

1945

1945 Colleton County Extension Service Report

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

L. W. Alford

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ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

CLAREN DON

County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1945

A. D. Grainger

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'S WORK
CLARENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
1945

A. D. Grainger, County Agent

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Cooperative Extension Work In Agriculture & Home Economics
Clemson Agricultural College and The United
States Department of Agriculture
Cooperating
Extension Service
D. W. Watkins, Director
Clemson, South Carolina

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

General Activities

1. Days agent spent in office.....	58
2. Days agent spent in field.....	200
3. Days agent worked.....	258
4. Miles agent traveled.....	8,035
5. Farm visits made by agent.....	585
6. Different farms visited.....	250
7. Office calls at agent's office.....	1,511
8. Telephone calls at agent's office.....	787
9. Meetings held or attended.....	90
10. Attendance at these meetings.....	2,064
11. Number communities in which Extension Work was conducted	22
12. Number farmers conducting demonstrations.....	42
13. Number voluntary community leaders assisting with extension work.....	151

Ten Point Food & Feed Program: Following a county-wide Outlook Meeting, a meeting was called which was attended by heads of all agricultural agencies in the county along with a few business men. At this meeting, plans for launching an all out drive based on the Ten Point Food & Feed Program as outlined by the Clemson College Extension Service were developed. The purposed plan was then taken to farmers throughout the county through the medium of circular letters, newspaper articles, cooperative advertisements and community meetings which were conducted by the County and home agents.

Sale of War Bonds & Stamps: Wide publicity was given to War Bond Drives through the medium of circular letters, personal letters and personal contact. 4-H Clubsters also participated in War Bond Drives. Community leaders were designated to push the drive in their respective communities.

Farm Labor Program: The county is provided with a full time County Labor Assistant. The agent cooperated with the Labor Assistant in securing Prisoner of War labor for farmers in the county. Efforts were also made to locate and direct machinery to custom work in the county.

Selective Service: Sometime was devoted to making investigation for the Selective Service Board. This work was mainly handled by the County Labor Assistant. The County agent's work consisted mostly of advising along the matters of deferments for farm workers.

Lime & Superphosphate Programs: The Lime and superphosphate programs were encouraged by personal contact, newspaper articles and personal letters. 675 farmers received 202 1/2 tons of superphosphate and 1365 tons of lime.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Outlook Meetings: A county-wide outlook meetings was held in December 1944 with 135 farm people in attendance. Mr. J. T. Lagar, our District Agent, and Specialists from the Clemson College Extension Service gave timely information and suggestions to farmers at this meeting.

Agricultural Engineering: Work in agricultural engineering consisted of furnishing 33 plans for various types of farm buildings. Due to the fact that timber and building materials were so scarce this year, very little building other than the repairs absolutely necessary to be made was done.

Agromony: Cotton: There were sixteen farmers enrolled in the 5-Acre Cotton Contest and 12 of these completed.

Corn Production: Considerable attention was given to corn production during the year. Farmers were encouraged to use more commercial fertilizer especially nitrogen supplying material.

Three demonstrations were conducted with Hybrid Corn.

Cats Production: Cats being one of the cheapest and lowest labor requiring feeds, emphasis was placed upon the planting of a sufficient amount to at least take care of the livestock on farms. Farmers submitting records on cat production produced an average of 50 bushels per acre at an average cost of about 40¢ per bushel.

Wheat production: Wheat production was somewhat reduced in Clarendon County this year. However, farmers submitted records which showed average yields of about 25 bushels per acre at an average cost of around 75¢.

Lespedeza: Lespedeza was not used on a large scale for hay in Clarendon County this year as has been the custom in the past. However, quite a number of farmers reported very satisfactory yields from their plantings. Records turned in by farmers indicate that where lespedeza is properly handled, it yields a little more hay per acre than cowpeas.

Permanent Pastures: Permanent pastures in the county are still increasing. Farmers accept advice about pastures more readily now than they did a few years ago. In most cases farmers starting pastures now give careful attention to their seed mixtures, rate of seeding, pasture site selection and fertilization.

Tobacco Demonstrations: Very few completed tobacco records were obtained this year. However, farmers in general were well satisfied with returns from their crops. Efforts were made to teach farmers to control blue mold and plant diseases and proper fertilize their tobacco.

Cover Crops: The acreage of cover crops was considerably reduced in Clarendon County this year. This was due to a large degree to the lack of labor and unfavorable weather conditions.

Peanuts: The acreage of peanuts in Clarendon County in 1945 declined to about 125 acres. Shortage of labor and lack of harvesting equipment seemed to be responsible for this decline.

Animal Husbandry: Work in animal husbandry during 1945 consisted of working with beef cattle growers, dairymen and the placing of family milk cows. A great deal of attention has been given the hog situation in the past few months.

Hog Marketing: Hogs in Clarendon County were marketed through the Clarendon County Market Bureau until prices offered in the black market became so high that legitimate dealers no longer could survive. Farmers patronizing the Market Bureau received an average of \$14.30 per 100 for their swine.

Beef Cattle: Interest in beef cattle production is increasing in our county. Better breeding practices are being followed and more permanent pastures and temporary forage crops are being provided for beef animals. 4-H club members also participated in the expansion of this program by feeding out their calves for the Fat Stock Shows and Sales.

Milking Shorthorns: Milking Shorthorns are gaining in popularity as a dual purpose animal in our county. Farmers growing them seem to be well pleased.

Dairying: Four commercial dairys are operating in the county. Three of these produce Grade A milk. All of these have been taxed to their uttermost to supply customers milk during the year. Attention has been given to aiding these dairymen in securing feed and maintaining sanitary conditions about their dairys.

Entomology & Plant Pathology: The practice of treating cotton seed before planting is general throughout our county. I think that 85% of the cotton seed planted in Clarendon County during 1945 were treated.

Boll Weevil Control: Little effort was made on the part of farmers to control boll weevil through the use of poison this year.

Forestry: Farmers are paying more attention to their forest lands than ever before. The agent has tried to encourage a good forestry program through publicity of newspaper articles, personal letters, personal visits, securing the assistance of the Extension Forester and encouraging farmers to have all timber estimated before selling.

Pulpwood Thinning Contest: Fifteen representative farmers throughout the county are participating in the Pulpwood Thinning Contest this year. The contest is well underway.

Poultry: There are no strictly commercial poultry producers in Clarendon County. Most farmers grow enough for home use and many of them have a few surplus chickens which they sell locally.

4-H Club Work: Ten regular 4-H Clubs were carried on in the county this year with approximately 155 rural boys. Eighty-eight completed records were submitted to the agent. A summary of these records is included in this report.

Camp Bob Cooper: The agent spent a great deal of time during the months of April, May, June and July working toward the development of Camp Bob Cooper. Thirteen counties held their regular club encampments at the camp during 1945.

4-H Fat Stock Show: One local county 4-H Fat Stock Show was held in the county during the year. This show was sponsored by the local Rotary Club and met with fairly popular response from the people visiting the Show.

Florence Fat Stock Show & Sale: 4-H Clubsters having feeder calves for sale sold them in Florence on March 21, 1945. Clarendon County 4-H Clubs were also represented at this Show by a Judging Team which was placed third.

Horticulture: Work in Horticulture consisted of encouraging farm men and farm women to grow year-round gardens. Attention was also given to the production of enough fruit to take care of family needs.

Sweet Potato Production was also encouraged.

Marketing: Work in marketing consisted of aiding farmers in assembling, grading and selling surplus farm products. Total marketing activities represent a dollar value of \$192,056.39.

A. A. A. Activities: The county agent has cooperated with the County Administrative Officer and the County A. A. A. Committeemen during the year. Assistance was given them and, also, publicity of the A. A. A. Program. The A. A. A. placed with Clarendon County farmers a total of 1365 tons of lime, 202 1/2 tons of superphosphate, 30,000 lbs. of Austrian winter peas and 20,000 lbs. of vetch. Farmers in the county earned \$55,000.00 out of a possible \$80,000.00 for Soil-building practices.

