	100.00	40.00	60.00
Totals	27	5797	5240	959.00	671.80	287.20

Summary Pig Club Records-Sow and Litter Class.

Name of member	Number animals	Days Fed	Gain in weight	Total value	Total cost	Profit.
Olin Cauthen	1	195	120	20.00	15.00	5.00
Edward Hunter	1	60	40	16.00	13.00	3.00
Ira Small	1	180	60	50.00	35.50	15.50
Wallace Williams	1	93	60	20.00	14.00	6.00
Willis Lucas	1	240	210	45.00	29.50	15.50
Junior Catee	1	180	100	35.00	23.00	12.00
Emory R. Funderburk	1	182	260	75.00	62.00	13.00
Totals	7	1130	850	261.00	192.00	69.00

Summary L-H Cotton Club Records.

Name	Number Acres	Lbs lint cotton	Total value	Cost	Profit.
Billy Plyler	1.0	550	150.00	40.00	110.00
Ned Funderburk	2.0	600	200.00	60.00	140.00
Urish Plyler	1.5	750	303.75	100.00	203.75
Harry Hallman	1.0	267	95.00	20.00	69.00
Buddy Miller	0.5	294	69.62	37.31	32.31
Carson Faulkenberry	1.0	500	118.00	44.25	73.75
Frances Collins	2.0	530	236.16	75.00	161.16
Kenneth Chapman	1.0	520	130.90	35.40	95.50
James Howie	1.0	554	143.23	24.30	118.93
Jackie Hunter	1.0	400	115.00	30.00	85.00
Joe Croxton	1.0	350	97.50	37.30	60.20
Junior Williams	3.0	800	216.00	75.00	141.00
Robert Brasington	0.7	500	215.00	75.00	140.00
Alvin H. Robertson	1.0	445	120.32	22.00	98.32
Kemper Robinson	3.0	375	94.68	14.00	80.68
Melvin Cauthon	1.0	500	122.00	22.50	100.50
H. R. Barnes Jr.	1.0	515	133.38	38.30	95.08
Totals	22.7 227.9	8450	(2560.54) 2560.57	(750.36) 756.36	(1810.18) 1905.18

Summary L-H corn Club records.

Name	Number acres	Yield bushels	Total value	Total cost	Profit.
Junior Phillips	1.0	35	45.00	17.00	28.00
Dan Funderburk	2.5	20	30.00	25.00	5.00
R. L. Blackmon Jr.	10.0	400	500.00	168.00	332.00
H. L. Taylor Jr.	1.0	20	25.00	10.00	15.00
Emory R. Funderburk	1.0	20	25.00	15.00	10.00
Roland McManus	1.0	30	37.50	14.00	23.50
Harold Robinson	5.0	180	225.00	75.00	150.00
Randolph Threatt	4.0	100	150.00	50.00	75.00
Billy Morgan	3.0	105	125.00	75.00	50.00
James Ray Taylor	6.0	195	229.75	63.00	166.75
Elton Catoe	1.0	20	25.00	15.00	10.00
Frank Stover	2.0	40	50.00	30.00	20.00
James H. Cruminger	1.0	35	43.75	13.20	30.55
Randall Croxton	1.0	20	25.00	10.80	14.20
Totals	39.5	1220	1536.00	581.00	950.00

Summary 4-H Club Garden Records.

Name of member	No of Acres	Yield bushels	Total value	Total cost	Profit.
Hugh Hallman	0.5	6	9.00	2.00	7.00
Robert D. Steele Jr.	0.7	14	20.00	5.00	15.00
Ernest Stroud	0.2	35	35.00	8.00	27.00
Crawford Faile	0.2	50	50.00	5.00	45.00
Jimmie Montgomery	0.2	50	45.00	9.00	36.00
Charles Taylor	0.2	27	27.00	11.00	16.00
John Harkey	1.0	20	25.00	10.00	15.00
Jeff Sims	0.2	50	75.00	25.00	50.00
Totals	3.2	252	286.00	75.00	211.00

4-H Club Achievement and Rally Day:- The annual county achievement and rally day was held at the American Legion Hall on Saturday, May 19th with 120 members present. Certificates, diplomas and seals were awarded and recognition was given to members and clubs doing meritorious work.

