

1945

1945 Dorchester County Extension Service Report

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

E. H. Jordan

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ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

Dorchester
County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1945

E. A. Jordan

County Agent

Assistant County Agent

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Cooperating with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

D. W. Watkins, Director

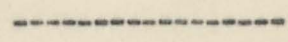
Clemson, South Carolina

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ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGENT'S WORK
DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
1945

E. H. Jordan, County Agent



Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and
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(s) spent in office	81
2.	Days agent(s) spent in field.....	219 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	Days agent(s) worked.....	300 $\frac{1}{2}$
4.	Miles agent(s) traveled.....	6885
5.	Farm Visits.....	519
6.	Different farms visited.....	241
7.	Office calls at agent's Office.....	1388
8.	Telephone calls at agent's office.....	1480
9.	Meetings held or attended.....	57
10.	Attendance at those meetings.....	1248
11.	Number communities in which extension work was conducted.....	11
12.	Number farmers conducting demonstrations....	45
13.	Number voluntary community leaders assisting with extension program.....	215

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Agricultural Economics

One county wide outlook meeting attended by 55 farmers was held. Two farm account books were completed. County Agricultural Planning Committee was continued.

Agricultural Engineering

Help and plans were furnished to build three double box silos. Two farmers built small single box, after looking at others.

One farmer was helped in storing potatoes in an old store. One stored in a tobacco barn built for a combination. One tile hotbed demonstration attended by 13 farmers was held. Six other farmers who attended this constructed 7 tile beds. Four farmers were helped in laying out and connecting five electric hotbeds, all of whom say, "This is the way to grow sweet potato plants". Three farmers were helped in putting out six sawdust beds, which were very successful again this year. As a result of progress on these last two methods, it is doubtful if any more tile beds will be constructed.

Agronomy

A few other farmers were converted to the poison bait for budworms. Three wheat, two cotton, three corn, two tobacco and one crotalaria for seed demonstrations were completed.

The labor shortage has been so critical that farmers have had to delay doing many things that could be delayed. Limestone has thus been ordered only to the extent of 972 tons. The number of bushels of oats, wheat and peas ordered for farmers has been insignificant. Only 150 bushels of cotton seed was ordered and that was handled through a merchant who performed the service without profit. Lespedeza was bought for farmers in a fair volume with 7,500 pounds going direct to the farmers and 37,264 pounds going direct to the Dorchester Marketing Association and being handled through them. Tobacco seed were also sold, eleven and one half pounds of them, through the association.

However it is in selling that farmers have cooperated to the best advantage. In 1942 the dire need for a sweet potato market was realized when many farmers asked where they could sell potatoes. In 1943 the Marketing Association started to handling this commodity, which sold 24 cars in 1944, and will handle about the same volume this year. This service has been of great use to the farmers.

Animal Husbandry

Four purebred boars and five crossbred gilts were placed in the county in 1945. There were no Hereford or Angus placed in 1945.

Dual Purpose Cattle

Dual purpose cattle are on the way out, perhaps because they have been used solely in dairy herds rather than on general farms.

Dairying

Extension work in dairying was largely by circular letters, news articles, and farm visits.

Sixty heifers were imported from Mississippi.

Entomology and Plant Pathology

Extension work in entomology and plant pathology in Dorchester County in 1945 consisted of educational work through news articles and circular letters.

Forestry

12,500 slash pine seedlings were distributed to farmers. Four hundred cork oak trees were placed in the county.

Four-H Club Work

Seven (7) boys 4-H clubs were organized. Ten (10) boys attended camp.

Horticulture

Thirty fruit and nut trees were ordered for three farmers. Timely information was issued on various problems in production of garden and truck crops.

Marketing

The Dorchester Marketing Association cooperated with the agent. Hogs sold cooperatively for \$166,335.07.

Poultry

Several individuals gave vaccine in drinking water demonstrations. No demonstration flocks records were kept.

Better Farm Living

The only means of carrying on Better Farm Living was carried on by voluntary leaders as before.

Publicity

A total of 889 personal letters were written, eighteen circular letters were prepared and 10,931 copies mailed. Eighty one news articles were published and 1806 bulleting were distributed.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

1944 - 1945

DORCHESTER COUNTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The extension organization for Dorchester County includes the following workers:

E. H. Jordan, County Farm Agent
Miss Ophelia Barker, County Home Agent
Miss Catherine Horne, Stenographer (Farm Agent)
Mrs. Sophrona Duker, Stenographer (Home Agent)
Eugene Frederick, County Farm Agent (Colored)
Mable W. Price, County Home Agent (Colored)

The County Farm Agent works primarily with problems dealing directly with the farm while the Home Agent works with problems relating to the home. Both agents endeavor to carry out the entire extension program on a cooperative basis assisting each other where the program is strengthened thereby. Since the Farm and Home Agents are housed in separate buildings, it is necessary to have two stenographers, one working with each agent.

The Colored Farm and Home Agents are performing largely the same kind of service for colored farmers that the white agents do for the white farmers.

The County Farm and Home Agents (colored and white) meet regularly each month on the first Saturday morning to plan their work for the month. The meetings are held one time at the office of the farm agent and then at the office of the home agent.

COUNTY, COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION
OF VOLUNTEER FARM AND HOME LEADERS

County Agricultural Committee

The members of these committees have been selected largely by the willingness of individuals to serve and give of their time in planning and carrying out a program. The leaders of the neighborhoods make up the membership of the community organization and the leaders of the community compose the County Committee.

The following comprise the County Agricultural Committee:

Mr. S. H. Bishop	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. J. S. Brown	St. George, S. C.
Mr. W. B. Browning	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mr. A. J. Campbell	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mr. Lee Clayton	Dorchester, S. C.
Mr. D. C. Currie	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. C. H. Davis	Summerville, S. C.
Mr. W. G. Garner	St. George, S. C.
Mrs. J. D. Huckabee	Summerville, S. C., R-1
Mr. Shields Hussey	Harleyville, S. C.
Mrs. Shields Hussey	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. R. W. Hutto	Harleyville, S. C.
Mrs. R. W. Hutto	Harleyville, S. C.
Mrs. Washie Kizer	St. George, S. C., R-1
Mr. W. C. Kizer	St. George, S. C.
Mr. St. Clair Knight	Summerville, S. C.
Mrs. R. Clyde Knight	Summerville, S. C., R-1
Mr. E. D. Kyzer	Summerville, S. C.
Mr. S. W. Mims, Sr.	Harleyville, S. C. R. F. D.
Mrs. T. O. Murray	St. George, S. C., R-2
Miss Carolyn Murray	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. D. S. C. Patrick	St. George, S. C.
Mr. J. B. Reeves	Branchville, S. C.
Mrs. J. B. Reeves	Branchville, S. C.
Mrs. Henry Riley	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mr. B. W. Rogers	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mrs. Belvin Rumph	St. George, S. C., R-2
Mrs. Carlisle Utsey	St. George, S. C.
Mr. H. H. Walters, Sr. (Ch. Agr. Com.)	St. George, S. C.
Mrs. D. T. Weathers	Bowman, S. C.
Mr. D. T. Weathers	Bowman, S. C., R-3
Mrs. L. Y. Whetsell	Bowman, S. C., R-3

Mrs. Inez L. Berry (P.M.A.)	St. George, S. C.
Mr. W. W. Utsey (F.S. A.)	St. George, S. C.
Mrs. Martha M. Harvey (F.S. A.)	St. George, S. C.
Mr. James C. Hughes, Jr. (F.C.A. Supr.)	Walterboro, S. C.
Mr. R. W. Bridge (Soil Conservationist)	St. George, S. C.
Mr. W. P. Johnston (County Forester)	Reevesville, S. C.
Mr. B. B. Cave (Prod. Credit Worker)	Walterboro, S. C.
Miss Myrtis McAlhany (Home Ec. Teacher)	St. George, S. C.
Summerville High Home Ec. Teacher	Summerville, S. C.
Mr. O. McMillan (Agriculture Teacher)	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. E. H. Jordan (County F. D. A.)	St. George, S. C.
Miss Ophelia Barker (County H. D. A.)	St. George, S. C.

The County Agricultural Committee as constituted in Dorchester County serves the extension workers in an advisory capacity, meeting as often as practical during the year. It is recognized that agricultural leaders are in a position to render valuable aid in both planning and carrying out a well rounded extension program. It is therefore desirable that the committee advise with the county extension personnel in formulating general plans for the county extension program.

Executive Committee

Mr. H. H. Walters, Sr.	St. George, S. C.
Mr. J. S. Brown	St. George, S. C.
Mr. W. C. Kizer	St. George, S. C.
Mr. S. E. Hussey	Harleyville, S. C.
Mrs. D. T. Weathers	Bowman, S. C.

Farm Labor Committee

Mr. W. C. Kizer	St. George, S. C.
Mr. D. T. Weathers	Bowman, S. C.
Mrs. St. Clair Knight	Summerville, S. C., R-1
Mr. D. C. Currie	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. A. J. Campbell	Ridgeville, S. C.

