

1945

1945 Oconee County Extension Service Report

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

G. H. Griffin

J. C. Morgan

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ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

Oconee

County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1945

G. H. Griffin

County Agent

J. C. Morgan

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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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

General Activities

1.	Days agent(s) spent in office	157
2.	Days agent(s) spent in field	433
3.	Days agent(s) worked	590
4.	Miles agent(s) traveled	20,96
5.	Farm visits	1178
6.	Different farms visited	1066
7.	Office calls at agent(s) office	3009
8.	Telephone calls at agent(s) office.	1127
9.	Meetings held or attended	157
10.	Attendance at these meetings.	6788
11.	Number communities in which extension work was conducted.	13
12.	Number farmers conducting demonstrations.	126
13.	Number voluntary community leaders assisting with extension program .	170

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Agricultural Economics

There were 9 outlook meetings held with an attendance of 725. We cooperated with farm production credit agencies which include the Emergency Crop Production Loan Office and the Anderson Production Association in loaning \$57,810.00 to 233 farm borrowers to finance farm crop production in 1945. Borrowers, according to reports of the agency representatives in charge, have paid their loans satisfactorily. The small amount remaining unpaid are negligible.

We have cooperated with the Federal Land Bank Association, and the local Farm Security Administration Office in advising with these agencies from time to time throughout the year as to the conduct of special phases of their programs and activities within the county.

In cooperation with the Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority, the County Agents established 13 unit test demonstration farms in the county this year. These farms were established to demonstrate the value of a program of land-use, adjustment in the interest of soil and water conservation. Crop and livestock plans were developed for each farm for a five year period and the farmer is to keep a complete farm account record of his business transactions.

We have again, for the third year, used the community and neighborhood farm leader system in conducting the Better Farm Living Food and Feed Production Program. In 1942 the county was delineated into 13 geographic communities and in turn further delineated into 65 neighborhood groups. The method of delineation employed in establishing communities and neighborhoods conforms to the system suggested and recommended by the State Agricultural Planning Committee. The principle objective and advantage to this system is to approach programs and problems working through organized groups of community and neighborhood leaders, rather than to attempt to reach the masses of farm people by individual effort. In our opinion, the community and neighborhood system has been more effective in reaching a larger number of people than we could have through other methods heretofore employed.

Agricultural Engineering

In our terracing program, we encountered three handicaps: lack of operators for the equipment; unfavorable weather, making it impossible to terrace during the winter and spring months when we ordinarily do most of our terracing, and a very small assistance offered by the AAA in 1945 for terrace construction. We also assisted 18 farmers in proper terrace maintenance work. We cooperated closely with the Upper Savannah Soil Conservation District Program and the Soil Conservation Service representatives operating in the county in carrying out a soil conservation district program with farmers.

With the use of one heavy caterpillar power terracing unit, we constructed 120,076 linear feet of terraces on 254 acres for 12 farmers.

Plans or assistance was rendered in the construction of the following structures:

- a. 21 poultry houses
- b. 3 sweet potato houses
- c. 11 large type barns
- d. 1 trench silo
- e. 19 plans for folding hay racks
- f. 2 milk house plans
- g. 3 plans for covering a farm house
- h. 1 plan for a farm smoke house
- i. 3 plans for a farm dwelling
- j. 5 plans for homemade electric brooder
- k. 5 plans for homemade lime spreader

We have assisted a few farmers in securing electrical connections where it was permissible and practical under war-time restrictions.

Agronomy

A. Cotton: Eleven farmers conducted 5-acre cotton improvement demonstrations and 11 completed and submitted their records. The 11 completions produced an average of 583 pounds of lint per acre at an average cost of .14¢ per pound.

B. Corn: Completed 7 corn demonstrations which involved 40.5 acres, which produced an average yield of 51.4 bu. per acre at an average cost of \$.635 per bu., which showed an average profit per acre of \$48.15.