4-H Club Camp:- In July twenty-two boys along with a group of girls and local leaders from the county attended Camp Long, the state 4-H club camp near Aiken, S.C. In addition to fun and recreation, they received instructions in tractor driving, swimming, handicraft, citizenship, and courtesy.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture work in 1945 included educational work and demonstrations with gardens, orchards, and sweet potatoes.

Gardens:- Garden work was of major importance in Lancaster County in 1945. It has already been reported under neighborhood leaders and emergency activities.

Orchards:- Lancaster county orchards produced large crops which sold at good prices. The three large orchards and a few small ones shipped and sold the equivalent of approximately 110 cars. Assistance was given these in orchard management, harvesting and shipping. Seven farmers were assisted in buying 154 fruit trees for home orchards at a cost of \$71.15.

Sweet potatoes:- In 1945 sweet potato work was directed toward the production of potatoes for home use and local markets. Publicity was given the best production practices.

One sweet potato demonstration was conducted as follows:-

Summary sweet potato production demonstrations.

Name	Aeres	Yield	Value	Cost	Profit.
W. B. Marshall	3.5	500	850.00	274.75	575.25
Totals	3.5	500	850.00	274.75	575.25

One fire heated hotbed demonstration was conducted as follows:-

Summary Fire-Heated Hotbed Demonstration.

Name	Size of bed	Bu bedded	Date bedded	Date first plants ready	Number plants.
W. V. Walters	11 x 55	1 1/2 bu.	March 2	April 8	15,000

A part of this hot bed was used to produce tomato plants successfully.

MARKETING.

Marketing work in 1945 consisted of assistance to the Farmers and Farm Women's market, assistance to commercial peach growers, assistance to farmers in disposing of surplus products and in the placing of livestock. Farmers have requested less assistance in marketing than usual. They could sell almost anything they had.

Summary Marketing Work for 1945.

Product	Quantity	Bought	Sold.
Hogs	4	75.00	
Beef cattle	4	800.00	
Dairy Cattle	17	2585.00	
Cream(lbs fat)	5087		2187.54
Chicks	750		112.50
Eggs(doz)	780		234.00
Queen bees	26	30.50	
Cotton seed(lbs)	300	37.50	
Lespedeza seed(lbs)	300	30.00	
Nursery stock	154	71.15	
Louse powder(lbs)	68	34.00	
Seed wheat(bu)	10	50.00	
Seed corn(bu)	3	7.50	
Milo seed(bu)	1	4.00	
Totals		\$3724.65	\$2534.54

POULTRY.

Poultry work in 1945 consisted of work with one hatchery, egg marketing, vaccination demonstrations and miscellaneous assistance to producers.

Hatchery:- The Lancaster Feed and Farm Supply Company suffered severe damage to the incubator by fire right at the beginning of the hatching season. Since they were unable to get it repaired, they tried to take care of their customers by buying chicks from other hatcheries cooperating with the National Poultry Improvement Plan. They also helped flock owners who usually supplied them with eggs to dispose of their eggs to other hatcheries.

Vaccination Demonstrations:- Vaccinating pullets against chicken pox is done by many poultrymen in the county each year. Assistance was given a number of these producers in this work in 1945. Following are records on three of these demonstrations.

Poultry Vaccination Demonstrations.

Name	No birds	No cases fowl pox	Number died.
Harold Funderburk	350	0	0
J. C. Funderburk	300	0	0
F. M. Funderburk	600(turkeys)	0	3
Totals	1250	0	3

Egg marketing to help move surplus eggs was conducted through the Farmers and Farm Womens' market. It was reported under marketing.

PUBLICITY.