Returning Veterans and Post War

Planning Committee

Mr. S. H. Bishop	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. S. E. Hussey	Harleyville, S. C.
Mr. W. C. Kizer	St. George, S. C.
Mrs. Carlisle Utsey	St. George, S. C.
Mrs. Washie Kizer	St. George, S. C., R-1
Mr. D. S. C. Patrick	St. George, S. C.

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Committee on Field Crops

M. G. Proctor	St. George, S. C.
W. C. Kizer	St. George, S. C.
H. H. Walters	St. George, S. C.

Committee on Livestock

J. D. Hutto	Reevesville, S. C.
H. H. Walters	St. George, S. C.
J. S. Brown	St. George, S. C.
J. W. Gruber	St. George, S. C.
W. B. Browning	Ridgeville, S. C.
D. T. Weathers	Bowman, S. C.
D. C. Currie	Harleyville, S. C.
C. F. Prettyman	Summerville, S. C.
St. Clair Knight	Summerville, S. C.

Committee on Poultry and
Special Problems

J. W. Smoak	Ridgeville, S. C.
D. S. C. Patrick	St. George, S. C.
S. W. Mims	Harleyville, S. C.
Mrs. T. O. Murray	St. George, S. C.
Mrs. J. A. Murray	Summerville, S. C.
Mrs. Henry Riley	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mrs. S. W. Mims	Harleyville, S. C.
Mrs. W. B. Browning	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mrs. Mary Kate Utsey	Harleyville, S. C.

Marketing Committee

H. H. Walters	St. George, S. C.
W. C. Kizer	St. George, S. C.
J. D. Hutto	Reevesville, S. C.

Representatives to State
Agricultural Committee

Mrs. L. Y. Whetsell	Bowman, S. C., R. F. D.
Mr. S. H. Bishop	Harleyville, S. C.

Alternate Representatives

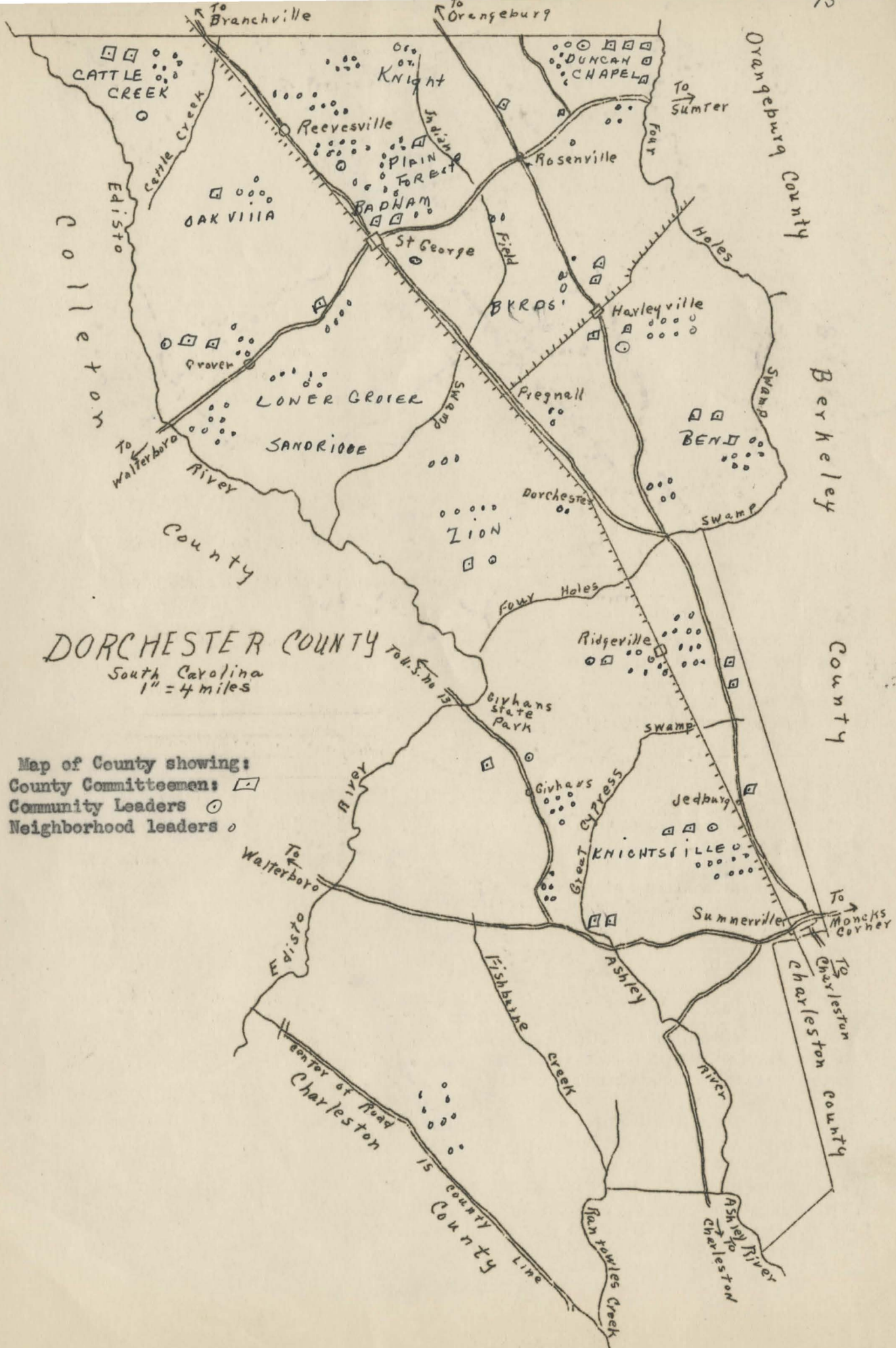
Mr. B. W. Rogers	Ridgeville, S. C.
Mrs. Washie Kizer	St. George, S. C., R-1

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEES OF DORCHESTER
COUNTY

There are eleven (11) communities and thirty-one (31) neighborhoods listed below with the number of members on each neighborhood committee.

We are working toward the plan of a community committee being composed of the chairman from each neighborhood committee.

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>	<u>RACE</u>	<u>NO. ON COMMITTEE</u>
HARLEYVILLE-BETHEL	Harleyville	White	11
	Bethel	White	6
	Gum Hill	Colored	10
	Bell	Colored	5
CATTLE CREEK	Cattle Creek	White	9
DUNCAN CHAPEL	Duncan Chapel	White	8
	Rosinville	White	4
	Shady Grove	Colored	4
GIVHANS	Givhans	White	9
	Canaan	Colored	7
RIDGEVILLE	Ridgeville	White	7
	Cypress	Colored	13
GROVER	Grover	White	16
	Grover	Colored	4
	Texas	Colored	9
KNIGHT	Knight	White	4
KNIGHTSVILLE	Knightsville	White	10
	Club House	Colored	9
REEVESVILLE-OAK VILLA	Reevesville	White	5
	Oak Villa	White	5
	Reevesville	Colored	12
	Oak Villa	Colored	6
PLAIN FOREST	Plain Forest	White	7
	Oak Grove	White	3
	Badham	White	7
	Hudson Town	Colored	13
ZION-DORCHESTER	Zion	White	6
	Dorchester	White	2
	Byrds	White	2
	Pregnall	White	3
	Sandridge	White	3



DORCHESTER COUNTY
 South Carolina
 1" = 4 miles

Map of County showing:
 County Committeemen: □
 Community Leaders ○
 Neighborhood leaders ●