Miscellaneous Activities: Participated in by the agent consisted of work in War Bond Drives and advice to Rationing Board. Assistance of 4-H Club members in War Bond Drives was also encouraged. Also cooperated with Soil Conservation Activities.

Publicity: Work consisted of 669 personal letters written; 11 circular letters with 10295 copies being mailed; 41 press articles and 875 bulletins being distributed.

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

1. County Agricultural Committee:

- a. A sub-committee was called in in 1936, consisting of a few representative farmers from different sections of the county, and this committee named the members of the Planning Committee. This Board has been revised each year.
- b. List of names and addresses of members:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
L. A. Brewer	Manning, S. C. R1
Richard Lesesne	Greeleyville, S. C. R2
J. E. Thigpen	Lake City, S. C. R1
W. L. Coker	Turbeville, S. C.
W. L. Gibbons	New Zion, S. C.
Mrs. Jake Harrington	New Zion, S. C.
Mrs. Hugh Creecy	Manning, S. C.
M. L. Sauls	Manning, S. C. R1
H. B. Harrington	Manning, S. C.
W. J. Jackson	Manning, S. C. R1
Marvin Geddings	Faxville, S. C.
M. W. Rickenbaker	Summerton, S. C.
Reginald Cheeming	Manning, S. C. R5
Mrs. R. E. Vells	Manning, S. C. R1
Mrs. Dave Plowden, Jr.	Manning, S. C. R2
H. H. Sniley	New Zion, S. C.
Mrs. Carrie Bragdon	Manning, S. C.
F. E. DuBose	Gable, S. C.
J. C. Phillips	Manning, S. C. R1
Mrs. S. J. Brogdon	Alcolu, S. C.
J. C. Britton	Alcolu, S. C. R2

- c. Full and comprehensive statement of duties and responsibilities:

Assist agents in formulating a County Program of Work and make recommendations as to the kind and amount of extension projects necessary to carry out this program. Also, assist in carrying out Emergency War Activities.

2. Community Agricultural Committees and Neighborhood leaders:

- a. List of names of communities organized, and under each community the names of neighborhoods organized for the Ten Point Food & Feed Program:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Leaders</u>
Barrineau	2	5
Turbeville	4	12
New Zion	4	12
Gable	3	8

<u>Community</u>	<u>Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Leaders</u>
Oakdale	2	5
DuRants	2	5
Baywood	2	4
Alcolu	3	5
Manning	5	16
Home Branch	3	6
Silver	1	3
Faxville	4	9
Remini	3	7
St. Paul	1	10
Mt. Zion Rosenwald	2	4
Davis Station	2	5
Jordan	3	10
Bloomville	3	6
Foreston	1	2
Wilson	1	4
Brewington	3	6
St. Mark Rosenwald	3	7

3. Outline map of county showing the location of organized communities and neighborhoods, with symbols showing residences of members of county, community and neighborhood leaders attached.
4. Different Programs or Campaigns handled through voluntary leaders in 1945:

1. 10-Point Food & Feed Program: A county-wide outlook meeting was held in our county prior to the launching of the 10-Point Food and Feed Program. Following this county-wide meeting, a meeting was called and attended by representatives of all Agricultural Agencies in the county. The program was discussed fully and each Agency representative pledges himself to do everything possible to further the carrying out of the program. The county and home agents followed these planning meetings up by first calling meetings in the various communities for the purpose of discussing the program with community groups. Farmers attending these meetings were enthusiastic about the aims and objectives discussed and as other groups had pledged their efforts to do all in their power to achieve the goals which were set up.

The program was given wide publicity through newspaper articles, circular letters, personal letters and cooperative advertisements by local business concerns in our county papers. Bulletins summarizing the program were placed in the hands of all farmers possible.

2. Sale of War Bonds & Stamps: Circular letters were written to the farmers of the county and to the neighborhood leaders urging the purchase of War Bonds. War Bond Drive was also stressed at 4-H Club meetings. Newspaper articles were also written.



- ▣ County Committee
- ⊙ Community Chairman
- Neighborhood Chrmm.

3. Farm Labor Program: This Program operated during the year with the exception of December 1944.
 - a. The Labor Assistant aided the farmers very materially in the harvesting of their grain by using his efforts to keep the combines in the county operating on full schedule. Farmers were also urged to use the combine nearest to them so as to save time. Farmers were advised where they could get someone to combine their grain.
 - b. The Labor Assistant worked with the farmers in shifting and securing labor for the harvesting of the cotton crop. His efforts along this line were limited due to the amount of cotton being open all at one time in all sections of the county.
 - c. The Labor Assistant aided in handling of sweet potatoes for market and this work had a direct benefit to the farmers in disposing of this commodity.
 - d. The Labor Assistant made investigations of certain essential needs for gasoline for agricultural purposes and assisted several farmers in securing the needed fuel.
 - e. Assistance was given to farmers in the marketing of tobacco by arranging transportation.
 - f. The Labor Assistant cooperated with approximately twenty farmers in securing Prisoner of War Labor for harvesting of crops particularly tobacco and hay crops. Farmers using the War Prisoners were in general well pleased with their services and all of them expressed their appreciation to the Labor Assistant for securing these Prisoners for them.
 4. Selective Service: The Labor Assistant aided the Selective Service Board very materially in furnishing information regarding the deferment of certain essential agricultural workers. This service not only was a help to the Board but was very vital to certain farms in the county.
 5. Lime & Superphosphate Program: During the year 1365 tons of lime and 2024 tons of superphosphate were distributed by the A. A. A. to 675 farmers in the county.
11. Emergency Wartime Activities:
1. Sales of War Bonds & Stamps: This office cooperated in the sale of War Bonds and Stamps by writing circular letters to all farmers in the county, personal letters to selected committeemen and leaders, by personal contacts and newspaper articles.
 2. Nutrition Program: As outlined in the 10-Point Food & Feed Program, all farm families throughout the county were urged to grow year-round gardens to produce at least a supply of poultry and its products, beef and pork sufficient for their families.

An exhibit calling to the Public's attention the importance of enrichment of corn meal and grits was shown at our County Fair.

3. Food & Feed Production and Conservation: Using the 10-Point Food & Feed Program as an instructional back ground, farmers throughout the county were urged to produce food and feed products for home use and market to their maximum ability. The conservation of these foods for home use was also encouraged. This included canning of pork, beef and vegetables in the home and at community canneries.

Another conservation enterprise encouraged by the agent was the establishment of a Frozen Food Locker Plant whereby farmers could keep a fresh supply of meat throughout the year. This Locker Plant was provided with a meat curing service for farmers also.

111.

Wartime Organizations and Agencies:

The County Agent worked with the War Board and those connected with various wartime activities. Efforts were exerted in the production of certain essential wartime crops and farmers furnished information regarding care and the use of their farm equipment. Cooperation was also given in War Bond Drives.

Home production of Family Food Supply (Joint with Home Agent): Publicity was given to the necessity of farmers producing an ample supply of food for 1945. This emphasis was not only on the production but also on the conservation of essential foods for family use. The importance of family food supply was also stressed at 4-H Club meetings and other meetings of farmers and farm women.

Rationing Board: The agents served in an advisory capacity on rationing problems whenever called upon to do so. The main assistance given the Board consisted of suggestions as to the rationing of farm equipment such as tractors, trucks, tires and tractor fuel.

IV. Project Activities and Results:

Outlook Meetings: (Joint with Home Agent) A county-wide Outlook Meeting was held in December. At this meeting various Specialists discussed the farm outlook in the light of particular war needs and war conditions for 1945. There were 135 farm people in attendance at this meeting. One noticeable effect was that it emphasized the importance of farmers buying their fertilizer early so as to be sure of having it on the farms by planting time. The early buying of fertilizer was especially noticeable during 1945 and the shortage of transportation did not in anyway retard the farmers' planting for lack of fertilizer.