During 1945 fifty-nine articles were prepared and published in the Lancaster news. Twenty-one circular letters were prepared of which 6934 copies were mailed. Specimen copies of news articles and circular letters are shown on the following pages. Thirteen radio talks were prepared and given over station WJHI, Rock Hill, S. C.

VISUAL EDUCATION.

Charts, motion pictures or slides were shown to 318 people in twelve meetings.

SC Landowners May Now Order Free Seedlings

The State Commission of Forestry is now taking orders for seedlings from landowners in South Carolina.

Through the foresight of Sen. Ray R. Williams of Greenville and the 1945 legislature, provision was made for supplying up to 5,000 seedlings free to landowners in South Carolina. The only cost in connection with obtaining these seedlings is 50c per 1,000 packing and shipping charges. However, even this cost may be eliminated if the landowner is close enough to the Horace L. Tilghman state forest nursery at Sumter to stop by and pick up the seedlings.

State Forester C. S. Flory announced that he was allocating 80 per cent of the total number of trees produced at the nursery this year to the free seedling distribution program. This will amount to approximately 5,000,000 trees and the policy will be "first come, first served." The demands will be much greater than the number of seedlings produced, therefore, it is advisable for landowners to get in their applications at the earliest possible moment. Application blanks may be obtained from district foresters at Spartanburg, Newberry, Aiken, Camden, Florence, Walterboro and Kingstree, at the office of the State Commission of Forestry in Columbia, or from any county agent or extension forester.

The shipping season will start on November 15 and the earlier planting is done the better chances are of success.

Check, cash or money order for the 50c per 1,000 shipping charge must accompany applications as no applications will be honored unless this is done. No seedlings will be sold or given away for ornamental purposes and the owner must agree to protect the seedlings from fire and from livestock.

The state forester stated that provision for free seeding distribution was made for the present shipping season only, therefore, hereafter no free seedlings may be available. He also stated that due to the extreme shortage of tree seed this year there would be a relatively small production of tree seedlings during the season 1946-1947.

can get the sunlight. Looks like a paying proposition in rank cotton.

Clyde Henry Robertson, Carl Hance and Maurice Harper working with their calves, getting them ready for the 4-H Dairy Calf Club show to be held on Saturday, Oct. 20. These boys are all after the blue ribbon. I haven't seen the calves of the other six members in the last few days, but I know these six are working just as hard and are just as determined to win. That is something I like about 4-H calf work. It teaches hard work and hard, clean, honest competition. It teaches them "to win without bragging and to lose without squealing."

One of the primary objectives of 4-H dairy calf club work is to create dairy mindedness in our agricultural people through education of farm boys and girls. For generation our agricultural practices have been on a more or less one-crop system, and as a result of this our people are not livestock or dairy-minded. With changing conditions we are going to need more livestock in our farming program.

FARM NOTES

(By T. B. Lee, County Agent)

Just Rambling

It looks as if that cotton that was dusted with cyanamid is going to open up pretty well. That stuff really takes the leaves off so the bolls

FARM NOTES

(By T. B. Lee, County Agent)

Just Rambling

I have noticed a few fields of grain already cut for hay. A field of barley at Leon Robertson's was probably the first. Many other fields are now ready. Cut at the right time, oats make excellent hay that is relished by livestock. Just before it starts to turn, while it is between the milk and dough stages, it contains its greatest feed value. Stock like it better, too, if it is cut at this time and cured green. Cutting part of the oat crop for hay will help to meet our hay needs and also reduce the job of combining grain. And it will give the lespedeza a better chance if there is lespedeza in it.

Pearl Millet For Grazing

Johnnie Neal and a few other dairymen have seeded their millet for summer grazing. This is a mighty good practice to follow. A good field of millet will help out a lot in summer when permanent pastures dry out. Cushman recommends seeding one-third to one-half acre per cow on well prepared and well fertilized soil. Sow 40 pounds per acre drilled in or in very narrow rows. Stock need plenty of roughage. And remember, the cheapest feed you can give a cow is what she harvests herself.