Colleton

Edisto

Walterboro
County

Orangeburg County

Berkeley County

County

Charleston County

Center of Road
Charleston
15
County Line

To Branchville

To Orangeburg

To Sumter

To Walterboro

To Edisto

To Walterboro

To Moncks Corner

To Charleston

15

County Line

CATTLE CREEK

Cattle Creek

OAK VILLA

LOWER GROVER

SANDRIODE

ZION

DORCHESTER

BENI

Ridgerville

Givhans State Park

Givhans

KNIGHTSVILLE

Jedburg

Sumnerville

Ashley

Fishline Creek

Ranlawles Creek

Ashley River

Charleston

Branchville

KNIGHT

Reevesville

PLAIN FOREST

BADHAM

St George

Field

BKRS

Pregnall

Harleyville

Fowly Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Four

Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Edisto

To Walterboro

To Edisto

To Walterboro

To Moncks Corner

To Charleston

15

County Line

CATTLE CREEK

Cattle Creek

OAK VILLA

LOWER GROVER

SANDRIODE

ZION

DORCHESTER

BENI

Ridgerville

Givhans State Park

Givhans

KNIGHTSVILLE

Jedburg

Sumnerville

Ashley

Fishline Creek

Ranlawles Creek

Ashley River

Charleston

Branchville

KNIGHT

Reevesville

PLAIN FOREST

BADHAM

St George

Field

BKRS

Pregnall

Harleyville

Fowly Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Four

Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Edisto

To Walterboro

To Edisto

To Walterboro

To Moncks Corner

To Charleston

15

County Line

CATTLE CREEK

Cattle Creek

OAK VILLA

LOWER GROVER

SANDRIODE

ZION

DORCHESTER

BENI

Ridgerville

Givhans State Park

Givhans

KNIGHTSVILLE

Jedburg

Sumnerville

Ashley

Fishline Creek

Ranlawles Creek

Ashley River

Charleston

Branchville

KNIGHT

Reevesville

PLAIN FOREST

BADHAM

St George

Field

BKRS

Pregnall

Harleyville

Fowly Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Four

Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Edisto

To Walterboro

To Edisto

To Walterboro

To Moncks Corner

To Charleston

15

County Line

CATTLE CREEK

Cattle Creek

OAK VILLA

LOWER GROVER

SANDRIODE

ZION

DORCHESTER

BENI

Ridgerville

Givhans State Park

Givhans

KNIGHTSVILLE

Jedburg

Sumnerville

Ashley

Fishline Creek

Ranlawles Creek

Ashley River

Charleston

Branchville

KNIGHT

Reevesville

PLAIN FOREST

BADHAM

St George

Field

BKRS

Pregnall

Harleyville

Fowly Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Four

Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Edisto

To Walterboro

To Edisto

To Walterboro

To Moncks Corner

To Charleston

15

County Line

CATTLE CREEK

Cattle Creek

OAK VILLA

LOWER GROVER

SANDRIODE

ZION

DORCHESTER

BENI

Ridgerville

Givhans State Park

Givhans

KNIGHTSVILLE

Jedburg

Sumnerville

Ashley

Fishline Creek

Ranlawles Creek

Ashley River

Charleston

Branchville

KNIGHT

Reevesville

PLAIN FOREST

BADHAM

St George

Field

BKRS

Pregnall

Harleyville

Fowly Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Four

Holes

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Swamp

Edisto

To Walterboro

To Edisto

To Walterboro

To Moncks Corner

To Charleston

15

County Line

CATTLE CREEK

Cattle Creek

OAK VILLA

LOWER GROVER

SANDRIODE

ZION

DORCHESTER

BENI

Ridgerville

Givhans State Park

Givhans

KNIGHTSVILLE

Jedburg

Sumnerville

Ashley

Fishline Creek

Ranlawles Creek

A

14

PROGRAMS OR CAMPAIGNS HANDLED THROUGH VOLUNTARY LEADERS

Lining Program

The AAA Office and this office has not worked quite so diligently as last year for the reason that much of last years' is as yet unspread, and because it is realized that farmers can not get it spread. However, through circular letters, news items and by radio efforts have been made to sell this program.

Ten Point Food and Feed Program

Community and neighborhood leaders have been asked to help in the Ten Point Food and Feed Program.

Publicity through papers and over the Radio has been given.

Farm Labor Program

The Farm Labor Committee was contacted, and they were of the opinion that there was exceedingly little that a Farm Labor Assistant could accomplish, and that the hiring of a man who could not show some justification of his salary would be detrimental to the Extension Service and so nothing was done on this program.

Victory Garden Program

The Victory Garden Program was mainly conducted through 4-H Clubs and the community leaders. Community canneries were used and canning demonstrations were given by the Home Agent through out the county. The Dorchester Eagle-Record gave much aid also. The Red Cross Nutrition group aided materially in the garden work.

Fall Grains

The only attempt to increase the acreage of small grains was made through publicity. There was one letter and several news articles got out to this effect. For the coming year the acreages of small grains in Dorchester County will be increased due to the smaller labor requirement of the grains.

EMERGENCY WARTIME ACTIVITIES

Farm Labor Program

We have encouraged farmers to plant crops requiring less labor, to do more livestock harvesting, both of grain and grasses and to exchange labor. As mentioned elsewhere our committee on Farm Labor did not think it wise to employ a county labor assistant. Of course, there are many people who are loafing simply because they are getting some allotment from the armed forces or some relative is working in industry, but we have found no way of reaching these people.

Scrap Collection

The only scrap collection has been with paper.

War Bonds and Stamps

Letters have been mailed to farm people encouraging them to buy War Bonds and stamps. Publicity has been given through Newspaper and radios.

Nutrition Program

Newspaper publicity has been given to the program and the work has been stressed in all L-H clubs.

Food and Feed Production and Conservation

Much stress has been placed upon high yields per acre, by the use of more lime and fertilizers and also the planting of crops more suitable to some of the soils.

WAR ACTIVITIES

The Extension Service has aided in drives, campaigns and programs of various kinds during 1945. The War Board, of which the Agent is secretary, aided Selective Service in classifying selectees. The secretary for the agent spent considerable time in securing and writing information to them.

Information calling attention to the dangers of inflation, to the desirability of buying only essential articles, of investing in bonds and of planning one's farm operations so as to better most wartime problems.

Operators of labor saving machinery and equipment who ordinarily do no custom work aided those who needed help, and a few who look upon field work as being beneath their imagined dignity, did some farm work this year, but to exert any appreciable influence upon the labor supply many more of these idle hands should grasp a needed task.

COOPERATING WARTIME ORGANIZATIONS

This office has cooperated with the AAA office; the Soil Conservation Service in getting established and placing demonstrations of pasture, kudzu and sericea lespedeza; the County War Board in the many phases of its work - rationing, advice to Selective Service, etc; the Red Cross, Nutritional Committee, both of which we cooperated with.

PROJECTS ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Agricultural Economics

Extension activities in agricultural economics during 1945 consisted of holding outlook meetings, using circular letters and news articles, giving advice through farm visits, and cooperating with other agricultural agencies in the county.

Outlook Meetings: A county wide outlook meeting was held at which the county agent and extension specialists presented information as to general agricultural outlook. The main features of the 1945 program were also discussed at this meeting which was attended by 45 farm people.

Complete Farm Accounts: Two farms cooperated with the county agent in keeping a complete farm account record.

County Agricultural Planning Committee: The County Agent cooperating with representatives of other agricultural agencies within the county and extension economist organized the county agricultural planning committee.

Cooperating Agricultural Agencies: The County Agent cooperated closely with personnel of the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service during the year. In addition to serving on committees, various other meetings were attended throughout the year.

Farm Finance : Large numbers of farmers were advised as to problems relating to financing farm operations.

Agronomy

Agronomy work consisted of conducting demonstrations in most of the major field crops grown in the county and the use of news articles and circular letters in disseminating timely, useful, and practical information throughout the year.

Cotton

Five-Acre Improvement Demonstrations: Ten (10) Dorchester county farmers completed their Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations:

Boll Weevil Control: Fewer farmers in the county continued the use of the 1-1-1 mixture for the control of boll weevils this year.

Following is a summary of estimated amount of black strap molasses used in county during past few years:

1939.....	6,000 Gallons
1940.....	12,000 Gallons
1941.....	10,000 Gallons
1942.....	4,700 Gallons
1943.....	3,000 Gallons
1944.....	2,500 Gallons
1945.....	1,600 Gallons

The reduced amount of molasses in 1945 were due to very unfavorable weather at the time the poison would normally have been used, and to higher prices of syrup and lack of labor. No farmers used the flour instead of the syrup.

Quite a few farmers were assisted in securing germination tests on samples of cotton seed. As a result of these tests large numbers of farmers were encouraged and helped in securing good high germinating planting seed.

CORN PRODUCTION

During 1945 a renewed effort was put forth by the agent to increase the per-acre yield of corn as well as to encourage increased acreages. Circular letters and news articles were used to encourage the adoption of improved practices in corn production.

Summary Corn Demonstrations for 1935 - 1945: Following is a summary of corn demonstrations conducted in Dorchester County 1935 - 1945:

Year	No. Dems.	No. A.	Bu. Per A.	Value Crop	Cost Prod.	Av. Cost Per Bu.
1935	4	44.0	31.5	1035.00	476.40	34.7
1936	3	51.0	25.0	1152.00	536.65	41.9
1937	11	97.0	25.1	3721.00	1530.31	62.8
1938	8	211.0	34.4	4354.20	2126.80	33.4
1939	5	32.5	44.6	1088.12	507.86	35.0
1940	9	140.0	30.8	3223.12	1666.86	36.0
1941	18	100.0	41.0	3086.15	1686.85	41.0
1942	1	8.0	100.2	801.60	184.00	23.0
1943	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	1	3.5	23.0	128.75	76.60	95.1
1945	3	17.3	33.3	576.33	384.90	66.9

Following is given a list of the corn demonstrations in the county in 1945

NAME	ACRES	ACRE YIELD	TOTAL COST	TOTAL RETURNS	PROFIT PER ACRE
D. S. C. Patrick	5	51	130.43	255.00	24.91
H. H. Walters	2 1/4	30.8	56.37	69.33	5.31
J. W. Canaday	10	28.2	198.10	282.00	8.39

HYBRID CORN DEMONSTRATIONS

Dorchester County - 1945

H. H. Walters

D. S. C. Patrick

H. H. Walters			D. S. C. Patrick			
VARIETY	ACREAGE	PER ACRE YIELD	PLANTED	ACREAGE	PER ACRE YIELD	REMARKS
Hastings Prolific	3/4	17.2	April 10	3/4	28.0	Late ears very small. Shucks covering fair. Weevils Bad.
FUNKS 714	3/4	38.5	April 10	3/4	61.0	Two weeks earlier. Shuck covering bad. Weevil damage very heavy. Ears small.
Woods 210	3/4	36.3	April 10	3/4	41.0	Mature with Funks. Shuck covering very sorry. Ears medium. Weevil damage very heavy.