Community Outlook Meetings were held in nine communities and in addition to giving the outlook information, emphasis was placed upon the production of necessary food and feed crops to best meet the county need during war times.

Cooperation with Farm Credit Organizations: The agent cooperated with these Credit Organizations: The Farm Security Organization, which is located in the Agricultural Building, the Sumter Production Credit Association, and the Seed Loan. Problems of the borrowers and the agricultural condition of the county were discussed with these agencies.

Packages of garden seed and other seed were furnished clients of the Farm Security Administration and these clients were also assisted in obtaining poultry feeds.

The Federal Land Bank has certain office hours in the Agricultural Building for the convenience of farmers. This Organization reported that they have an increase in number of new loans this year as well as a large number of farmers who have liquidated their loans.

The following is a summary of production loans made for 1945:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. Borrowers</u>	<u>Amount of Loan</u>
Farm Security Administration	515	\$178,000.00
Sumter Production Credit Asso.	179	130,860.00
Seed Loan	1050	189,125.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>1744</u>	<u>\$497,985.00</u>

Agricultural Engineering

Work in Agricultural Engineering consisted in furnishing suggestions and plans for farm buildings, equipment and farm machinery. Under farm buildings and equipment plans the following was furnished:

<u>Plan</u>	<u>No</u>
Farm barn	3
Smoke house	1
Locker plants	2
Self-feeders	15
Brooder houses	12
<u>Total</u>	<u>33</u>

Soil Conservation Service: Cooperation has been given to the Soil Conservation Service making certain seeding recommendations and other Conservation practices. Farm visits were made together at which we discussed drainage and terracing problems as well as erosion crops. There were two different farms that put terraces on 120 acres of land during the year. There were 40 District Soil Conservation Agreements written during the year which brought the total farms in the county under the Soil Conservation Agreement to a total of eighty-three. On these farms there has been estimated a total of 35 acres of Kudzu and 70 acres of Sericia Lespedeza.

Investigations were started and some work done on a drainage project in the Barrineau Section of the county.

Two meetings were held with the Conservationist for the purpose of organizing communities with the aim of approaching Conservation problems on a community basis. These meetings were attended by representative farmers in each community. The Conservationist and myself agree along with the leaders that this is a very practical step toward promoting Conservation work in the county.

Agronomy

Cotton and tobacco are the two main money crops in the county. Some time has been given to the economic production of these two crops because of their importance in our agriculture. Farmers experienced great difficulty in harvesting their cotton and tobacco crops. The yield of cotton during 1945 was only about two-thirds that of 1944. The tobacco crop was perhaps about 10% less but showed good quality.

Cotton: Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations: There were sixteen farmers enrolled in the 5-A Cotton Contest during 1945 and eleven of these farmers completed their demonstrations. A summary of these completed demonstrations is given below:

Name	Acres	Variety	Fert. Cost	Total Cost	Yield Seed Cot.
N. L. DuRant	5	Coker's 100	\$69.50	\$394.50	6,612
E. A. Stone	5	Coker's 100	64.50	419.50	12,015
F. E. DuBose	5	Coker's 100	88.85	382.85	6,220
J. D. Carson	5	Coker's 100	63.15	342.75	5,520
R. B. Mollette	5	Coker's 100	68.70	275.50	4,136
J. M. Baddy	5	Coker's 100	62.15	251.25	3,250
W. J. Young	5	Coker's 100	57.12	276.50	3,445
R. R. Woods	5	Coker's 100	52.30	261.50	3,540
H. P. Lee	5	Coker's 100	62.25	354.60	5,325
J. C. Britton	5	Coker's 100	65.85	282.50	3,750
T. T. Langston	5	Coker's 100	69.54	263.65	3,430
Total	55		\$724.76	\$3356.30	54,463
Average	5		\$ 65.89	\$ 350.57	4,951

Name	Yield of lint per A.	Value per A.	Cost per A.	Cost lint per lb.	Profit per A.
N. L. DuRant	501	\$105.21	\$78.90	\$.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$26.31
E. A. Stone	881	202.63	83.90	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	218.73
F. E. DuBose	488	107.36	76.57	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.79
J. D. Carson	441	92.61	68.55	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.06
R. B. Mollette	330	69.30	55.10	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.40
J. M. Baddy	240	52.80	50.35	.21	2.45
W. J. Young	291	64.02	55.30	.19	8.72
R. R. Woods	283	59.43	52.30	.18	7.13
J. C. Britton	300	62.10	56.50	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.60

5-A Cotton Contestants (Cont'd.)

Name	Yield of lint per A.	Value per A.	Cost per A.	Cost lint per lb.	Profit per A.
H. P. Lee	426	\$89.46	\$70.92	\$.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$18.54
T. T. Langston	274	57.54	52.73	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.81
Total	4455	\$962.46	\$702.02		\$361.54
Average	405	\$ 87.49	\$ 63.82		\$ 32.87

All of these contestants used Coler's 100 seed direct from the breeder. All seed was treated before planting. The average pounds of lint per acre was 405 pounds which is considerably below what we would normally expect in a contest of this type. All of the plots were very promising in the beginning. At cotton fruiting time excessive rains set in and the yield, with the exception of the Paxville area, was considerably out by boll weevil infestation and excessive plant growth. The profit per acre represents the net income to the farmer after making reasonable allowances for labor, the actual cost of fertilizer and ginning. The seed returns are not included in the above figures. Despite the fact that these yields are somewhat disappointing, we can still see that the use of good seed properly treated along with improved practices of cultivation and fertilization gives economical yields.

The Market Bureau this year continued to supply farmers throughout the county with seed of good quality. A large percent - perhaps 85% of the cotton seed planted in Clarendon County in 1945 was treated with Ceresan. More than 1000 bushels of first year Coler's 100 Wilt-resistant seed was sold to the farmers in the county. Work of the Clarendon County Market Bureau in handling of improved seed for planting purposes aids very materially in cotton production in the county.

With reference to the 5-Acre Cotton Improvement Contest, I think that the fact that prizes are now being offered for county winners will encourage more people to enter the contest. Whether a man wins a prize or not, it is most likely that after observing results of good seed on a cooperative basis, we will continue to do so in years to come.

Corn Production: Corn production in Clarendon County being one of the essential food and feed crops has been given quite a bit of attention this year. About forty bushels of seed direct from the breeder was distributed to 75 farmers in the county. No complete corn records have been kept this year other than those involving small plots of Hybrid corn in cooperation with the Agronomy Division Extension Service Clemson College.

The following is a summary of these Hybrid demonstrations:

Name	Acres	Variety	Row Width	Drill Spacing	Yield per A.
Rudolph Cousar	1/2	Hastings White Prolific	1 1/2 ft.	20 in.	20 bus.
" "	1/2	Funks Yellow 714	1 1/2 "	20 "	32 "
" "	1/2	Woods Yellow 210	1 1/2 "	20 "	35 "
Marion Evans	1/2	Hastings White Prolific	1 1/2 "	22 "	23 "
" "	1/2	Funks Yellow 714	1 1/2 "	22 "	28 "
" "	1/2	Woods Yellow 210	1 1/2 "	22 "	30 "
J. M. Eaddy	1/2	Hastings White Prolific	1 1/2 "	20 "	17 "
"	1/2	Funks Yellow 714	1 1/2 "	20 "	24 "
"	1/2	Woods Yellow 210	1 1/2 "	20 "	28 "

Averages per acre:	Hastings White Prolific	- 20 bus. per A
	Funks Yellow 714	- 28 " " "
	Woods Yellow 210	- 31 " " "

Demonstration by Rudolph Cousar: Mr. Cousar planted the corn included in his demonstration on March 29, 1945 using 3-12-6 at the rate of 600 pounds per acre. On May 5, he side dressed with Nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. The corn was harvested October 9, 1945. The yield per acre according to Mr. Cousar was a little below the average for his regular corn crop for this year. It was noted also that the Hybrid varieties were rather soft and suffered severe weevil damage before harvesting.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Eaddy followed essentially the same practices as Mr. Cousar with the exception that Mr. Evans planted his corn about June 1st. All of these men are willing to conduct further experiments on a little larger scale with Hybrid corn. We think there is a possibility of Hybrid strains being developed or becoming acclimated to our section of the state that will equal or exceed our regular corn in yield and weevil resistant. Until we see further into the matter, we are hesitant to begin the growing of Hybrid corn on a large scale.