C. Oats: Completed 3 oat demonstrations with a total of 35 acres which produced an average of 53 bu. per acre at an average cost of \$.517 per bushel.

D. Wheat: Completed 2 wheat demonstrations with a total of 13.5 acres which produced an average yield of 31.33 bu. per acre at an average cost of \$.856 per bushel.

E. Awless Barley: Completed 2 Awless barley demonstrations with a total of 25 acres which produced an average yield of 45.56 bu. per acre with an average cost of \$.60 per bu., or an acre profit of \$56.40.

F. Lespedeza for Hay: Completed 7 annual lespedeza for hay demonstrations involving 103 acres which produced an average of 1.7 tons per acre at an average production cost of \$12.36 per ton or an acre profit of \$30.65.

G. Small Grain Mixture for Hay: One demonstration was completed with 2 acres containing the following mixture per acre: $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels beardless barley, 1 bushel wheat, and 2 bushels of oats. The yield per acre was 5.2 tons, which cost \$13.77 per ton to produce.

H. Korean Lespedeza for Seed: Conducted one lespedeza for seed demonstration using the Korean variety which produced an average yield of 405 pounds of seed per acre, at an average cost of .353¢ per pound.

The following are demonstrations conducted, but on which no enterprise completed records were obtained:

a. Kudzu - We have established and under way 20 demonstrations with a total of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The majority of this kudzu was planted out on land unfit for the production of any other field crop, and the reason for establishing it on these 20 farms was to increase needed feed to support an enlarged and needed livestock production.

b. Lespedeza Sericea: 13 demonstrations totaling 31 acres have been established and under way on which a good stand was obtained.

c. Pearl Millet for Temporary or Annual Grazing: A total of 24 demonstrations was established on farms as an annual grazing crop. The demonstrations ranged in size from a few rows to $1\frac{1}{4}$ an acre. In some cases, it was not practical to place a temporary fence around the plot for grazing and in such cases, the millet was cut and fed green to the family milk cow or a stake was driven in the ground and the cow tied and allowed to graze. These demonstrations proved very helpful in supplying supplemental green feed at a time when there was little grazing to be had from over-grazed permanent pastures.

d. Permanent Pasture: We have established and under way 17 permanent pastures with a total of 75 acres. We assisted farmers in obtaining limestone, superphosphate and pasture seed crops for the establishment of these permanent pasture demonstrations, as well as assisting in selecting sites and advising with reference to preparation, seeding, and other production practices.

e. Aromatic Turkish Tobacco: 26 demonstrations varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre to slightly over $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre in size, were conducted for the purpose of acquainting interested farmers with the technique in the production of this type of tobacco. There was a total of 6.54 acres in the plots which produced an average yield of 1215.13 pounds per acre with an average value of \$911.35 per acre. This project was conducted in cooperation with the Extension Service and Duke University, Durham, N. C. Despite the fact that we were late in getting this project under way last Spring and experiencing very unfavorable weather conditions for the production of quality tobacco, growers on an average produced a very satisfactory quality tobacco taking into account the conditions and handicaps that prevailed throughout the year, which served to prevent the production of the quality of tobacco that we ordinarily would have expected to under normal weather and other conditions. All except one producer had never grown this type of tobacco before. It is considered that from the results we obtained with the Turkish tobacco this year and previous years, that the production of this type of tobacco in the Piedmont area of the State, offers to farmers, especially family size farms, an added source of farm income for the future. However, the production of this tobacco will necessarily remain in the educational,

experimental and demonstrational stage for a number of years before we can reasonably expect that this crop could be produced commercially. Particularly, is this true since tobacco is a very specialized crop requiring very specific knowledge and "know-how".

f. Lime and Phosphate: We are very much disappointed with the results of our limestone program this year. We continued our efforts to encourage farmers to make freer use of limestone because of the great need for same. However, the assistance offered through the AAA farm program this year as compared to last year was so small until the farmers felt that the amount of lime that they could get was insufficient to justify the handling of the small quantity that they could obtain through the assistance offered by the AAA, and as a result, the majority of them elected to take superphosphate rather than limestone. As a result, only 1776 tons of limestone was used by farmers and 1453 tons of superphosphate.