H. H. Walters had his old corn planted in same field that appeared, and he was sure was, better than any of these. D. S. C. Patrick has the remainder of his field planted in Woods S-210. Weevils are too bad, especially on Funks and Woods, except where farmer expects to feed before Thanksgiving.

20

SMALL GRAINS

Extension work with small grains consisted in demonstrations and educational work through the use of circular letters and news articles.

Wheat Production: Three farmers completed wheat production demonstrations and submitted records.

Summary Wheat Demonstrations - 1945

Name	Acres	Cost	Total Yield	Returns	Net Profit	Cost Per Bu.
A. C. Dukes	3.0	65.05	25.5	114.75	49.70	.85
T. O. Berry	5.0	96.80	21.3	159.75	62.95	.96
Joe Wimberly	12.0	205.90	30.0	540.00	335.10	.57

Several years back a number of farmers in Dorchester County produced wheat for home use, but due to absence of adaptable varieties, the production of wheat almost completely ceased until five years ago when its production for home use was encouraged by the extension service and other agencies.

For so long the idea has been that wheat could not be profitably grown this near the coast that it is felt that demonstrations using better adapted varieties should be carried out.

Following is a summary of wheat production for the past five years.

194085.6 Acres	1942484.7 Acres
1941258.3 Acres	1943382.2 Acres
1944500.0 Approx. Acres	1945500.0 Approx. Acres

OAT PRODUCTION

One oat demonstration was conducted during 1945. The acreage is increasing as is natural when labor is short.

Summary Oat Demonstrations - 1945

Name	Acres	Total Yield	Total Cost	Returns	Net Profit	Cost Per Bu.
Z. Weeks	2.5	150	73.28	225.00	151.72	.49

LEGUMES

Kudzu Demonstrations: A kudzu for hay demonstration started in 1910 and four (4) more were added in 1913.

Summary Kudzu Demonstrations - 1915				
Demonstrators	Area	Established	1915 Observations	1914 Observations
H. H. Walters	1.2	1910	Burned in 1912 not complete cov.	Complete
W. T. Hilton	1.0	1913	60% Stand	50%
J. B. Wims	2.0	1913	90% Stand	95%
A. C. Currie	2.0	1913	90% Stand	95%
Monroe Bowman	2.0	1913	90% Stand	95%

In 1915 all of this has a complete coverage except W. T. Hilton's (he died two years ago) that has never had any attention or fertiliser and in addition is kept closely cropped off all year by rabbits and will be a long time coming if ever. H. H. Walters intended cutting his for hay, but could never find the time, since he had no other hay near this field.

Soil Building Crops: Work with soil building crops in the county consisted of educational work through circular letters and news articles and cooperating with AAA in disseminating legume seed, and the cooperative purchasing of seeds through the county office. Following is a summary of seed handled through the office and in cooperation with the AAA.

480 pounds Crotalaria
 37,264 pounds Lespedeza
 9,800 pounds Austrian Winter Peas
 11,400 pounds of Vetch

Soil Improvements: Much educational work was conducted in cooperation with the AAA in encouraging the use of limestone on farms in the county. Following is a summary for the past six years.

1939	510 Tons
1910	1303 Tons
1911	1519 Tons
1912	1011.5 Tons
1913	2091 Tons
1914	6709 Tons of this 3,420 tons were cancelled.
1915	972 Tons

Listed below is a summary of the cotton demonstrations conducted in the county in 1945:

	NAME	LBS. SEED COTTON	LINT	VALUE	COST	PROFIT
	S. E. Hussey	5,560	1,860	405.37	286.43	118.94
	Dick Moorer	11,100	3,750	901.50	371.58	529.92
(1)	Richard Thompson	1,430	515		205.05	101.99
	Joe Wimberly	4,356	1,606	379.28	251.72	127.56
	H. H. Walters	4,200	1,500	396.25	202.23	194.02
	J. C. McAlhany	11,961	536	919.41	386.95	532.46
	Marvin McAlhany	10,600	4,000	840.00	374.50	465.50
	Mrs. J. C. McAlhany	10,900	100	857.00	392.00	465.00
	H. W. Smoak	7,800	2,750	571.88	326.33	245.55
(2)	D. A. Wamer	-	-	-	179.47	179.47

(1) Only half of cotton gathered Dec. 1.

(2) None picked as of Dec. 1

All of these yields were greatly reduced by the September storm and continued rain. For instance, both J. C. McAlhany and Dick Moorer started picking at 1 1/2 bales per acre, with at least 1/3 that unopened. But practically all of this cotton was picked in November.

Hay: A sufficient average for our own needs was planted and even early peas made fair yields, and, of course, cowpeas were more plentiful. Much hay was lost during the rainy harvest season, but enough was saved to meet most needs.

More farmers are harvesting grain early for hay.

Lespedeza did good again with several farmers reporting from one to two tons per acre, and a few even higher yields. This crop is here to stay.

Annual Grazing: Efforts were made through circular letters, newspaper articles, and personal contacts to get more annual grazing crops in. As a result seed was sold through this office.

TOBACCO

The tobacco extension program as conducted was towards the production of higher yields of better quality tobacco through the adoption of better practices and varieties.

It is conservatively estimated that as a result of extension activities conducted with tobacco that 95 percent or more of the tobacco growers follow one or more of the practices recommended.

Following is a summary of the tobacco demonstrations given in the county in 1945:

SUMMARY OF TOBACCO DEMONSTRATIONS

Name	No. of A.	Per A. Yield	Cost	Profit
J. C. Hussey	2.1	1750	363.27	1,235.36
J. A. Westbury	2.5	1849 $\frac{1}{2}$	447.70	1,383.60

Summary Tobacco Demonstrations: On the following summary is a record of the tobacco demonstrations conducted by farmers in the county since 1932.

Summary Tobacco Demonstrations 1932 - 1945

Year	No. Dems.	A.	Yield	Yield Per A.	Value Crop	Average Value Per lb.	Cost Prod.	Profit
1932	6	26.0	20540	790	2363.98	12.10	893.54	1670.4
1933	16	76.0	84305	1109	9951.84	11.80	3228.30	6723.5
1934	5	27.9	23075	827	5177.17	22.43	1835.87	3340.5
1935	5	40.8	49409	1211	9952.64	20.14	3435.57	6817.1
1936	5	19.1	22347	1170	1691.94	21.00	1508.00	3183.9
1937	8	39.8	50343	1265	12304.45	24.14	3833.83	9070.6
1938	4	14.2	16665	1173	4324.00	25.94	1273.30	3050.7
1939	5	18.6	22960	1234	3218.75	14.01	1693.14	1525.6
1940	3	12.1	15888	1313	3212.24	20.21	1088.77	2123.4
1941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	2	3.5	5002	1429	1932.43	38.63	539.54	1392.5
1945	2	4.6	8299	1841	3429.93		810.97	2618.9



This picture shows a field of corn grown by Mr. T. S. Knight that produced slightly more than 70 bushels per acre.

This picture shows a field of tobacco grown by Mr. T. S. Knight which produced over 1600 lbs. per acre.





This picture shows the difference in two varieties of tobacco planted in a field.

This picture shows a field of excellent tobacco planted by Alvah C. Weeks in the bend section of Dorchester County.



This picture shows
the tobacco field
of Mr. J. C. Massey
which produced 1750
pounds per acre.



This picture shows the
first year pasture of
Mr. B. F. Rogers of
Ridgeville planted in
oats in November, and
White Dutch being sown
on top of ground with
leavedoza and Hall's broadcast
in February.

PASTURES

In this county, at last, we have been guilty of a grave error in securing pasture grasses for farmers without first seeing that he is using suitable land properly prepared and fertilized and sown properly at the correct time.

In cooperation with the S. C. S. this phase of pastures is being taken care of now. A pasture that proves disappointing to the farmer is a powerful influence against permanent pastures.

In 1942 - 1943 the following established pastures of Galias, White Dutch and Lespedeza where all or a part was properly prepared and correctly managed:

J. A. Vestbury	2.0
J. M. Vestbury	7.0
Joe Vinberly	2.0
Evans Salisbury	5.0

In 1943 - 1944 the following farmers were added:

W. L. Eyrd	25.0
W. C. Kizer	7.0
S. B. Bussey	2.0
E. H. Jordan	1.0
Dick Moorer	2.0
R. V. Ackerman	15.0
A. H. Pendarvis	8.0
J. C. Bussey	1.5
Dan Moorer	2.0
George Tupper	10.0

In 1944 - 1945 the following farmers were added:

Mr. B. W. Rogers	7.0
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In 1945 - 1946 the following farmers were added:

S. A. Bishop	2.0
B. W. Rogers	10.0
William Patrick	8.0

One might aptly say that these farmers are the first who have made a real approach to good pastures. For our past record on unfertilized pastures has been not a combination of plants complimenting each other in furnishing grazing, but a sod of carpet grass good only in the spring and only fair during summer and fall.