Small Grain

Oat Production: Oats being one of the cheapest and lowest labor requiring feeds to produce, emphasis was placed upon the planting of a sufficient amount to at least take care of the livestock on

the farm. With the great labor shortage existing at this time, the production of small grain such as oats, makes a very practical feed crop because it can be planted and harvested for hay or for grain with a minimum amount of labor where machinery is available. The following is a summary of oat demonstrations:

Name	Acres	Total yd. bushels	Yd. per Acre	Cost per bu.	Variety
E. A. Stone	30	1530	51	.40	Fulgrain
J. M. Faddy	10	420	42	.42	Victorgrain
A. W. Broadway	5	225	45	.43	Fulgrain
L. A. Brewer	5	310	62	.39	Victorgrain
Total	50	2485	200	\$1.64	

It will be noted from the above tabulations that the oat yields of the four cooperating farmers averaged approximately 50 bushels per acre. The highest yield, that of Mr. L. A. Brewer, which was 62 bushels per acre, received a side dressing of 150 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre while the others received only 100 pounds per acre. It is noted that the extra 50 pounds of soda per acre paid exceedingly well. It is our thought that we could go a great deal further in the use of side dressing and the use of Nitrates as a side dressing for grain crops.

Wheat Production: Wheat production is about 35 to 40 percent less in Clearenden County this year as compared to last year. However, farmers have been urged wherever practical and where wheat would fit in to their farm plans to produce at least enough for home consumption. In a few cases, farmers have exceeded this goal and have wheat or flour for sale or to be used in poultry and livestock feeds. The following are examples of wheat produced by cooperating farmers in the county during the past year:

Name	Acres	Total yield	Yield per A.	Cost per bushel	Variety
E. S. McFaddin	5	95 bus.	19 bus.	.97	Hardired
E. A. Stone	15	315 "	21 "	.84	Redheart
C. T. Carson	6	140 "	20 "	.89	Hardired
J. J. Hodge	5	162 "	32.4 "	.78	Hardired
R. B. Mellette	10	320 "	32 "	.83	Redheart
Total	41	1032 bus.	124.4 Bus.		

It is my opinion that the above tabulations are representative of that status of wheat in our county as to per acre yield, variety and cost of production.

Wheat Production for the past five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1940 - 1941	4456.90
1941 - 1942	5040.00
1942 - 1943	4000.00
1943 - 1944	6000.00
1944 - 1945	3600.00

Legumes For Hay

Lespedeza: The use of lespedeza for hay was decreased in Clarendon County during 1945. However, the planting of cowpeas for hay, as well as some soy beans, was greatly increased. I don't think lespedeza has been given a fair chance as a hay crop in past year. Some farmers made the mistake of planting Korean for hay when apparently Kobe is much more suitable to this section of the county. Another thing about lespedeza which discourages farmers in this section is the fact that when it is mature no time can be lost in harvesting it if a good quality product is to be obtained.

The following is a comparison of the yield of lespedeza and cowpeas during 1945:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Total Yield</u>	<u>Yield Per A</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Profit</u>
Carrol Plowden	Lespedeza	3	6 Tons	2 Tons	\$50	\$120
Carrol Plowden	Cowpeas	3	5 "	1 2/3	\$45	\$105
E. A. Stone	Lespedeza	10	21 "	2.1 T	\$165	\$465
E. A. Stone	Cowpeas	12	12 "	1 Ton	\$120	\$240

Comparison (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Profit Per A</u>
Carrol Plowden	\$40.00
Carrol Plowden	\$35.00
E. A. Stone	\$46.50
E. A. Stone	\$20.00

It will be noted in the above table that in each case lespedeza produced higher yields and profit per acre was higher. This is just an example of what careful planting and harvesting can mean when lespedeza is used

for a hay crop. Even though cowpeas are generally figured at the same price per ton as lespedeza, in many cases there is a great deal of waste due to large stems and shedding of leaves in cowpea hay.

Permanent Pastures

The number of permanent pastures in the county is still increasing and many mistakes which were made in the past in the selection of land, kinds and amounts of seed, fertilizing and grazing practices have been corrected through experience. It was a general practice throughout the county to renovate by adding additional seed and fertilizers to pastures already seeded. Farmers are becoming more conscious of the fact that good management is just as essential in pasture success as in any other crop. Pasture grasses - Dallas grass being the predominating one - lespedeza and clover were made available to Clarendon County farmers through the Market Bureau and recommendations were given as to rates of seed, fertilizer and lime treatment and grazing.

TOBACCO DEMONSTRATIONS

Tobacco being the second money crop in the county was given considerable attention in a general way during the year. However, very few complete records were kept.

This was in general a rather favorable year for tobacco production until a few weeks before harvesting time when excessive rains set in. As a result of these rains and a shortage of labor, the yield per acre for 1945 throughout the county was a little lower than 1944. However, excellent prices were received for tobacco and almost regardless of grade. Therefore, farmers realized a great deal of cash from their crop this year.

The new type tobacco beds (permanent type) which were already constructed on the farms of S. J. Brogden, P. E. DuBose, W. L. Gibbons, J. Belton Baker and D. M. Evans were fertilized as usual and treated for weed control. The weed control treatment was reasonably successful on all beds except that of S. J. Brogden. Mr. Brogden also failed to make many plants. He attributes this fact to the carelessness of the men in fertilizing the bed and treating for weed control. These beds were also treated with Paradichlorobenzene crystals to control blue mold. These men as well as many other farmers throughout the county are now convinced that the proper use of P. D. B. crystals will control and prevent blue mold damage to tobacco plants.

The use of weed control measures, "Cyanamid" being the material most generally used this year is also increasing in popularity throughout the county.

The following tables will give some idea as to the yield per acre, returns per acre and most desirable varieties of flue-cured tobacco in Clarendon County:

Summary Tobacco Demonstrations:

Name	Variety	Acres	Yield	Yield Per A
R. R. Woods	Mammoth Gold	8.8	9542	1085
R. R. Woods	"401"	13.3	17524	1365
Forest Jordan	"401"	2	3468	1738
F. E. DuBose	Mammoth Gold	3	4876	1626
F. E. DuBose	"401"	4	6170	1542
		31.1	45,580	

Summary Tobacco Demonstrations (continued)

Name	Value of Crop	Cost	Profit
R. R. Woods	\$3939.70	\$1260.00	\$2679.70
R. R. Woods	7190.10	1820.00	5370.10
Forest Jordan	1510.90	247.34	1263.56
F. E. DuBose	2032.30	532.50	1499.80
F. E. DuBose	2645.60	710.00	1935.60
17318.60		4569.84	

Summary Variety Tests: Breaking the above tabulations down on a variety basis, the following results are obtained:

Variety	Yield Per A	Value Per A	Cost Per A	Profit
"401"	1125	\$634.55	\$146.17	\$488.38
Mammoth Gold	1243	\$514.82	\$154.50	\$360.32

It will be noted in the above variety test that "401" excelled Mammoth Gold both in yield per acre, returns per acre and profit per acre. I think the controlling factor in this case is due to the fact that "401" is more resistant to root-knot or at least it withstands nematode infestation more than Mammoth Gold due to the peculiar characteristic of "401" of putting out new roots rapidly as nematode infestation destroys the plant roots' system.

The tobacco in these demonstrations was planted on the same type land, fertilized the same and the planting date was the same. The variety test demonstration was conducted by R. R. Woods, of New Rich, S. C.