Animal Husbandry

Assisted in placing the following animals:

- 1. Placed 7 beef heifers
- 2. Placed 3 purebred beef bulls
- 3. Placed 3 bears
- 4. Placed 8 gilts and brood sows
- 5. Placed 3 dairy heifers
- 6. Placed 11 dairy bulls
- 7. Placed 8 feeder-steers

We have continued our efforts to get farmers to produce sufficient pork to meet their farm and home needs, mainly through our Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders. We have also, through meetings, circular letters, the distribution of circulars and bulletins and newspaper publicity, encouraged farmers to keep at least one brood sow and to produce the necessary corn and other feeds to grow out the needed number of hogs to provide an adequate pork supply for the family.

Dairying

We have continued our efforts in calling attention to the importance of the family milk cow as well as her feed and care, and the production of clean wholesome milk. Our goal for each farm is to keep for the family milk supply one to two milk cows, depending upon the number in family. We have channelled our approaches and efforts through our Better Farm Living leaders, circular letters, newspaper articles, meetings and personal contacts whenever practical towards the production of an adequate milk supply for family use. In those cases where farm families had no milk cow, we have lent our assistance in every practical way towards obtaining a family milk cow. We have at all times throughout the year done everything that we could think of that was practical to encourage farmers in improving and establishing where necessary permanent pastures. Particularly, we have encouraged the basic treatment of limestone and superphosphate in both improving and establishing permanent pastures as well as the production of more and better quality roughage in the form of cured hays. We succeeded in placing this year three purebred heifers and 11 dairy bulls.

Entomology and Plant Pathology

Dodder Control: One farmer followed very closely recommended practices in controlling dodder in his 1/2-acre field of lespedeza, using the flame thrower in burning out any dodder that appeared before the dodder seed had reached a stage in development that it would germinate. We had some 10 to 12 other farmers that partially controlled dodder in their lespedeza, but did not obtain a complete control.

Plant Disease and Insect Pests: A few years ago, we had a very serious infestation of nematode in wheat. We started our campaign to reduce this pest by holding meetings and explaining to farmers the seriousness of the situation and how to identify the nematode infested wheat and also how to control it. In the meantime we also solicited the cooperation of the flour mills and through the operators of these mills they agreed to call attention to farmers who had brought in wheat for processing that was infested with nematode and suggested to the farmer to obtain some nematode free seed, and plant on land on which wheat had not been produced for one to two years, preferably two years. We continued this campaign this year and according to observations and reports from farmers and operators of mills, our efforts have served to greatly reduce the infestation of nematodes in wheat. We also offered to farmers if they would send or bring a sample of wheat to us that they were planning to plant that we would inspect the wheat for nematode infestation to determine whether or not it was suitable for planting.

It is estimated that more than 600 farmers were assisted this year with disease and insect problems of crops and livestock. We attempted to keep timely information on identification and control measures before farmers through newspapers, circular letters, the distribution of circulars and bulletins as well as rendering to them individual assistance.

We have also used the same methods in connection with beekeeping activities. Our principle work in this connection is transferring, condensing, requeening and to a limited extent some activity in assisting producers in the marketing of their honey.

Forestry

A total of 30 farmers were assisted in purchasing 1/7000 Loblolly pine seedlings, which will be used in the county program of reforestation. One woodland examination and selective cutting demonstration was conducted, and 139,160 board feet were marked for cutting. This work is in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission. Primarily for war purposes, we have continued to provide a market outlet for types of growth that has potential little value for anything other than pulpwood or fuel wood, encourage farmers to cut pulpwood for the market, keep farm labor employed on the farm, to improve the woodland, and to clear land for pasture improvement and thereby increase farm income. Such activities also served to enlighten the farmer as to how to selectively remove undesirable growth in his woodlands and at the same time not injure the potential stand of timber that may develop into logs for lumber.