Good Chicks Deserve Good Care

With the meat situation as it is many farmers and others probably will grow more chicks than they otherwise would. Care should be taken to follow the practices that have been proven to give best results.

The raising of a large percentage of chicks depends upon having a good quality chick at the start; following strict sanitary precautions; keeping the brooder at the right temperature; and using the right kind of feed. Thousands of chicks are lost each year by brooding them on ground which has become contaminated with the germs causing pullorum disease, coccidiosis, and eggs of intentional worms. It is especially desirable that the quarters for baby chicks be clean and the brooder house be moved from season to season. It is, therefore, essential that the chicks be brooded on ground where chicks have not been raised the year before.

The brooder house should be built on runners so it can be moved to clean ground when ready to start the brooding season. The ceiling, walls, and floor should be swept carefully and scrubbed with lye and water. One can of lye to 15 gallons of water is one of the best disinfectants to use.

If you do not have suitable quarters to brood your chicks, build a house now. Plans for the construction of a brooder house are outlined in Clemson College Extension Circular No. 116 which may be obtained from your county agent or the Publication Division of Clemson College. Circular 130, "Brooding Chicks" is also available.

FARM NOTES

(By T. B. Lee, County Agent)

Just Rambling

Clyde Robertson and E. B. Haney each buying two registered Guernsey females at the Fairwold dispersal sale last week. Robertson bought a milking cow and a yearling heifer sired by Spencer's Delight which was Grand Champion bull at the State Fair the previous week. Haney bought a calf of Langwater breeding and a Maxim bred yearling heifer. It is good to see this growing interest in purebred cattle.

Several farmers have already visited the office in search of the Extension formular louse powder which was so popular last winter. These calls came a little earlier than usual and caught us without any of the material, but we should have a supply any day now. The powder is helpful in controlling cattle grubs as well as lice.

Recently the weather has been ideal for seeding grain. And grain that is coming up certainly looks healthy and strong. Probably because it was fertilized well. This job should be rushed to completion as quickly as possible. It is getting late and we may have cold, bad weather.

FARM NOTES

(By T. B. Lee, County Agent)

Farm Machinery

If Lancaster county farmers are to reach the production goals set up for them this year, they will have to apply points one and four of the 10-point Food and Feed Production program. These two points have to do with keeping farm machinery in good operating condition and getting the maximum use from it.

There is a well equipped farm shop located at each high school in the county set up for the assistance of the farmers in that community. Let me urge you to use these shops. Using them will often save you valuable time and it will also take part of the load off the overworked commercial shops.

Planters

Maximum production of any food or feed crop requires a good stand. To get a good stand requires a planter that is in good shape, i.e., cleaned up, greased, repaired and adjusted. Farmers who have not already checked their planting equipment should do so at once. Special attention should be given to plates, gears, chains, bearings and other moving parts that may be rusty or badly worn. Needed parts should be purchased or ordered right away through local farm machinery dealers. Many Lancaster county farmers are likely to experience costly delays if they wait until the last minute to repair or recondition their planter.

Fertilizer Distributors

With heavy applications of fertilizer as one of the recommendations in the 10-point Food and Feed program, it is important that fertilizer distributors be in good operating condition. Farmers who have not already checked and repaired their distributors should do so right away. If they are rusty, a good application of kerosene or light oil should be applied before attempting to force the movement of parts that may be tight or "frozen."

Tractor Farming

One of the best ways to overcome the labor shortage is to make the fullest possible use of labor saving machinery and equipment. A great many farmers in Lancaster county who have tractors can solve the labor problem to a great extent by using tractors to plant and cultivate all row crops. Many farmers have the idea that corn should be in 5 or 6 foot rows to get best results. During the past few years, however, many farmers have produced as much or more corn per acre with tractors as with mule-drawn equipment.

The usual practice in planting corn with tractors is to have the rows about 42 inches apart with a spacing of 24 to 30 inches between hills.