Cover Crops

There was considerable reduction in the use of Austrian Winter peas and Vetch as cover crops in the county this year. About 20,000 lbs. of Vetch and 30,000 lbs. of Austrian Winter peas were distributed by the Market Bureau for the A. A. A. Office. The planting of rye as a cover crop was somewhat general this year but, as stated above, the use of cover crops decreased this year largely due in my opinion to the acute shortage of labor on the farms throughout the county. Farmers generally look with favor on cover crops, especially, vetch, winter peas and rye. They are conscious of the fact that winter legumes cut fertilizer costs to some extent for the succeeding crop and at the same time serve to prevent washing away of the soil and leaching. All legumes planted this year so far as I know were carefully inoculated.

Peanuts

Peanuts: The acreage of peanuts in Clarendon County in 1945 declined to about 125 acres. Shortage of labor and lack of facilities for harvesting the crop most likely brought about this reduction since most farmers in the past have been well pleased with the yields and returns from this crop.

Seed for this acreage was handled by the Clarendon County Market Bureau and they were machine shelled and treated.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry work in 1945 consisted of working with beef cattle, dairy cattle and hogs.

Hogs: There were six registered boars and twelve gilts placed during the year and information furnished regarding feeding and care of hogs.

Some assistance was given farmers in getting their hogs vaccinated against cholera.

Hog Marketing: Hogs in Clarendon County were marketed through the Market Bureau. Regular shipments were conducted for the first six months of the year after which time the few swine coming in from time to time was sold locally or in small truck loads. The following is a summary of hogs marketed through the Clarendon County Market Bureau in 1945:

Total No. Shippers	Total No. Cars	Total No. Hogs	Total No. Lbs. Sold	Total Net Returns
700	19	1530	306,360	\$43,819.48
Average price per 100		\$14.30		
Average weight per hog		202 lbs.		

The following table shows the hogs sold through the Market Bureau from 1936 - 1945:

Year	No. Shippers	No. Hogs	Total Net Weight	Total Net Returns
1936	565	2030	566,960	\$31,226.11
1937	1592	4481	797,999	68,994.85
1938	1652	2230	819,982	55,241.73
1939	2466	4682	875,757	58,035.28
1940	1128	2884	487,128	26,000.07
1941	1746	4222	741,673	58,824.05
1942	1237	4777	873,378	104,560.94
1943	694	3225	614,864	84,002.79
1944	1200	2479	475,800	61,863.31
1945	700	1530	306,360	43,819.48

The above table shows that the number of swine marketed during the year declined to the lowest point since 1936. We were unable to secure volume enough to ship by railroad car or large truck after June of this year. Farmers sold out their brood sows in late winter and early spring because the prices received for top hogs would not justify feeding hogs for market at present feed prices. However, the yield of corn and other grain crops in the county this year has been good and hog production is expected to be back to about normal by the spring of 1946. Farmers who sold their brood sows have been replacing them rather rapidly for the past month or so. The shortage of meat and lard felt by farm people this past summer and fall will have great bearing on the amount of meat and lard stored for home use for the coming year.

Beef Cattle

Interest in beef cattle production is increasing in Clarendon County. Information regarding the care and management and feeding and especially the encouragement of putting in permanent pastures and temporary forage crops for these beef herds has been given the farmers from time to time during the year.

Forty-one feeder calves were shipped in to the county from Virginia to be fed out by 4-H Club members, both white and colored, for sale at the Florence Fat Stock Show and Sale in the spring of 1946. These calves were placed during the month of October.

Milking Shorthorns

The use of Milking Shorthorns as a dual purpose animal is increasing in our county. Farmers growing them report that the Shorthorn is a fair milker and an excellent beef producer. We have at this time six registered Shorthorn bulls in the county and approximately fifty grade cows.

Dairying

Special efforts were made to get farm families not having milk cows to get at least one during the year. Sixty-five family cows were placed during the year and most of these with farm families who did not have a cow at all.

I realize that this is just a beginning as far as supplying milk cows for the county is concerned. However, in view of the fact that the 65 animals which were placed went into almost every community in the county more interest seems to be developing about family milk cows. I believe that unless economic conditions prevent next year we may place four or five times this number of milk cows in 1946.

Information was furnished dairy cattle owners in the county regarding pastures and grazing crops and the handling of milk and its products as well as the importance of milk in the family diet during the year.

The regular cream route, which is an old custom originated by the late F. M. Rast, then County Agent of Clarendon County, was continued as long as receipts justified same. The cream was assembled at the Market Bureau, weighed and sampled and shipped by truck to the Creamery.

Entomology and Plant Pathology

Dust Treatment of Cotton Seed: The practice of treating cotton seed before planting has become a general one throughout the county. Hardly a farmer goes to the market for cotton seed without asking if the seed has been treated. Likewise farmers saving their own seed see to it that the seed are treated before planting. I should say that 85% of the cotton seed planted in Clarendon County during 1945 were treated. Many farmers have seed treating machines of their own and in all cases there is a seed treating device available in each community so that no farmer will be forced to plant untreated seed.

Boll Weevil Control: As has been a custom in the past, the control of boll weevil was given publicity through the local newspapers and by personal contact with farmers. However, very few farmers of the county used measures to control boll weevils. The vast majority of them insisted that nothing they have ever done to control boll weevils as far as poison is concerned seemed to have been profitable. This feeling is in part due, in my opinion, to the fact that very often weevil infestation and damage have been allowed to reach such a high peak before attempts to poison the weevil are made.

The use of D. D. T. as an insecticide was introduced in a small way to farmers during the year. Experiments with D. D. T. were of such a limited nature that we are unable to determine at this time just how practical its use maybe in the control of insects affecting farm crops.

Forestry

In view of the fact that about 54% of the land in Clarendon County is in forests, it was thought that considerable attention should be given to the proper care and management of our forest land. It has been quite a problem to discourage the cutting of timber of improper size and, also, the careless marketing agreement which so often prevails when timber deals are made.

Wide publicity has been given to the care and management of forest land and also to the proper use of forest products. The State-wide Forestry Bill enacted by the Legislature in 1945 will be put into full operation by July 1, 1946 has done much to create thinking on the part of farmers with regard to

the economic value of all their forest lands.

Special programs on Forestry were given at all 4-H Clubs in the county.

The free seedling offer of the State Department of Forestry has been taken advantage of by some fifteen or twenty farmers this year representing a total acreage to be planted of about 100 acres.

Through the cooperation of the Extension Forester, the following land owners were assisted in examining and marketing timber during the year. A summary of this work follows:

Land Owners	Acre Examined	Ed. Ft. Marked	Cards Marked	Acre Marked
DuBose, J. W.	70			
Edens, J. A.	12			
Gasque, Margaret R.		55,615		20
Holladay, Mrs. Elizabeth	31			
Horton, R. F.	25	42,680		25
Milling, Mrs. Ann R.		92,199		200
Rowe, J. H.	110			
Stone, E. A.	60	31,190		60
Wilson, Thomas	600			
Totals	908	221,714		305

Poultry

Poultry is found on 95% of the 4000 farms now in operation in Clarendon County. Demands have been great on the poultry industry in this county during the year largely due to the fact that hog meat and lard and to a certain extent beef was so scarce.

We have three hatcheries operating in the county having a total capacity of approximately 50,000 chicks. Each of these hatcherymen have reported that throughout the year and especially from late winter until spring that they were unable to fill more than two-thirds to three-fourths of the orders they received for baby chicks.

The importance of poultry production at least in quantities large enough to supply the family with poultry and eggs was given considerable attention during the year. There were probably 100 to 150 city back yard poultry flocks in the county this year. These flocks averaged about 60 chicks each.

About 2200 turkeys were grown in the county for market this year. The average size flock being around 300. The supply has moved rather rapidly and owners have realized profits on their turkeys.

Any surplus poultry and eggs in the county this year was marketed as usual through the Clarendon County Market Bureau which operates a daily market for almost all surplus farm products.

Four-H Club Work

Four-H Club Work for boys was conducted in ten regular organized clubs during the year. Regular monthly meetings were held throughout the year with the exception of the summer months. During the summer 4-H Club encampment was conducted at Camp Bob Cooper.