Farmers were encouraged through news articles, circular letters, and personal contacts to increase the amount of permanent pastures now on farms. Also through cooperative purchase of grass and legume seed. Following is a summary of grass and legume seed purchased cooperatively:

Lespedeza.....	37,264
Dallas Grass.....	576
White Dutch Clover....	110
Rye Grass.....	99

SUGAR CANE

Sugar Cane: The extension service obtained sufficient Mosiac resistant C. O. 290 sugar cane seed in 1939 to plant 2/10 acres. From this three farmers obtained seed in 1940, ten others obtained seed in 1941, but no seed was bought in the county in 1942.

PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

Peanuts are planted only for hogging off, for the boiled trade and for home consumption.

The biloxi continues to be used extensively for livestock grazing with two farmers planting rather extensively for seed.

Several farmers planted either the o-too-tan or the Red Tanager for hay, both of which produces quite good yields of excellent quality.

Following is a list of the Soybean for seed demonstration:

Name	Acres	Date Planted	Yield	Value	Cost	Profit
J. R. Shieder	2.0	May 20	4	160.00	48.16	111.84

ANNUAL GRAZING

Ten farmers who operated dairies planted pearl millet, nine for the first time in 1944, but did not follow through in 1945.

There is a definite trend toward more fall grains, well fertilized for grazing, but we are making no progress with pearl millet.

Following is a list of the Bermuda grass demonstration:

Name	Acres	Fertilizer	Cows	Days Grazed	Cost	Value
George Tupper	8.0	200 lbs. soda	30	60	\$70.10	\$470.00

Following is a summary of a sugar cane demonstration conducted in 1945:

Name	Acres	Planted	Yield Gallons	Value	Cost	Profit
Joe Pendarvis	1/6	1/2 1942 1/2 1943	90	117.00	51.10	65.60

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Extension work in animal husbandry in 1945 consisted of educational work in production and marketing of swine and in the production of beef cattle, mostly grade. Farmers were assisted in obtaining improved breeding stock. The county agent cooperated with the Dorchester Marketing Association, a cooperative engaged in cooperative assembling, grading and marketing of hogs and the cooperative purchasing of agricultural products.

SWINE

Swine: The major work with swine consisted of placement of purebred sires and assisting with marketing. Regular shipments of hogs were made.

Purebred Boars: Four purebred boars were placed with farmers of the county. The agent assisted with the selection of those individuals.

Following is a summary of purebred boars placed with farmers in the county 1936 - 1945:

Summary Placing of Purebred Boars - 1936- 1945

Year	Number Placed
1936	6
1937	11
1938	19
1939	7
1940	9
1941	10
1942	5
1943	4
1944	2
1945	4
Total placed in 10 years	77

Purebred Gilts: Following is a summary of placings of purebred gilts 1936 - 1945:

Summary Placings of Purebred & Crossbred Gilts - 1936-1945

Year	Number Placed
1936	6
1937	14
1938	30
1939	12
1940	7
1941	15
1942	3
1943	9
1944 (Cross-bred to be as bred as to	4
1945 produce 3 way crosses)	5
Total past 10 years	105

HOG MARKETING

Cooperative marketing of hogs as sponsored by the Extension Service began in December 1931. These shipments were preceded by hog feeding demonstrations, the hogs being marketed under supervision of the county agent at the end of the feeding periods. Hog feeding became a major farm enterprise about 1937 with the organization of the Dorchester Marketing Association which furnishes a year-round market for finished hogs.

The following is a summary of hogs marketed cooperatively since 1931:

Summary Hog Shipments - 1931-1945

Year	No. Cars	No. Trucks	No. Shippers	No. Hogs	No. Pounds	Total Net Returns
1931	13	6	48	1,289	204,875	13,577.42
1932	14	7	64	1,281	197,935	7,989.16
1933	9	5	33	879	141,900	5,192.68
1934	66	1	13	526	90,125	4,167.50
1935	0	28	36	644	111,801	11,714.87
1936	10	57	102	2,875	551,364	53,005.28
1937	33	44	247	4,260	810,403	79,469.51
1938	78	6	663	5,859	1,098,328	87,397.83
1939	142	45	550	13,274	2,465,481	165,641.24
1940	27	75	475	8,139	1,502,540	83,674.80
1941	74	69	575	11,452	2,214,320	187,308.53
1942	95	45	1,535	11,344	2,206,110	276,292.26
1943	30	18		9,460	1,860,352	265,881.15
1944	135	21	1,481	11,358	2,320,870	300,366.80
1945	58	28	864	5,647	1,170,240	166,335.07

BEEF CATTLE

Work with beef cattle in 1945 consisted largely of educational work through news articles and circular letters.

Purebred Beef Cows: Following is a summary of cows placed for breeding purposes since 1937:

Summary Purebred Beef Cows Placed - 1937 - 1944

Year	Hereford	Angus	Total
1937	2	4	6
1938	0	30	30
1939	0	12	12
1940	0	0	0
1941	0	0	0
1942	4	0	4
1943	5	0	8
1944	4	0	4
1945	0	0	0

Total placed in 8 years

64

Purebred Beef Bulls: Two (2) purebred beef bulls were placed with farmers in county during 1945. A list follows:

Summary Beef Bulls Placed - 1945

Name	No. Bulls Placed	Breed	Price
J. B. Mims	1	Hereford	80.00
D. C. Currie	1	Hereford	80.00
Total	2		160.00

Following is a summary of bulls placed in the county since 1937 by years:

Summary Beef Bulls Placed 1937 - 1945

Year	Hereford	Angus	Total
1937	7	0	7
1938	5	1	6
1939	5	5	10
1940	1	0	1
1941	2	0	2
1942	4	0	4
1943	5	3	8
1944	4	0	4
1945	2	0	2

Several farmers now have very nice grade beef cattle herds built by using purebred beef-type bulls on grade cattle.

Burdizzo Demonstrations: Due to the number of people who have been using the burdizzo, there are fewer and fewer people who need demonstrations. As a consequence only 2 demonstrations for 2 farmers were given during the year.

Mule Production: Mr. D. D. Kizer's jack has several mares in foal. Several of the young mules from this jack are growing out nicely. Several farmers have started to produce their own mules. In addition, Mr. J. D. Hutto bought four colts that he is growing out. Mr. T. O. Berry has 4 mule colts that he is growing out. R. W. Hutto has three, and several farmers have one or two.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

Dual Purpose cattle are on the way out, perhaps because they have been used solely in dairy herds rather than on general farms.

Dr. Ackerman is planning on getting over into Jerseys, a breed he used to depend upon, and S. W. Mims has already changed to Guernseys, not because the production is higher with those breeds, but because the milk production per unit of feed is higher. Dr. Ackerman feels that the milking shorthorn has a definite place on the small general farm, but not in either a dairy or a beef herd. Since this trend is toward less rather than more Shorthorns the table on these cattle is therefore not carried.

DAIRYING

Extension work in dairying was largely by circular letters, news articles, and farm visits.

The control of Bang's disease through calf immunization was advised to several farmers. Two farmers are now immunizing all heifer calves as they become of age. A third has promised to start this practice.

A campaign to encourage securing additional family milk cows was conducted in connection with the Better Farm Living Program. Sixty heifers were imported from Mississippi. Two dairymen were advised to buy a carload from Tennessee by Mr. Cushman.

Treating cows for mastitis was continued using Novoxil and Penicillin with better results coming from the Novoxil.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

Extension work in entomology and plant pathology in Dorchester County in 1944 consisted of educational work through news articles and circular letters.

CROP DISEASES

Practically all of the cotton seed planted in the county were bought from up state already treated. So thoroughly are farmers sold on the necessity of treating seed, that most farmers who do not buy seed have them treated by a local firm that specializes in this service.

Insects & Rodents

The campaign to control boll weevil by the use of the 1-1-1 poison was continued in 1945.

Garden Insect Control: Timely advice was furnished on control of most common garden insects, through the garden letter published by the agent.

Fence Post Preservation: To demonstrate the value of treating common short leaf pine post demonstrations were started in 1940, 1941 and 1942.

In the fall of 1945 J. S. Brown and S. W. Mims each secured a 55 gallon drum of Pentachlorophenol and another was got for A. H. Pendarvis and Murray Shieder.

FORESTRY

There is much land in the county that should be in forestry, for it is either idle or being farmed at a loss.

In 1945 12,500 slash pine seedlings were distributed to farmers. Four hundred cork oak trees were placed in the county.

Publicity was given in control of woods fires. This was stressed especially to 4-H Club members.