We have projected and promoted the forestry program through the community and neighborhood leader system, newspaper, 4-H clubs, leaflets, envelope stuffers, and the importance of keeping fire out of the woodlands.

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H Club work was conducted in 9 communities with a total of 153

-6-

members with 119 members completing, producing farm products with a value of \$12,616.88. Each club where a leader was available was in charge of a local leader.

Horticulture

Through our Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders, we made an effort to reach all farmers of the county and emphasize as strongly as possible the importance of the home vegetable garden, the home orchard, and the production of sweet potatoes. In addition, we have throughout the year attempted to keep practical information before the farmers of the county by way of circular letters, newspaper statements, circulars and bulletins, and in the meantime making as many personal contacts to render individual assistance with the various problems which we have been called upon to assist farmers with throughout the year. Our goal has been to promote and encourage every farm family in the county to produce an ample quantity and variety of both fruit and vegetable crops to meet the family's need throughout the year, which naturally involves canning, drying and in some cases brining.

We also assisted commercial and semi-commercial growers of apples with their production and marketing problems.

Marketing

There was a total of 2102 farmers aided in marketing surplus farm products to the value of \$36,719.59, and also 116 farmers aided in the purchase of farm supplies to the value of \$4,864.11.

Poultry

Three demonstration flock records completed showed a labor income of 5.99 per hen for the year. Five grow healthy chick demonstrations and 5 vaccination demonstrations were conducted.

Publicity

A total of 1450 individual letters written, 35 circulars prepared, 9554 copies mailed, 798 press articles prepared, and 3589 bulletins and information pamphlets on extension work distributed, and 10 farm tours conducted.

COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

Changes in Oconee County Extension Staff

The following changes have occurred in Oconee County Extension Personnel during 1945.

Paul Smith's appointment was terminated as Emergency War Food Production Assistant on June 30.

Present Extension Staff

White Agents

G. H. Griffin, County Agent
J. C. Morgan, Assistant County Agent
Mary C. Haynie, Home Demonstration Agent
Paul Smith, Farm Labor Assistant

The County Agricultural Agent and Assistant cooperates with the AAA Farm Program, Upper Savannah Soil Conservation District, and Soil Conservation Service representatives. The following listed personnel is attached to the County Agent's office for the administration of these programs:

J. E. Smith, County Administrative Officer, AAA
G. W. Booser, Soil Conservationist, S.C.S.

Other agency representatives in the county:

Farm Security Administration
U. S. Forestry Service
Anderson Production Credit Association
Emergency Crop Loan Association
Federal Land Bank Association

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

1. County Agricultural Committee:

A. Statement as to how members were selected: The farm and home membership of the County Agricultural Committee is composed of one or more representatives of each of the 13 communities of the County. Added to the farm men and women group composing the Committee are representatives of each of the different agricultural agencies operating in the county. These latter agency representatives serve in an advisory capacity to the County Committee only. The agency representatives are: Oconee County Agricultural Conservation Association, AAA, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, U. S. Forestry Service, Production Credit Association, Emergency Crop Loan Office, and Federal Land Bank representative.

The personnel of the County and Community Agricultural Committees were selected on a basis of their knowledge, experience and interest in the development of Extension work and agricultural programs generally. We have 170 members of the County and Community Agricultural Committees, divided about equally between men and women. In addition to the farm men and women who are the active members of the committees, we have 9 representatives of each of the other agencies dealing with agriculture in the county who act and serve in an advisory capacity.