There were 155 boys enrolled in 4-H Club work during 1925 and 88 complete records were submitted.

Poultry Club: Fourteen 4-H Club boys completed poultry records for the year. These boys were generally beginners in club work who selected the growing of fryers for their project. Below is a summary of the accomplishments of these clubsters for the year:

Name	No. Chicks	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Herbert Brown	50	\$45.00	\$29.10	\$15.90
Wallace Benson	150	132.50	85.10	47.40
John Graham	41	34.10	23.05	11.05
Robert Smith	200	174.25	115.30	58.95
Preston Stuckey	150	136.20	87.10	49.10
Jack Martin	100	71.00	59.20	11.80
Allen Brock	100	73.25	60.15	13.25
Jackie Dumas	150	141.20	111.15	30.05
Thomas Holliday	150	99.10	88.00	11.10
Cecil Geddings	75	60.30	41.10	19.20
Harold McLeod	125	99.35	74.10	25.25
J. W. Floyd	200	150.80	108.45	42.35
Wyman Coker	150	112.80	92.15	20.65
Morrel Harrinesu	75	42.25	35.10	7.15
Totals	1716	\$1372.10	\$1009.05	\$363.20

It will be noted that these 14 clubsters raised to frying size 1716 chicks. In many cases these fryers were used by the clubster's family but due credit was given the clubster for supplying them. The monetary value was not so great but the experience in my opinion was of great value to the boys participating in the club.

Corn Club: Twenty-eight 4-H club members participated in the corn club this year growing a total of 37 acres of corn. The variety used was Lathan's Double either direct from the breeder or first year from the breeder. Many of these boys were also in the pig club and, thereby, provided corn for their animal. In determining the value of the corn produced, the price of \$1.50 per bushel was used. A summary of these demonstrations follow:

Name	Acres	Yield Bus.	Value	Cost	Profit
Maek Morris	2	86	\$120.40	\$40.30	\$80.10
Lennie Gibbons	2	72	100.80	30.25	70.05
Charles Gibbons	2	102	142.80	50.30	92.50
Ronald DuBose	1	51	71.40	21.60	49.80
Wallace Cantey	1	43	60.20	25.10	35.10
Willis Buddin	1	45	63.00	15.80	47.20
Emory Cantey	2	70	98.00	35.10	62.90
Bobbie Evans	1	32	44.80	13.65	31.15
Bobbie Wheeler	1	35	49.00	15.00	34.15
H. A. Dennis	1	44	61.60	15.40	46.20
Rombert McClam	2	71	99.40	30.10	69.10
Lorain Welch	1	45	63.00	14.70	48.30
Tennie Gentry	1	33	46.20	15.30	30.90
Warren Furse	1	41	57.40	11.30	46.10
Billy Rowe	1	45	63.00	12.50	50.50
Willie Johnson	2	75	105.00	25.15	79.85
Bobby Morris	1	25	35.00	15.10	19.90
Cullie Roberson	1	44	61.60	20.30	41.30
Donald Harrington	2	83	116.20	35.85	80.35
W. H. Baker	2	69	96.60	31.25	65.35
Keller DuRant	1	65	91.00	21.15	69.85
Norwood DuRant, Jr.	1	43	60.20	15.18	45.02
Leonard Lloyd	2	86	120.40	31.36	89.04
Bobby Meltan	1	39	54.60	15.50	39.10
Jake Millsap	1	32	46.80	12.60	34.20
Ollen E. Rose, Jr.	2	82	114.80	29.85	84.95
Odell Reardon	1	47	65.80	19.75	46.05
Totals	37	1505	\$2109.00	\$619.44	\$1489.01

The 28 clubsters participating in the corn club produced an average of 43 bushels per acre. This is about 2½ times the county average and even though the cost per acre was somewhat higher than for corn planted by farmers throughout the county, these records bring out that it pays to use sufficient fertilizer for corn as well as good seed.

Sweet Potato Club: Eight boys participated in the sweet potato club this year. They were unable to secure certified seed but each of them selected the plants from the best available stock. Instructions were given these boys on the fertilization, cultivation, grading and packing of these potatoes. A summary of these demonstrations follow:

Name	No. of Acres	Yield Bus.	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Joharie Godwin	1	115	\$172.50	\$73.75	\$98.75
Durward Brunson	1	101	151.50	75.40	76.10
Horace Mabry	1	122	183.00	81.20	101.80

Sweet Potato Summary (Continued)

Name	No. of Acres	Yield (Bus)	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Sherrel Ward	1	81	\$121.50	\$75.30	\$46.20
Quinton Epps	1	118	177.00	70.50	106.50
Bob Fleming	1	90	135.00	72.10	62.90
Rue Yarborough	1	110	165.00	75.15	89.85
Howard Cutter	1	88	132.00	65.20	67.80
Totals	8	825	\$1237.50	\$588.60	\$655.90

The clubsters participating in the sweet potato club produced an average of 103 bushels for #1 potatoes per a cre. The net price used in calculating the value of these potatoes was \$1.50 per bushel.

Pig Club (Sow & Litter): Seven boys participated in the Sow and Litter Club. A total of 52 pigs were farrowed and 47 of these pigs were raised to maturity. A summary of this club follows:

Name	No. pigs farrowed	No. pigs raised	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
Willie Johnson	9	8	\$251.65	\$185.15	\$66.50
Larry Gibbons	7	7	213.10	163.25	47.85
Durward Gibbons	8	7	205.60	150.40	55.20
Maxie Hicks	7	6	195.15	145.05	50.10
Bobbie Wheeler	7	5	164.70	129.45	35.25
Warren Furse	8	8	258.40	198.30	60.10
Billy Lackey	6	6	215.10	170.00	45.10
Totals	52	47	\$1503.70	\$1141.60	\$360.10

It will be noted that the clubsters participating in the Sow and Litter Club started with 52 pigs and raised a total of 47 pigs. This proves that individual attention and the care and feeding of swine is the determining factor of success. Even though feed prices were high, each boy after deducting all costs involved, made a substantial profit on his enterprise.

Pig Club (Fattening Class): Twenty-three 4-H club members carried on projects in the pig club for fattening purposes. Sixty of these pigs were raised to top weights by these boys.

A summary of these demonstrations follows:

Name	No. Animals	Days Fed	Gain in Wt.	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
J. E. Millsap, Jr.	6	121	840	\$120.12	\$85.10	\$35.02
Norman Barwick	3	130	425	60.77	47.15	13.62
Julian Cousar	2	95	286	40.85	25.10	15.75
J. E. Harrington	6	125	816	126.67	92.11	34.51
Jerry Roberson	2	90	260	37.20	23.15	14.05
John J. Wilson	1	118	146	20.85	13.10	7.75
Mack Witherspoon	4	120	565	80.80	49.30	31.50
Flowden Nelson	2	115	265	37.90	23.40	14.50
Murry Gibbons	2	91	212	30.30	19.81	10.49
Willis Buddin	1	82	135	19.30	11.70	7.60
Emory Canty	3	126	450	64.35	56.80	7.50
Paul Fann	1	140	175	25.00	18.10	6.90
Alton Braton	2	136	315	44.85	36.15	8.70
Lester Thompson	2	142	350	50.10	37.10	13.00
Raymond Bryant	1	90	115	16.35	9.70	6.65
Carlyle Richburg	2	120	260	37.20	25.15	12.05
Charlie Brunson	5	125	725	101.50	79.10	22.40
Joe Barkley	2	150	350	50.10	38.25	11.85
Willard Fanning	1	142	165	23.50	12.95	10.55
H. A. Dennis	4	130	645	92.10	69.25	22.85
Rembert McClan	2	125	275	39.40	24.15	15.25
Earl B. Bradham	3	132	465	66.55	52.10	14.55
Lorain Welch	3	140	480	68.70	55.35	13.35
Totals	60	2785	8720	\$1248.46	\$904.07	\$350.39

The average number of days the boys in the above contest fed their pigs was 135 days. Accurate records were kept - cost of feed, gain in weight and in each case the profit was made above the cost of production.