Another point about corn production with tractors is that two or three cultivations are enough. Some farmers are of the opinion that corn should not be laid by until almost shoulder high, and for this reason they say the tractor can not be used as the corn would be broken down. When corn is too high for plowing with a general purpose tractor, it is too high for plowing with any kind of plow according to the opinion of many good corn growers.

Proper Care of the Disk Harrow

The disc harrow ranks next to the plow in being the most valuable machine on the farm to prepare seed beds. Failure to keep this machine in first class condition might possibly result in a poor seed bed and a crop shortage.

Failure to properly lubricate the bearings or change wooden bushings often results in having to buy complete new bearings, which is not only expensive, but wasteful of time and materials.

When disking with a harrow, it is advisable to urn down grease cups several times a day. If pressure lubrication is used, the fittings should be wiped with a clean rag before applying the grease gun.

Binders and Combines

All binder and combine owners who have not already checked their harvesting machinery for needed repairs should do so right away. Although repair parts are supposed to be rather plentiful this year, there will no doubt be delays and losses if repairs are not purchased or ordered well in advance of the season's needs.

In the operation of the combine, special attention should be given to adjustments in order to prevent any wastage of grain and at the same time prolong the life of machines. All binder and combine operators should make a careful study of the instruction manual that comes with their machines in order to understand the basic principles of operation with necessary adjustments.

As a further aid to binder and combine operators and owners in getting better service out of their machines, attention is called to Extension Agricultural Engineering Leaflet No. 39, "Binders and Combines, Care and Operation." This leaflet is available at all county agents' offices or from the Extension Service, Clemson.

Hance's Calf Is Champion

**Good Crowd Attends 4-H
Club Show — Maurice
Harper's Calf Chosen Re-
serve Champion.**

Carol Hance's calf was judged grand champion of the 4-H Calf Club show held here last Saturday and Maurice Harper's was placed second as reserve champion.

Jackie Hunter won first place in fitting with Clyde Henry Robertson second. Maurice Harper won first and second places respectively in showing.

A large crowd of farm people and a nice representation of business people attended the 4-H calf club show where nine club members presented their animals for public inspection.

C. G. Cushman and C. H. Lomas, extension dairy specialists judged the calves using the Danish system. In this system of judging the animals are compared to the ideal, rather than to other animals, and all those which the judges consider good enough are placed in the blue ribbon

Hance's Calf

(Continued from page 1)

group and given equal prizes. Those not quite so good are placed in the red ribbon group, and so on.

After explaining the system, Mr. Cushman and Mr. Lomas placed the calves in three groups. Mr. Cushman explained why each animal was placed as it was, thus giving the spectators a good lesson in judging or selecting dairy cattle.

Calves placed in the various groups were shown by the following:

Blue Ribbons: Carl Hance, Maurice Harper, Clyde Henry Robertson.

Red Ribbons: Jackie Hunter, Billy Moore, Barney Blackwelder.

White Ribbons: Tommy Lee, Frank Stover, Jack Sistare.

The show was sponsored by the Lancaster Merchant's Association and the following firms and individuals made generous prizes possible by their contributions:

Culp's Grocery, Kimbrell's Furniture Company, Virginia's Shoppe, Standard Drug Company, Green Grocery, Belk's Department Store, Motor Service, D. L. Robinson Company, Western Auto Store, J. F. Mackey Drug Co., Davis Dry Cleaners, Lancaster Bakery, Jennings Motor Co., Cauthen Funeral Home, Bank of Lancaster, Gregory's, B. C. Hough Jewelry Store, Fred W. Vaughn, Insurance, A & P Tea Company, Williams Pharmacy, Robinson Clothing Store, Fouche Furniture Company, Brigman Motor Company.