Following is a summary of the Farm Forestry Work that has been done in the Dorchester county:

LAND OWNERS	ACRES EXAMINED	BD. FT. MARKED	CORDS MARKED	ACRES MARKED
E. C. Council Estate	25	109,380		25
Eberhardt, R. B. (Mrs.)	217			
TOTALS	242	109,380		25

FOUR-H CLUB WORK

Boy's 4-H club work was conducted in seven (7) communities in Dorchester County in 1945, with an enrollment of 174 boys. Regular monthly meetings were held with the clubs during the school year, with the following records summarized below:

Summary 4-H Corn Demonstration Records

Name	Acres	Yield	Value	Cost	Net Profit
Bobby Creel	1.0	36.5	\$36.50	\$27.60	\$8.90
Haskell Murray	3.0	129	\$129.00	\$87.15	\$41.85
Hubert Shieder	1.0	40	\$40.00	\$22.50	\$17.50

Summary 4-H Club Broiler Records

Name	No.	Broilers	Value	Cost	Profit
McCoy Johnston	190	55	63.00	59.50	3.50
Terry Doyle	50	38	38.00	17.50	20.50

Summary 4-H Sweet Potato Records

Name	No. Acres	Yield	Value	Cost	Net Profit
Billy Weeks	1.0	100	105.00	65.05	34.95
Cecil Jordan	3/4	45	91.45	67.80	23.65

Summary 4-H Club Irish Potato Records

Name	No. Acres	Yield	Value	Cost	Profit
Tom Mims	1/4	40	65.29	40.98	24.31

Summary 4-H Club Tobacco Records

Name	No. Acres	Yield	Value	Cost	Profit
J. C. Woodbury	1/2	697	300.00	111.50	189.50

Summary 4-H Club Hog Demonstrations

Name	No.	Weight	Value	Cost	Profit
Billy Weeks	1	120	20.00	11.00	9.00

Summary 4-H Club Steer Demonstrations

Name	No.	Weight	Days Fed	Value	Net Profit
Billy Reeves	1	750	100	169.86	61.24
Kennith Pendarvis	1	900	116	208.00	59.50

Summary 4-H Club Peanut Demonstrations

Name	No. Acres	Bu.	Value	Cost	Profit	Labor Income
Cecil Jordan	1/4	6	19.00	17.20	1.80	13.80

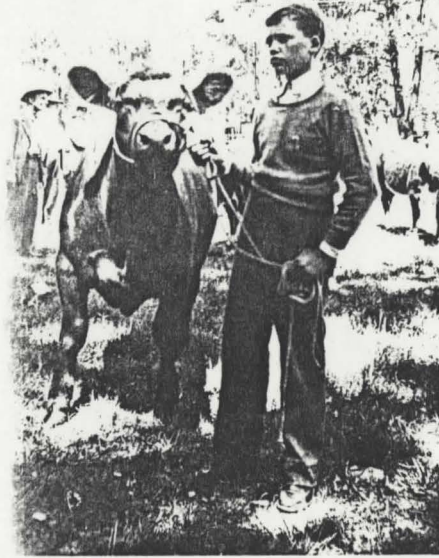
Summary 4-H Club Hog Demonstration

Name	No.	St. Wt.	End. Wt.	Days Fed	Cost	Value	Profit
Doby Huckabee	2	40	250	120	26.20	36.20	10.00

Summary 4-H Calf Demonstration

Name	No.	St. Wt.	End. Wt.	Days Fed	Cost	Value	Profit
Doby Huckabee	1	60	200	110	15.00	30.00	15.00

This picture shows a
steer shown at the
Valterboro show by
a 4-H Club boy.



Summary 4-H Turkey Demonstrations

Name	No. Started	No. Raised	Value	Cost	Profit
Cecil Jordan	42	18	110.30	93.40	16.90

4-H Club Camp

Ten (10) boys from Dorchester County attended camp this summer.

4-H Conservation Camp

Two (2) boys attended Conservation Camp this summer.

HORTICULTURE

Extension work in horticulture in Dorchester County in 1944 included educational work through news articles, circular letters, method demonstrations, and personal visits.

Sweet Potatoes

Efforts were made to increase the production of potatoes both for home use and for market.

Following is a list of the producers establishing either tile or modification hot beds in 1944 and 1945:

Name	Type	Established	Continued
A. H. Pendarvis	Tile	1944	X
A. H. Pendarvis	Electric	1945	
A. H. Pendarvis	Sawdust Pile	1945	
P. M. Crawford	Tile	1944	X
J. W. Gruber	Tile	1944	X
Jim Berry	Stove Pipe	1944	
Harry Shuman	Sheet Steel	1944	X
M. J. Judy	Steel Pipe	1944	
E. W. Kizer	Pole	1944	
L. P. Crook	Steel Pipe	1944	
H. H. Walters	Tile	1944	X
H. H. Walters	Tile	1945	
H. H. Walters	Electric	1945	
Richard Thompson	Tile	1945	
D. R. McClure	Tile	1945	
J. K. Westbury	Tile	1945	
A. C. Dukes	Tile	1945	
Watson McAlhany	Tile	1945	

Name	Type	Established	Continued
O. C. Harbeson	Tile	1945	
J. C. McAlhany	Electric	1945	
J. C. McAlhany	Sawdust (4)	1945	
Wilson Kizer	Electric	1945	

Home Gardens

Timely information was furnished through news articles. Garden letters were mailed to farm families in the county at appropriate times during 1945.

Home Orchards

In connection with the better farm living program an educational program was conducted to encourage planting of home orchards. Several producers were advised as to insect control.

MARKETING

Extension marketing work in Dorchester County consisted of assisting farmers in cooperative assembling, grading, and selling farm products, as well as assisting with cooperative purchasing of various products needed by farm people.

The county agent cooperated with the Marketing Association during the year. This association is a farmer cooperative organized in 1937 by the extension service. This organization has been the largest factor in increasing the production of hogs as an added cash income.

POULTRY

Extension work with poultry in Dorchester County consisted of educational work through circular letters and news articles, vaccination demonstrations, and personal work with various production and disease problems.

The agent has tried a new method in immunizing poultry, which has proved very successful. This method is giving the virus to the poultry in their drinking water. It is much easier to give this in this way, and has been very satisfactory to all who have used it.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Visual instruction as an educational means in extension work consisted of the use of educational motion pictures, charts and maps, and the obtaining of photographs of outstanding demonstrations.

Photographs & Pictures were made of demonstrations during the year.

PUBLICITY

Publicity work and the distribution of educational information in the 1944 extension program in Dorchester County was through circular letters, press articles, radio broadcasts, distribution of bulletins and other printed information, and personal letters.

Following is a summary of publicity work carried on by the County Agent in 1945.

Individual letters.....	889
Circular letters.....	18
Copies mailed.....	10931
Press articles.....	82
Bulletins distributed.....	1806
Radio Broadcasts.....	12

Circular letters: A total of eighteen (18) circular letters was prepared and 10,931 copies mailed to farmers and 4-H Club boys in Dorchester County in 1945. These letters contained timely information on agricultural subjects, notices of meetings, and information of demonstrational and experimental work.

Press articles : A total of eighty-one (81) press articles containing timely information of value to farm people was prepared for publication in the local county newspaper. (Specimen copies are attached.)

Bulletins Distributed: A total of 1806 bulletins of various topics were distributed to farm people of requesting this year.

Radio Broadcasts: A total of twelve (12) broadcasts were made by the agent in 1945. (Specimen copy is attached.)

On the following pages will be found specimen copies of
the news articles published during the year.

FARM ACTIVITIES

By E. H. Jordan, County Agent

Hogs are continuing to sell at the ceiling price of \$14.40. This week that price applied on weights from 120 up with 253 being sold.

One thinks that farmers are more reluctant to feed this forty to forty-five dollar hay to beef cattle. One farmer who has always fed a good deal of hay said recently, "My cows have bitten about on corn stalks hunting for bits of forage until the stalks shine like enamel. But they will have to continue to polish those stalks, because I can not afford to feed hay."

H. H. Walters is afraid if spring does not soon get here with some buds for the squirrels to chew on that they will have all of his tobacco seed dug up for food.

Several farmers are planning on putting out hot beds, using tile. Plans are to have the potato specialist, Hugh Bowers, down for a demonstration tile bed at Clyde Dukes' farm at 10:00, February 21. The marketing association is securing two truck loads of tile, it is understood.

Farmers are continuing to plant small grain and at the present price of hay if they cut it green and make hay of much of this grain crop it will be equal to or better than cotton as a money crop. Timothy now is retailing, when available, at \$50.00. But it is not readily available. J. S. Brown states that oats and winter peas or vetch planted now will mature at a more suitable time for making hay. He is on the opinion that more farmers should produce hay for sale.

Many farmers have not yet secured lespedeza for hay. Perhaps they are planning on planting peas, but unless they know very definitely where they are to get peas from they might be very wise to secure lespedeza now.

Saturday evening a few farmers and various agency representatives met at the Court House to discuss the Extension Service 10 Point Program. On the first point it was suggested that more planning might be necessary in utilizing machinery and labor. Hogging down corn could be used more. Some fields could be combined to make one large field.

For the second point it was thought that every farmer might wisely, "Arrange now for quality planting seed."

The third point, "Arrange now for heavier application of fertilizers," should be considered by all farmers. And S. E. Hussey said, "We used to put no complete fertilizer on small farms. But we know that our cheapest grains per bushel are made where we put plenty of fertilizer." "And", he continued, "don't forget that lime."

It was agreed that the fourth point, "Check farm and home equipment and order parts or equipment now," should be stressed.

Is not point five, "Grow plenty of high quality grazing, hay and silage," just what most agency representatives have been preaching.