B. Names and Addresses of members, and Advisory Committee, Labor Sub-Committee and members of State Committee:

County Agricultural Committee

Paul Smith	Walhalla
John W. LeCroy	R-2, Walhalla
Mrs. J. B. McMahan	R-2, Walhalla
L. M. Richey	R-2, Westminster
H. K. Morgan	R-1, Seneca
Charles Hanby	Long Creek
Mrs. C. W. Lyles	Madison
Joe N. McDonald	R-4, Seneca
W. C. Whitmire	R-1, Salem
James R. Lee	R-1, Walhalla
W. T. McClure	Westminster
V. H. Ramsey	Mountain Rest
A. D. Bowen	R-2, Westminster
Paul Rochester	R-2, Salem
Sam L. Brown	R-4, Seneca
Mrs. Ploma M. Adams	Seneca

Advisory Committee

J. C. Wilson, F.S.A.	Walhalla
G. W. Boozer, S.C.S.	Walhalla
L. P. Rankin, P.M.A. (AAA)	R-1, Seneca
James P. Brown, Forest Ranger	R-Star, Walhalla
E. H. Agnew, Secretary, P.C.A.	Anderson
J. L. Latimer, Rep., E.C.L.O.	Anderson
R. F. Nalley, Vocational Ag.	R-1, Seneca
J. E. Smith, P.M.A. (AAA)	Walhalla
L. A. McCrary, Sec.-Treas., N.F.L.A.	Anderson

Labor Committee

W. T. McClure	Westminster
G. T. McLees	R-2, Westminster
S. M. Shanklin	Richland
Mrs. J. Q. Adams	Seneca
Mrs. J. B. McMahan	R-2, Walthalla

Representatives elected to State Agricultural Committee

Mrs. J. Q. Adams	Seneca
W. T. McClure, Jr.	Westminster

C. Statement of duties and responsibilities of committees: It is the duty and responsibility of members of the County and Community Agricultural Committees to cooperate with the County Agricultural Extension Program by meeting at stated times at the county and community headquarters with the farm people of their respective communities and extension workers for the purpose of assisting in formulating plans to reach all farm people of the communities and county and to assist in contacting and carrying the program to all farm people of the county. The committees also assist in formulating plans in developing a broad, sound program of work involving long-time goals and objectives, based on sound agricultural, economic and sociological facts, plus the knowledge and experience of the personnel of these committees along with extension workers and others concerned. The committees also assist with practically all emergency programs.