Also B. C. Moore and Sons, Lancaster Drug Company, McConnell-Myers Company, Sanitary Barber Shop, Buckelew's Variety Store, Robinson-Cloud Company, Harper Hardware Company, J. A. Beckham's Grocery, Haney's, Lancaster Feed Farm Supply Co., Cooper Furniture Company, Parr Brothers Furniture Company, Lancaster Motor Company, Harper Electric Company, Lancaster Cotton Oil Company, Home Furnishers, G. W. Carnes, H. D. Green, T. H. Cauthen, Senator J. Reece Funderburk.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
January 20, 1945.

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO LANCASTER COUNTY NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS:-

Outlook and Fertilizer Meeting.

One of the most important meetings of the year will be held at the Court House on Friday, January 26th at 2:30 P. M. At this meeting the 1945 outlook and fertilizer recommendations will be discussed by people who have had opportunity to thoroughly study these questions. Farming in 1945 will require all the skill and knowledge we can put into it. Why not start by coming to this meeting and getting some valuable first-hand information? Pass the word on to your neighbors.

Fertilizers.

It will be wise to order your fertilizer as soon as possible after getting the recommendations at the meeting mentioned above. We are told officially that there will be enough fertilizer to meet our needs if farmers order early so the distributors can start it moving. The shortage of labor and transportation may mean that some one will be left out if it all has to be delivered in the usual short time.

Get Ready for Chicks.

Every farm will have some chicks. Better put in orders right away and get the brooder ready. Early chicks grow off better and make better layers. Early broilers will probably be in demand this year.

Lespedeza.

A mighty useful crop any time, lespedeza will fit in our farm plans extra well this year. It requires little labor and has several uses. Seed are rather scarce. Better get yours right away.

Cattle Lice.

Your cattle do not get full benefit from the feed you give them if they have to support a lot of lice. Pyro louse powder, prepared according to the Clemson formula is easy to apply and effective. I have just gotten in a new supply.

Very truly yours,

T. B. Lee

T. B. Lee, County Agent.

TBL/W.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
February 28, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Mr.

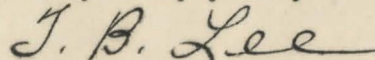
The plans for the Five-Acre Cotton Contest have been changed to make it more interesting. This year there will be a first prize of \$50.00 and a second prize of \$25.00 in each county that has ten or more contestants entering and completing their records.

The rules for 1945 provide that contestants must plant their contest fields in seed either direct, or not more than one year from the breeder.

Those who wish to enter should arrange for planting seed at once.

I am enclosing a card for your use in indicating whether you would like to enter.

Very truly yours,



T. B. Lee, County Agent.

TBL/W.

Enclosures.

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S.C.,
March 6th, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

To Lancaster County Neighborhood Leaders:-

By now you are pretty well acquainted with the S. C. 10-point Food and Feed Production Program for 1945.

We are enclosing some copies of a circular which discusses the ten-points of this program. Will you please give these copies to some of your neighbors along with a word of encouragement.

This program was set up with the purpose of helping to meet the great need for food which has been brought about by the war. It seems that the food requirements will be even greater this year than they have in the past. People who are in position to know tell us that food on the grocery store shelves will be scarcer than last year.

Farm people will be able to eat well in 1945 if they grow what they need. They can also earn some additional income by growing food items that can be sold.

Some of the points should be carried out immediately, while others call for planning now and action later. Study them with your neighbors and let's do another good job of food production as we have in the past.

If you have any questions, please call on us.

Very truly yours,

Ruby M. Craven
Ruby M. Craven, County Home
Demonstration Agent.

T. B. Lee
T. B. Lee, County Agent.

Annie D. Mitchell
Annie D. Mitchell,
Assistant Co. Home Demonstration
Agent.

TBL/W.

Enclosures.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
April 4, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO LANCASTER COUNTY FARMERS:-

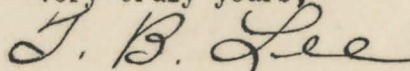
There are a few items in the S. C. 10-Point Food and Feed Program to which I would like to call your attention.