No. 6. "Produce record small grain, corn and grain sorghum crops," means more fertilizer.

We move very slowly toward realizing the goal of No. 7. "Better gardens, more poultry and eggs, meat and milk." This state yet imports many eggs and much milk.

FARM ACTIVITIES

By the County Agent

On May 18, 1912 I came to this county as agricultural agent when J. C. King went into the army. I planned to be here about two years; have remained almost four. Captain King has now returned and on December 1, 1915 is reporting to his job here.

In severing my official connection with the people of this county I wish to say that I have enjoyed the work immensely; have found the farmers, as a whole, very cooperative and willing to take advice and try new methods, notwithstanding the fact that one would have to search quite a good bit to find a more progressive farm people; and that other people that my work has thrown me with - school teachers, newspaper, and business men have been more than cooperative.

When I came here, I was not certain that I would stay. I left the St. Paul High School with reluctance, and only in leaving did I find friends there, for a tear is an unmistakable sign of emotion. Many people have come to me with praise so high that I am sure I have not deserved it, and of such nature as to make one feel just a tiny bit better and much more humble.

It is funny how reason helps us keep our equilibrium. When thinking of all the nice things twenty or thirty people have said, I merely asked myself if it were not possible that the other 1500 farmers were glad to get a new agent.

I wish J. C. King a long and happy connection with you good farmers, and feel that together you will become even better as the years roll by. I hope for you every thing that is good and desirable and worlds of luck. Those who did not meet him during his two months stay in 1912 will find him both agreeable and able.

I shall work with Agent King until Jan. 1, but since after this issue of the paper I shall be working under King, I wanted to take this occasion to say these things to you. If at any time I can be of service to any of you, I shall deem it a pleasure providing, of course, I can find the time so long as I am in the section. Many have asked me just what just what my plans are, a question I have not fully decided as yet.

St. Clair Knight has some excellent grazing that he planted early. He thinks this a must in livestock production.

The Jersey Heifers from Mississippi were shipped last Friday and will have been delivered by the time you see this to the following farmers: J. D. Pendarvis, Leon Clarke, M. G. Proctor, H. H. Walters, Junius M. Westbury, Mrs. F. E. Walters, J. M. Westbury, James Reeves, Perry Judy, W. E. Johnston, W. R. Patrick, O. McMillan, A. H. Pendarvis, F. L. Bishop, S. E. Hussey, D. J. Reeves, F. L. Dantzier, Albert Judy, A. C. Dukes, W. M. Reeves, Mrs. W. W. Hutto, Horace B. Utsey, D. M. Rogers, B. M. Nettles, Furman Nettles, Mrs. Jessie W. All.

FARM ACTIVITIES

By E. H. Jordan, County Agent

Hogs were rather few again Monday with only 149 selling at the ceiling. And feeder pigs are so high in price that one can not afford to buy them.

J. S. Brown, A. H. Pendarvis and St. Clair Knight all have corn that is striped and dwarfed, probably caused by a shortage of manganese. D. M. Way's description of his seems to fit the same malady. Dr. George Armstrong will be here at 4 P. M. Wednesday to diagnose the trouble. As one would expect, only certain types of soils is being affected, but these fields are going to make very poor yields unless the deficient element is supplied. Bill Brown is getting some of the element that is short in the soil.

Farmers are already asking when grain is ready for combining. Farmers who have experience say, "Wait until you are sure it is ripe, then wait one more week."

Sometime ago indications were that cowpeas would sell for \$8.00 a bushel. It now looks like they will sell at \$7.00. Farmers who bought early peas last year don't want any more. Clemson beans for hay are plentiful. The Red Tanager planted now apparently makes as much fine stemmed hay as c-too-tans, but planted July 15 at the Experiment Station last year, they made a third less. They are much lower in price.

Helping St. Clair Knight hitch up a horse and buggy preparatory to riding over the farm and having to do some fast figuring in hitching one side since it must have been about 1919 when I had last hitched up one. Then we rode over oat patches, several hundred acres of woodland pasture being grazed by cows, mules and horses, and fields of corn that he is now laying by waist high where they used always to plow until it was tasseling, and make lower yields. Back there, riding in a buggy, looking at deer and coon tracks, one forgets the hurry of life. Back at the house he showed me a letter from St. Clair Jr., a 1st. Lt. in the 9th army, who recently was awarded the Bronze Star, which read, "Today quite a few of us saw where the Germans killed 1100 Pole, Russian and French prisoners of war. They put them in a barn with hay on the floor and soaked the hay with gas. The Americans came upon them so fast that the Germans shot white phosphorus into the barn, thus burning the 1100 alive. We saw the dead bodies. We saw the German people who permitted it. This is Germany, the German people who cheered this and who are now crying for mercy as the country is conquered. The American armies will never forget what we have seen, We wonder will the people at home forget?"

While mentioning the 1-H team at Walterboro mentions should have been made of O. M. McMillan's Future Farmer team of J. B. Ball, Archie Currie, Jr. and Herbert Risher. They have heard how they scored.

Looking over the excellent first year pasture of B. W. Rogers where the White Dutch is really looking good on the two spots where houses burned down - a sure sign that his land needs more than the two tons per acre that we figured would be right; and picking a few of the many quarts of dewberried by the road there. A few years ago they would have been sought after but now every one is too rich.

if one of the team is to break through with the ball for a score and the acclaim that rightly belongs to all.

Watching a member of the Military Affairs Committee hurry to plan and pack for a tour starting the next morning for the battlefields of devastated Europe to see where so many have died; then, nearing Bishopville, picking up a young soldier, who a year ago left his young wife to do his bit toward extermination of the Japs on Iwo Jima, returning from the hell of fury that swept that tiny dor in the vast Pacific and left him maimed for life.

Trying to get meat that one can tell reasonably well what it came from is quite a problem. Finally stopping by where an old sign said Bar-B-Q, but even the pit was gone. Perhaps Whimpy had got desperate and had eaten a pit barbecue sandwich.

Alva Weeks has an excellent field of Austrian Winter Peas that farmers are mistaking for sugar peas.

FARM ACTIVITIES

By E. H. Jordan, County Agent

Monday's hog sale was for 65 at the ceiling.

A. C. Dukes harvested an Irish potato that weighed a shade less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Recently Dick Murray pointed out a part of a field of oats that had almost all fallen down while the remainder was standing. "There is where I had lespedeza last year, and I think it took out much of the potash." A two-ton crop removes the equivalent of 135 pounds of 20% phosphate and 200 lbs. of muriate of potash. It is apparent that we are merely kidding ourselves on our small grain.

Last Tuesday a farmer business man wanted someone to go with him on a trip to Washington leaving Wednesday A. M. at six and returning at the same (ungodly) hour Friday.

Speeding over the highways through farms and woodlands, villages and cities watching tobacco waist high at Rosinville, being set in North Carolina, and having land prepared for it in Va., mutton corn being harvested at Summerville and being planted in Virginia; and seeing watermelons on the Washington market, all reminding one that winter disappears progressively from this great land of ours so that we may have almost a continuous supply of foods and thinking that the barefoot young man dropping tobacco plants in the field may some day be president, not greatly unlike the one who now sits at the President's desk, and that it is not how one's foot is shod that fashions a man or failure from the boy that now follows the mule. Watching the grass, covering the scars from where lime was recently removed, competing with White Dutch in the race for supremacy and both falling before the harvesters of forty head of sleek tan milk cows that convert the herbage into milk, and the cows being confined by white board fences to small fields while other fields recover. Over the long silver road trucks speed the products of farms and factories, a process being enacted over the ribbons of steel running parallel to the highway to their destination.

How insignificant seems the small part one plays in this national economy - like a honey bee wearing out its tiny wings and falling by a flower exhausted to die when the wings could no longer carry her with her load, and through it all adding but a few drops to the gallons that one may secure from a hive; then watching the endless flow of humans in the bee hive of Washington each adding a bit to the final results, whatever it may be. One watches from the gallery at the half-filled senate chamber where men are discussing at great length what was meant by the term in a bill "unless otherwise authorized by a law" and saying to one's self, why could that not have been ironed out by a thorough discussion in a committee room; and finally concluding that the guy following the mule or at the wheel of a truck talks just like those guys and is of the same stuff, doing a job just as essential, but without the glamour of watching a secret rocket plane flying at 800 miles per hour or knowing for days before the war ended that our team had entered Berlin for a touchdown only to be called back by an "offside" penalty, that another player could make the score from another direction; not at all unlike a foot ball game where, if the play is to succeed, eleven players must execute eleven parts perfectly

On the following pages will be found specimen copies of the circular letters issued during the year.

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

St. George, S. C.
February 3, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL DORCHESTER 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, enclosed 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 feed 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,

County Agent

Home Demonstration Agent

100-POINT
FOOD and FEED
PROGRAM
1945

FOOD FIGHTS for FREEDOM

Clemson College Extension Service

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

St. George, S. C.
September 21, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Which will your cows eat this winter?

WINTER GRAZING
~~WINTER GRAZING~~

or

HAY
~~HAY~~ ?