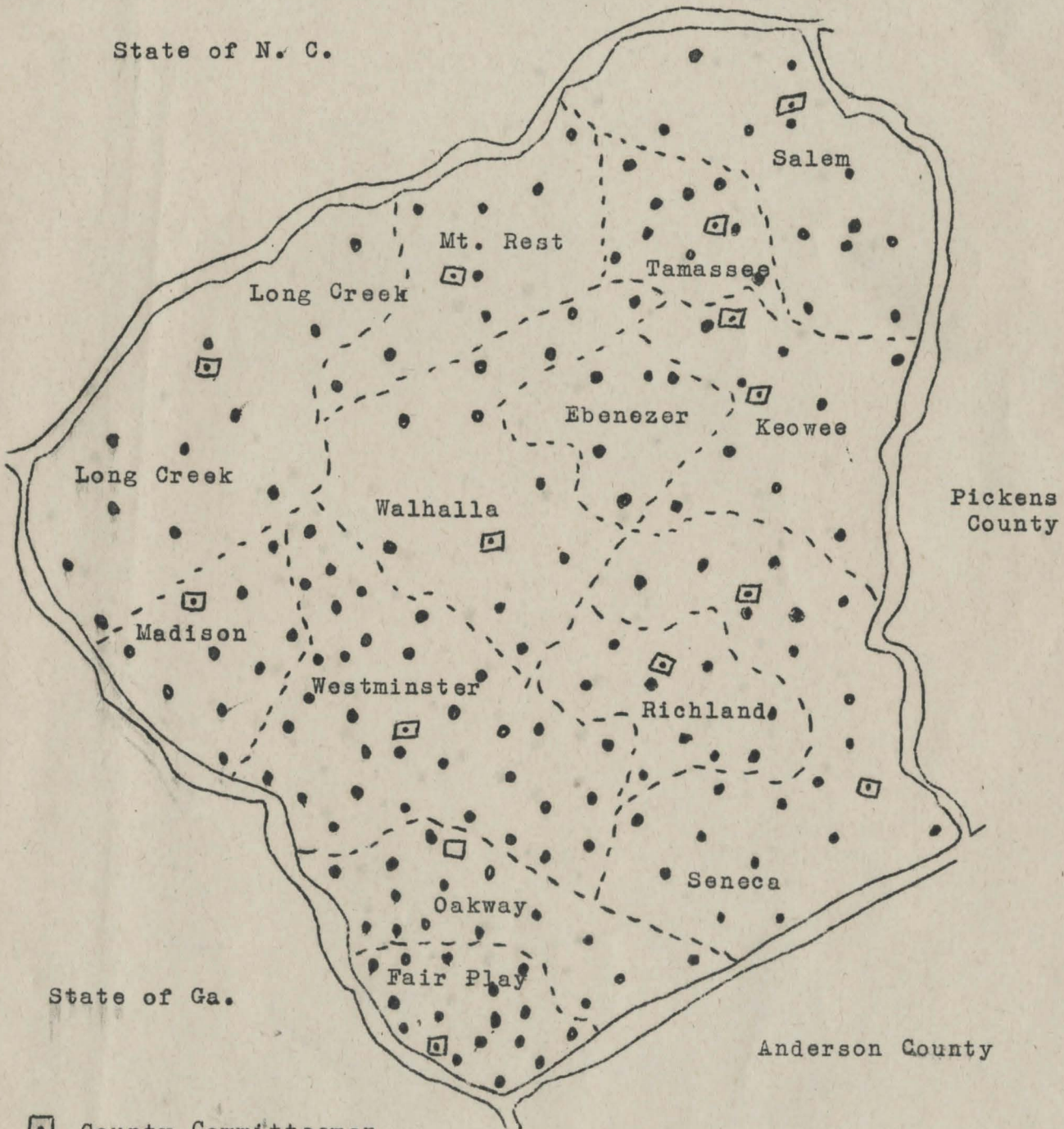
2. Community and Neighborhood Leaders

a. Names of communities and neighborhoods with number of committeemen in each community and neighborhood:

<u>Community</u>	<u>No. Leaders</u>	<u>Neighborhoods</u>	<u>No. Leaders</u>
Ebenezer	5	Ebenezer	5
Fair Play	16	Fair Play	4
		South Union	7
		Earle's Grove	5
		Rock Hill	
Keowee	9	Keowee	5
		Keowee Creek	1
		Isaqueena	
		Wolfstalo	
		Norton	
		Fairview	3
Long Creek	11	Long Creek	9
		Mt. Grove	
		Brasstown	1
		Battle Creek	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>No. Leaders</u>	<u>Neighborhoods</u>	<u>No. Leaders</u>
Madison	9	Madison	3
		Old Madison	2
		Unity	1
		Tugaloo	3
		Zimmerman	
Oakway	15	Oakway	8
		Mt. Pleasant	2
		Cross Roads	1
		Earle's Grove	1
		Townville	
		Tokeena	3
		Black Jack	
Richland	9	Richland	9
Mt. Rest	9	Mt. Rest	2
		Whetstone	4
		Belmont	1
		Bethlehem	1
		Chattooga	1
Salem	12	Salem	0
		Fort George	
		Boones Creek	1
		Smeltzer	
		Fall Creek	
Seneca	20	Isaqueena # 2	3
		Seneca	6
		Return	3
		Shiloh	4
		Newry	1
		Bounty Land	2
		Friendship	1
		Corinth	
		Reedy Fork	3
Tanassee	9	Tanassee	8
		Oconee Station	1
		Cheohee	
		Flat Shoals	
Walhalla	11	Walhalla	5
		Picket Post	1
		Conecross	4
		Blue Ridge	1
		Zion	
Westminster	33	Westminster	5
		Clearmont	4
		Tabor	3
		Chauga #2	1
		Oak Grove	2
		Retreat	6
		Conecross	9
		Hopewell	2
		Holly Springs	1
		Chauga # 1	
Block			