Corn and Grain:- There isn't much to be done now toward producing more grain so we should concentrate on corn. Chinch bugs usually crawl from grain fields to corn. The suggestion then is to plant corn at some distance from grain. This is probably the best control method known for these pests. Plant corn in good land, prepare the soil well, and use 200 pounds, or more, of complete fertilizer per acre. Plant early and side-dress with readily available nitrogen.

Gardens:- The warm spring we have had may mean that we will have a heavy infestation of insects in gardens and fields this summer. Certainly they are stirring about earlier than usual. Let's be ready to fight them. Get in a supply of materials now, so we will have them when needed. For most garden insects rotenone is very effective. It is easily applied, too. A hand dust gun is all that is needed, or it may be dusted on the plants by shaking it through a bag. Poisoned bait will control cutworms, grass hoppers and mole crickets. To make it mix 5 pounds of dry bran or corn meal, 5 pounds of cottonseed meal, 1/2 pound of Calcium Arsenate. Dampen this with about two quarts of molasses solution (1 part molasses to 9 parts water). Scatter the bait lightly over the area to be protected. Make arrangements now for molasses and calcium arsenate to poison boll weevils.

Family Cow:- According to dieticians milk and milk products can supply up to 25% of the family food. This being the case, the family cow should have better treatment than she usually gets. First, clean up, lime, and fertilize the pasture. Second, plant 1/2 acre per cow of pearl millet or Sudan grass, for dry weather grazing. Third, produce plenty of high quality legume hay. Fourth, provide shade, plenty of fresh clean water and salt.

Very truly yours,



T. B. Lee, County Agent.

TBL/W.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
May 14, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear 4-H Club Member:-

That 4-H Club Rally we have been planning for will be held at the American Legion Hall on West Gay Street in Lancaster on Saturday, May 19th at 10:30 A. M.

We are expecting to have a good program with Mr. L.B. Massey, District Agent, as guest speaker.

A short play "Better Be Safe Than Sorry" will be given by the Buford Girls' Club.

The Belair boys will give a team demonstration on "Feeding the Dairy Cow."

Special music will be furnished by the Hoath Sprints club.

Games and lunch have been planned for the social hour. A banner will be awarded the club having the highest percentage of its members present, so be sure your club is well represented.

Very truly yours,

T. B. Lee
T. B. Lee, County Agent.

TBL/W.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S.C.,

June 6, 1945.

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO LANCASTER COUNTY FARMERS:-

The grain crop is almost harvested. If yours was harvested a little green, be sure to store it in a well ventilated place and stir it occasionally. The need for grain is still great. We must save it all and then produce as much corn as possible. Cultivate corn early to control weeds but avoid late deep cultivation. Apply 100 to 200 pounds of readily available nitrogen fertilizer per acre, early. Just one bushel per acre increase over last year's yield will add a lot of corn to Lancaster's cribs, but we should go far beyond that.

Although it is late for corn planting, there is still time to plant grain sorghum to increase the grain supply. Six to eight pounds of good clean seed, fertilized with 200 to 600 pounds of 3-12-6 during the first half of June should give good yields. Plainsman Combine Milo and Martin's Combine milo may be combined. Hogari and Koffir are also good but grow taller. These grain sorghums outyield corn under dry conditions.

Pearl millet and Sudan grass should be seeded immediately, if this has not already been done, to supply late summer grazing. These crops also make good hay if it is needed. Another good emergency roughage crop is sorghum cane grown in rows and cut and shocked in the field.

This is about the last call for setting sweet potato plants. Let's grow plenty of this good food crop. Fertilize well with a fertilizer high in potash and cultivate fast to hurry them along.

Very truly yours,

T. B. Lee

T. B. Lee, County Agent.

TBL/W.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
June 11, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

To Lancaster County Neighborhood Farm Leaders:-

Dear Friends:-

"There is more need for Victory Gardens this year than at any time during the war," said Paul C. Stark, head of the Office of Home Food Supply. When we go into a store and try to buy some food we can quickly see that this is true.