TO DORCHESTER COUNTY FARMERS

Livestock of all kinds can be grown cheaper where grazing is available all year. Even workstock can use it to good advantage where they are idle. And well fertilized small grains will furnish excellent winter and spring grazing. Lespedeza sown on it in February will give grazing all summer and fall. Twenty pounds of willamette vetch may be added to the oats with good results.

Sow now 4 bushels of oats per acre. Apply not less than 400 pounds of complete fertilizer at planting time.

Plan to get those oats for seed in by Thanksgiving if you can keep livestock off of them. At least 400 pounds of complete fertilizer will enable you to produce oats much cheaper per bushel. Two hundred pounds of soda next February or early March will finish the job.

The Victorgrain oat is producing more pounds of oats per acre for every farmer I have talked with.

Farmers who plant tobacco might treat their plant bed for weed control so as to eliminate weeding next spring. If you do not know how, either stop by the office or drop me a card requesting the information.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Jordan
County Agent

EHJ:ch

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

St. George, S. C.

EXTENSION SERVICE

April 21, 1945

TO FARMERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

CROTALARIA ON POOR LAND

If you have a few acres of poor land where wire worms are a problem, why not try some crotalaria? If this land is now idle, plant crotalaria on it and follow with small grain this fall.

Crotalaria will build poor land into good land, and will, in combination with small grain, control wire worms.

SERICEA

If you have a piece of land too hilly or too poor for profitable crop production, why not plant this in lespedeza sericea to be used for grazing or for a permanent hay supply. The first year you will get nothing, but from the second year on you have hay or grazing.

FENCE POSTS

The fence post problem is becoming more serious. The cost of cutting and putting in posts is rather expensive when one considers that our posts too often rot in from three to five years. A new treatment (Pentachlorophenol) shows excellent results on pine posts set in 1936 (better than chromated zinc chloride) and relatively cheap - 8 to 12 cents per post. Farmers wishing to try this treatment, let me know.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Jordan
County Agent

10 POINT
FOOD AND FEED
PROGRAM
1945
FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM
Clemson College Extension Service

On the following pages will be found a specimen copy of
a radio broadcast given during the year.

RADIO BROADCAST

And how are you today?

Dr. Poole, President of Clemson College, had just told me of an interesting object in the museum. There were Japanese money and other objects sent by Col. A. B. Padgett of my own class of '26 and German trophies sent by Col. J. E. Darby of '25. But across the hall was the bust I was looking for. It was that of Hitler pierced by a bullet that emerged through the nose and spattered by others whose energy was too nearly dissipated before they hit to go through sent in by General Parks, a graduate of even earlier days.

And why do I mention the image of this hated monster? Because it is concrete evidence that the holocaust of war is over and men can turn toward those peaceful pursuits out of which a better world should emerge.

And that was why we were at Clemson. To think and help plan for what ever may lie ahead. And when we mention planning for the future I am reminded of that student who handed his report card to his father to sign "My! My, " said the father, "25 on math, 30 on spelling, 35 on Geography. " Why this is terrible."

"Yes, but look down a little further and you will see that I made 95 on Postwar Planning."

And oftimes one wonders if most such planning is not done with about as much thought.

I have just returned from Clemson College where county and home agents from all over the state have just completed a weeks conference. It is with the thought that you might be interested in some of the things discussed that I am going to mention many of them.

Farmers are not the only people worrying about what kind of living one will be able to make after the war. Each day one can observe several trucks taking industrial workers from the Charleston area. Many are going to other industrial jobs, some to the farm. Mr. C. A. Sheffield from Washington mentioned some of the handicaps under which South Carolinians and others from the other 13 Southern States work. He spoke of a changing agriculture where these 14 southern states have only 14 acres per farm person while the remainder of the nation has 40 acres; 35% of southern people are on farms as against 13% for rest of nation.

Mechanical equipment will replace thousands of farm workers. To absorb these replaced workers the Souths industrial development needs a 60% increase over 1940. He sees these changes:

1. More Southern industry.
2. Greater development of dairy industry.
3. A better balance between plant production and livestock production.
4. Farmers better trained for farming.

Extension Economist O. M. Clark discussed the present situation and the outlook along these lines, pointing out that much farm property is changing hands at prices of 103% higher than the 1935 - 1939 average.

There is much hope for quite good prices and good times for some three to five years, he said. In 1941 we had 28,000,000 cars. Now we have six million less and others will be disappearing while those are being replaced.

Marriages are up 25%, most of whom will build new homes.

Farm machinery will be bought as fast as made for sometime, and the same applies to radios, refrigerators, etc.

He mentioned, like Mr. Sheffield, that S. C. needs a more efficient agriculture Oklahoma has about the same number of farm workers as we have yet more incomes two times ours. One man works from 2-4 mules while most of our people work one or 2. They handle three times the land, eight times the cattle, two times the hogs, and three times the poultry that each of our farm workers manage. Their yields do not average better than ours.

Extension Livestock Specialist Hawkins said that he talked with several farmers last spring who fed two tons of hay for each head of beef cattle they wintered and that they concluded that one could not afford to do that.

He pointed out that most of our soils are too badly in need of lime to grow really good crops for livestock; that the farmer will have to apply this lime before he can expect very good results and that if one will then fertilize this land well (600 pounds of complete fertilizer) and plant about four bushels of small grains such as oats and rye or barley with some wilamette vetch on good land one can expect to carry these cattle during January, February, and March at very little expense.

The time of planting is important. Early in September is the time. And the soil should be packed with a cultipacker if possible. There is real hope for the farmer who will grow in the fields feeds for cattle to harvest the year round. By this method of feeding both labor and the soil is conserved.

Mr. Hawkins also stressed the fact that all indications are that hogs and cattle will continue to bring good prices for at least another year.

Bill Barker, Extension forester, said, "If there is anything we need desperately to do it is to get the farmer to take better care of those woodlands. If we can get him to harvest his own pulpwood I believe he will do a better job.

One of the agents cut in, "Bill, I heard Tom Jones say just the other day, you know I would like to take my farm hands and cut some pulpwood, but there is too much red tape with this wage and hour law."

And Bill shot back, "No, we took that up last winter, and it was ruled that so long as a person was cutting only his own timber the wage and hour law did not apply. It is listed as farm work."

Some time ago Bill mentioned that since the legislature was making 5000 seedlings available to any farmer who would pay the express on them. A service that the pulpwood people furnished last year. The Forestry service was planning on getting the pulpwood mills to sponsor and provide the funds for a Five-acre pulpwood thinning contest with a state prize of \$250.00, three district prizes of

\$125.00, each and three county prizes of \$25.00, \$10.00 and \$5.00 with the following mills providing the money. International paper Co., West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., The Champion Paper and Fibre Co., and the Union Bag and Paper Company.

The object is to promote better butting practices in our immature forests on our farm woodlands. Proper thinning will be emphasized. The tree must be in need of thinning and average between six and twelve inches in diameter. The contest will open October 1. and will close February 28.

Dairy Specialist C. G. Cushman explained that in buying cattle in Mississippi such as is coming into the various counties, that one oftentimes has to take a group of heifers even though there may be one or two that one does not especially want, but that even these smaller individuals are developing into good milk cows.

He made this statement about our dairy situation: "The mid-west, where grain is a surplus, feeds 95% roughage and 5% grain. While many in the South feed 75 percent roughage and 25% grain that we import from West. Also, that a ton of hay from a well limed and well fertilized area may have 60% more nutrients than a ton from an untreated field.

Dr. Barnes of the Truck Experiment Station showed pictures of new creations in vegetables ready, or about ready for the public. Among these are the following: A lettuce that one can grow either in the fall or in the spring without running up to seed. A tomato that bears in profusion in summer. A cucumber that does not fade out

time it gets to bearing good. A collard without so much stem and with more leaf. A round headed Wakefield type cabbage. Potatoes (Irish) that does not scab. Also that does not go down before blight. A red potato that is a much higher yielder than the bliss. The Katahdin potato that is a much higher yielder than the cobbler. Also a much improved paprika pepper for the PeeDee area where this crop is being grown. This and other stations are giving the farmer vastly improved plants to grow.

Mr. C. V. Phagan, agricultural engineer, pointed out the trend toward mechanization and easier farming. In 1928 there were 900,000 tractors and 19,000,000 horses and mules. In 1944 2,200,000 tractors and 1,210,000 horses and mules. Of the increase since 1940 the South Eastern States has a 24 - 36% while the remainder of the nation increased only 5% - 9%.

The efficiency of the one man pick up hay baler, the E-Z ride tractor seat and electric control for lowering and lifting combine cutter bars while the machine runs were mentioned.

Just a word about DDT. This miracle insecticide is now available. But one should use with caution. There are several combinations. The one almost clear should not be sprayed on animals of any kind because it will be absorbed into the system. Cats should not be sprayed or dusted with any kind of DDT, since they lick off the poison, which is fatal.

If livestock are to be sprayed, the water dispersal form should be used, but the emulsion type which is of a milky color

may be used.

DDT dust is effective against most of the worms and bugs but should not be used for several days before leafy vegetables are to be used.

Listen in next Saturday when another county agent will present another in this series of programs.