Beef Calf Club: Seven 4-H Club members participated in the beef calf club. Seven beef calves were fed an average of 210 days by these club members. A summary of these demonstrations follow:

Name	No. Animals	Days Fed	Gain in Wt.	Total Value	Total Cost	Profit
J. E. Millsap, Jr.	1	211	145	\$120.25	\$101.10	\$19.15
Keller DuRant	1	211	155	95.87	92.15	3.72
Sadie Flowden	1	211	165	122.10	98.05	24.05
David Flowden	1	211	145	126.72	98.25	28.97
Rebecca Brogden	1	211	200	165.75	125.10	35.65
Tammie Love	1	211	190	131.10	101.15	30.05
Emmie Evans	1	204	215	137.47	105.35	32.12
Totals	7	1470	1215	\$904.26	\$721.25	\$163.71
Average	1	210	175	\$129.22	\$103.03	\$23.39

When the original cost of the animal plus the cost of the feed was tabulated, we found these club members made an average labor income of \$23.39 per animal.

The following is a summary of the work completed by 4-H Clubsters for 1945:

No. of Dems.	Kind of Demon.	Acres or Number	Value	Expense	Profit
14	Poultry	1716	\$1372.10	\$1009.05	\$363.20
28	Corn	37	2109.00	619.44	1489.01
8	Sweet Potato	8	1237.50	588.60	655.90
7	Pig Club (S & L)	52	1503.70	1141.60	360.10
23	Pig Club (F)	60	1248.46	904.07	350.39
7	Beef Calf	7	904.26	721.25	163.71

Camp Bob Cooper: Improvements: Late in the spring of the year, it was decided to use Camp Bob Cooper as a regular camp for 4-H Clubs for the entire summer. Considerable work was done on the grounds and buildings but with the limited amount of time and lack of materials and finances, we were unable to put the camp in first class condition. However, all agents coming to camp were very cooperative and I consider that we had a very successful year. It is hoped that by the time camp is opened this year, we may be able to install a water system and other modern conveniences about the camp.

Camping Period: Camp Bob Cooper was opened for 4-H Clubs June 11, 1945 and ran through August 3, 1945. Thirteen counties held their regular 4-H Club camps at Camp Bob Cooper during the year with a total attendance of 1089 clubsters. In addition to the 4-H club camps, we had a Church Group consisting of 180 young people. Conservation Week was also held at the camp. Thirty-six counties sent representatives to the Conservation Camp. Our total number of young people participating in recreation and instruction at Camp Bob Cooper was 1392. This number does not include visitors, specialists nor instructors.

The Staff at Camp Bob Cooper: Consisted of Paul Berroughs, Camp Manager; Mrs. Paul Berroughs, dietetician; Miss Grace Barker, Secretary; Miss Harriet Gandy, First Aid; Leslie Boney, Life Guard; Tommy Roberson, Musician and Marion Rast, Canteen Manager.

4-H Fat Stock Show: For the first time in the history of 4-H Club work in the county, a Fat Stock Show was conducted. This show was sponsored by the local Rotary Club. Twenty 4-H clubsters participated in the Show. Prizes offered and won are as follows:

White Group:

Rebecca Bregon, Alcolu, S. C.	First place	\$15.00
Emmie Evans, New Zion, S. C.	Second place	12.50
Earle Millsap, Gable, S. C.	Third place	10.00
Sadie Plowden, Manning, S. C.	Fourth place	9.00

Colored Group:

Raleigh Johnson, Turbeville, S. C.	First place	\$10.00
William Gamble, New Zion, S. C.	Second place	8.00
John Allen Gamble, New Zion, S. C.	Third place	6.00
Eugene Howard, Jr., New Zion, S. C.	Fourth place	5.00

Even though this was the first show of its kind held in the county, a great deal of interest was shown by all concerned. It is estimated that 500 people visited the Show which was held from 9 o'clock until 1 P. M. on March 10, 1945.

Mr. A. L. DuRant, Livestock Specialist of the Clemson College Extension Service, acted as judge.

Florence Fat Stock Show & Sale: 4-H Clubsters having feeder calves for sale attended the Florence Fat Stock Show & Sale March 19, 20 and 21st, 1945, at which time all animals were shown and sold.

County Fair: It was not until after V-J Day that it was officially decided to have a County Fair for Clarendon County this year. This fact naturally handicapped us a great deal but with a large number of 4-H club members pulling together, they went about to put on an exhibit which in my opinion brought credit to the work 4-H club members were doing in the county. Many local people throughout the county congratulated the clubsters upon their contributions to the Fair this year. Thirteen prizes were awarded in the Boys' 4-H Club Department bringing the total prizes won in this Fair to \$23.40.

Judges for the 4-H Exhibits as well as all other exhibits along agricultural lines were H. A. McGee, Tobacco Specialist, Florence, S. C., and Colin McLaurin, County Agent, Bennettsville, S. C.

Horticulture

Home Gardens: Publicity was given in cooperation with the County Home Demonstration Agent as to the importance of planting year-round home gardens during 1945. Responses to this appeal was very great throughout the county.

Sweet Potatoes: The fact that cotton and tobacco are the two chief money crops in the county, one section of the county does not grow tobacco at all but another section grows tobacco as a cash crop largely. I felt it important to encourage the use of sweet potatoes as a possible cash crop to substitute income for both sections of the county. Lack of good seed, unfavorable weather conditions and shortage of labor prevented a wide expansion of the sweet potato industry in the county this year. However, most farmers have grown enough potatoes for home use and twelve carloads were shipped from Manning while about the same amount went to the Dehydration Plant at Lake City.

There were six farmers growing potato plants for commercial purposes in the county this year. Three farmers turned in records on the number of plants produced and sold by them. A summary of these records follow:

Fire-heated Sweet Potato Beds:

Name	No. Beds	Size Beds	Bus. Bedded	Treatment	No. Plants	Returns
H. B. Harrington	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 40	90	Corrosive Sublimate	210,000	\$1,72.50
Carrol Plowden	1	6 x 40	25	Borax	61,000	137.00
J. W. Robinson	1	6 x 50	40	Borax	75,000	172.00
Totals	5		155		346,000	\$781.50

Two of the above farmers, namely Mr. H. B. Harrington and Mr. J. W. Robinson, are taking a great deal of interest in sweet potatoes this year. They are cooperating with the State Crop Pest Commission in an effort to qualify as certified seed producers. The necessary steps to accomplish this have been taken. Barring something to disqualify them in the future, these men together should be able to furnish about 1800 bushels of certified seed to growers throughout the county for planting purposes this coming year. They specialize in the production of Porto Rica variety.

Almost all of our potatoes this year were sold green. However, a few farmers are turning to the use of the tobacco barns as curing houses. This practice will probably increase as time goes on provided farmers find it profitable to house cure sweet potatoes rather than sell them green.

The Dehydration Plants have helped a great deal toward providing a market for potatoes other than U. S. No. 1's. I am not quite sure though that in the long run Dehydrating plants will be of any great help in the development of the sweet potato industry. For years we have stressed the importance of growing the maximum number of No. 1 potatoes per acre and potatoes that were otherwise of good quality but since the Dehydrating plants take potatoes of almost any size and quality, I have noticed a tendency among some farmers to get away from the practice of using good seed, proper fertilizer, spacing, cultural methods and grading practices.

Home Orchards: Cooperative purchases of fruit and nut trees are made annually for farmers of the county by the local Market Bureau. The growing of a few pecan trees has developed into a rather popular practice in the county during the last fifteen years. We have no strictly commercial pecan growers but from the few trees scattered around the homes which serve as shade as well as for the production of nuts, farmers have harvested about 150,000 lbs. of pecans this year and have received an average of around 25¢ per pound for their nuts. This, of course, represents considerable income and is very little expense to the farmer. Home Peach orchards are generally used over the county and quite a number of farmers follow good home management.