In travelling over the county many good gardens can be seen but there are some farms that need to do a little more toward food production. Weather condition have not been very favorable and that makes it necessary to give gardens and food patches a little better attention.

As you contact your neighbors from time to time keep preaching the gospel of Food Production as outlined in the S. C. 10-Point Food and Food Program.

There is still time to plant many vegetables such as beans, butter beans, beets, carrots, corn, okra and tomatoes. Collard and tomato seed for plants to set in July should be sown now if this has not been done.

There is still time to set sweet potatoes and to plant sorghum cane. Every family should grow enough of these to supply its needs. Besides producing syrup, a good cane patch will produce more cow food than any other piece of ground of the same size on the farm.

Control bean bottles with rotonone dust applied weekly to under side of leaves. Prevent tomato fruit worm damage by applying a poison bait to plants while dew is on. Make four applications one week apart. Make bait by mixing one pound calcium arsenate with ten pounds corn meal. Scatter over plants by hand, making first application as fruit begins to set. A pinch of this same bait dropped in the bud of roasting ear corn will check riddle worms.

Very truly yours,

Ruby M. Craven
Ruby M. Craven, County
Home Demonstration Agent.

T. B. Lee
T. B. Lee, County Agent.

Annie D. Mitchell
Annie D. Mitchell,
Assistant County Home Dem. Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
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AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
June 25, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

To Rich Hill Farm Families:-

Last year we made a special effort to get every farm family in Rich Hill community enrolled in the 75% Food and Feed program. A large number of these families qualified for certificates.

We will deliver these certificates to white families at the Rich Hill white school on Friday night, June 29th at 9:00 o'clock.

Negro families will get their certificates at the Rich Hill Negro School on Thursday night, June 28th at 8:30 o'clock.

A short program is being prepared for each of these meetings and both women and men are invited to attend.

Ruby M. Craven
Ruby M. Craven, County
Home Demonstration Agent,

T. B. Lee
T. B. Lee, County Agent.

Annie D. Mitchell
Annie D. Mitchell,
Assistant County Home Demonstration
Agent.

TBL/W.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
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AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

County Agent Work,
Lancaster, S. C.,
August 4, 1945.

EXTENSION SERVICE

LANCASTER COUNTY FARMERS:-

Hay Harvest:- It has been said and it is probably true that South Carolina's hay field can be doubled without increasing the acreage. The reason for this is that much of our hay is so handled that it loses a large part of its feeding value. It is possible to handle our hay so that it will retain its natural feeding value and be worth twice as much to the animals eating it. Most annual plants should be cut for hay when in bloom or as seed are just forming. Lespedeza should be cut when the lower leaves shed up to the height of the mower cutter bar. Hot sun, heavy dews and showers damage hay severely. Therefore, it should be raked into windrows as soon as it has wilted. Lespedeza may be hauled in or baled directly from the windrow, while peavines, soybeans, kudzu, and other coarse hay should be placed on racks to finish curing.

WINTER GRAZING:- The cheapest food we can supply our livestock is that which they harvest themselves by grazing. Now is the time to get ready for winter grazing. Select a good piece of ground, convenient to the barn, plow it up and keep it harrowed until planting time. Fertilize with 300-400 pounds of good fertilizer per acre or a heavy application of manure. In September sow two bushels of oats, two bushels of barley and 20 pounds of vetch on heavy soil. If your soil is sandy sow two bushels of oats, two bushels of rye and 20 pounds of vetch. Prepare and sow one-half acre for each mature animal or its equivalent.

FALL GARDEN:- Don't neglect the fall garden. There is still time to plant beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, English peas, kale, lettuce, mustard, onions, radish, tendergreens, turnips, and spinach. Fertilize them well so they will grow fast and be tender.

Very truly yours,

T. B. Lee

T. B. Lee, County Agent.

TBL/W.

On the following pages will be
found pictures relating to 4-H
Dairy Calf Club work in Lancas-
ter County in 1945.