Marketing: Work in marketing consisted of aiding farmers in assembling, grading and selling of all surplus farm commodities in the county. The fact that our local Market Bureau provides a day to day market for almost any product produced on the farm in our county relieves the agent of a great deal of marketing problems. The services rendered by this organization has meant a great deal to the development of agricultural programs in the county.

The Market Bureau has a full time manager.

The following is a summary of sales of farm surpluses in 1945:

Pecans	\$9,503.00
Cream	185.00
Hogs	63,471.91
Corn	71,160.48
Peas	9,000.00
Poultry & Eggs	18,861.00
Wheat	375.00
Oats	7,200.00
Potatoes	12,000.00
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Total	\$192,056.39
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The following is a summary of cooperative purchases in 1945:

Cotton Seed	\$2,114.06
Peanuts	2,400.00

Vetch	\$756.00
Austrian Winter peas	441.00
Arsenate of lead	1,206.39
Corn seed	200.00
Lespedeza	1,500.00
Rye grass	250.00
Lime sulphur	50.00
Ceresan	225.00
Fishmeal & tankage	750.00
Cardon seed	1,100.00

Total	\$10,992.36
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A. A. A. ACTIVITIES

The agent has cooperated in an advisory capacity with the A. A. A. County Committee. Information was given at meetings of the Community Committeemen regarding certain practices for which benefits were paid by the A. A. A. Program. Publicity was given to certain practices under the A. A. A. Program through the press, in circular letters, and at 4-H Club meetings.

The following tabulation shows the use of lime as a Soil-Building practice in the county:

Tons lime ordered through A. A. A. in 1940	1982.0
Tons lime ordered through A. A. A. in 1941	3310.0
Tons lime ordered through A. A. A. in 1942	4500.0
Tons lime ordered through A. A. A. in 1943	3520.5
Tons lime ordered through A. A. A. in 1944	19447.0
Tons lime ordered through A. A. A. in 1945	1365.0

Total Soil-building practices earned in 1940	\$30,774.00
Total Soil-building practices earned in 1941	40,000.00
Total Soil-building practices earned in 1942	45,000.00 Est.
Total Soil-building practices earned in 1943	45,000.00 Est.
Total Soil-building practices earned in 1944	102,991.00 Est.
Total Soil-building practices earned in 1945	55,000.00 Est.

Total amount of Austrian Winter Peas distributed 1940	54,000 lbs.
Total amount of Austrian Winter Peas distributed 1945	30,000 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

War Bond Drives: The agent gave support to all War Bond Drives during the year. Assistance rendered consisted of writing of newspaper articles, personal letters, circular letters and discussion of the matter at L-H Club meetings and Public Meetings.

Rationing Boards: The agent served in an advisory capacity with the local Rationing Board and the Community Service Panel.

L-H Club Camp: Clarendon County L-H Clubs held their regular summer encampment at Camp Bob Cooper during the summer of 1945.

Soil Conservation: The agent cooperated and gave some assistance to the local Soil Conservationist.

Camp Bob Cooper: The agent spent a great deal of time at Camp Bob Cooper in supervising improvements that were made and, also, assisted the Camp Manager, Paul Berougs in securing labor and food for the camp during the camping season. Most of this work was done during the months of April, May, June and July.

Publicity

Individual letters written-----	669
Circular letters written-----	11
Copies mailed-----	10295
Press articles written for weekly paper-----	41
Bulletins distributed-----	375

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

Manning, S. C.
Feb. 5, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL CLARENDON COUNTY FARM PEOPLE:

The year 1945 will likely be one of the most critical of all the war years. It will be a year to hit the enemy and hit him hard from every angle and with everything we have including FOOD, victory's greatest ally.

We are fully aware that farm people will have to face such unusual difficulties as labor, equipment, and transportation shortages. It is because of these difficulties that unusual plans and unusual effort are urgently necessary. New ways will have to be found to do all jobs better.

The period February 5 to February 17 has been set as a time to plan our whole 1945 food and feed production program. The first four points of the 10-point program, attached, should get our whole attention those two weeks.

Here are a few questions every farm and home owner will want to answer during those two weeks:

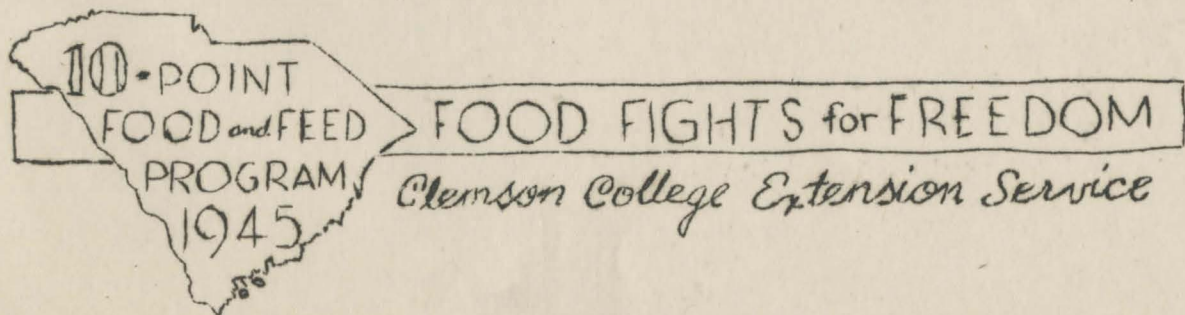
Do we have plenty of planting seed of all kinds..... do we have equipment that needs repair.....have repair parts been ordered.....have our fertilizers been ordered.....shouldn't we fertilize more heavily this year than ever before..... how much hay does the farm need and what kind.....has a good well-rounded garden been planned.....do we need new food or food storage such as grain bins, silos, sweet potato houses, meat houses, cellars, etc.....can we trade labor and equipment with our neighbors to get silos filled and hay put up.....have complete arrangements been made for harvesting this year's grain crop, hay crop, and silage crop?

Complete plans and arrangements made now may save valuable time and, therefore, valuable food and feed crops later. The most we can do to produce more food and feed in 1945 will not be too much. Farmers have always risen to every occasion; the year 1945 should be no exception. Call upon us for any assistance we can be to you and your neighbors.

Yours very truly,

Miriam Fridy
Miriam Fridy, Home Dom. Agent

A. D. Grainger
A. D. Grainger, County Agent



AGRICULTURAL NOTES

By A. D. GRAINGER Assistant County Agent

Friday night, December 7, it was my privilege to attend the program of the Gable Home Demonstration Club. The ladies of the club had prepared a delightful dinner and invited their husbands to be present. I don't have a wife but I suppose I looked "hen-pecked" enough to have one, so after throwing out a few well placed hints to a few people, I got for myself an invitation. Had a good time too.

Mrs. Hugh McFaddin, president of the club, was master of ceremonies. The first number on the program presented to the group by Mrs. McFaddin was a fifteen course dinner which had been prepared by members of the club. I don't know how many members took part in the preparation of this dinner. Judging from the food on hand I should think everyone had a part. I did, however, happen to drop by Gable school in the afternoon and saw Mrs. Rudy DuBose and Mrs. Rudolph Cousar working away, and after getting this far with this article, Miss Friday informs me that the dinner was not a fifteen course dinner affair but so far as I am concerned, it was. Counting the things I was served in the beginning and taking into consideration the number of times I went back for more, I know that there were fifteen different items of food. The home agent still insists and tries to tell me that a course so far as a dinner is concerned, can be and is in most cases, made up of several good things to eat. I'll stick to my views.

Dinner being over, it was then time for entertainment. Under the direction of Miss Nettles and Miss Player, members of the Gable school faculty, a full hour of fun was the order of the evening. Everybody joined in. A very outstanding feature of the entertainment was the performance of the silent orchestra directed by Mrs. Rudolph Cousar, starring Ed Player as pianist and Landon Cousar as saxophonist. Yes sir, those Sardinia-Gable people all pull together. I had a wonderful time and hope that they will think of me again soon.