5. Map of County Showing Location of Organized Communities and Neighborhoods, Showing Location of Residences of Voluntary County, Community, and Neighborhood Leaders:



State of N. C.

Salem

Mt. Rest

Tamassee

Long Creek

Ebenezer

Keowee

Long Creek

Walhalla

Pickens County

Madison

Westminster

Richland

Oakway

Seneca

State of Ga.

Fair Play

Anderson County

□ County Committeeman
• Community & Neighborhood Leaders

4. 1945 Better Farm Living Food and Feed Program

A. Report of Methods and Results in connection with the Program for Food and Feed Production.

Our main method of approach to reach a larger number of farm people in the county is through Better Farm Living leaders on a county, community and neighborhood basis. We have designated as farm and home leaders 170 men and women and meetings were held as often as it appeared necessary in order to keep these leaders posted on the various crops and livestock program that we are trying to bring about increases in. We also sent out monthly letters to farm leaders in which efforts were made to keep leaders currently posted on all practical and important phases of farm activities that might effect our program. In addition, we supplied the leaders with bulletins and circulars to keep them currently advised as to improved practices and methods.

1. Corn: Our method in attempting to secure an increased production of corn is to approach the problem through an effort to increase yields per acre by using better varieties, earlier plantings, more suitable fertilizer, soil building crops and improved methods and practices in land preparation and cultivation. Demonstrations that we have checked on show that a number of farmers who have attempted in whole or in part the recommended practices have increased their yields per acre.

2. Wheat for Food: Our methods toward encouraging farmers in producing wheat have been to show that wheat can be economically produced under local conditions where good varieties are selected and proper methods and practices are employed in the production of wheat. A great many of our farmers in the past have thought that they could buy their flour cheaper than they could produce wheat with which to process the wheat for farm and home use. Results in demonstrations in past years, including the year 1945, show that wheat can be successfully and economically produced.

3. Oats and barley for feeds: Our principle feed crop is oats. Our acreage in barley is increasing every year. Our methods in increasing yields have been to encourage farmers to plant their oats at the proper time in the Fall, October 1 - 15, and if possible where cotton was grown to follow cotton with oats and barley, fertilize at time of planting and to top dress with readily available nitrogen at the proper time in the Spring. We have shown very conclusively that where these recommended methods and practices are carried out that larger yields per acre result. We are encouraging the production of beardless barley for grain, hay and grazing. This is one of our most profitable feed crops, and the acreage is increasing yearly.

4. Home Gardens: The home garden occupies a major place in our program, and we employ every method known in order to encourage every farm family to produce all seasonable vegetables for use in the fresh state and surplus for canning, drying and other means of conservation. The results of our efforts this year in our home garden program have been most gratifying.

Our farmers really put forth an effort to have a vegetable garden this year. Unfavorable seasons were against them in producing the quantities that we ordinarily produce under favorable conditions. Most farmers produced an adequate supply of vegetables for use in the fresh state and the majority of them produced sufficient quantities for canning and otherwise conserving.

5. Sweet Potatoes: This is perhaps one of the most neglected important food crops that we have in the county. We have introduced some improved planting stock in order that our farmers might secure better results in producing sweet potatoes for home use. Those who have used the improved planting stock have produced larger yields and better quality potatoes. It is our plan to get a wider distribution of potatoes of good stock for planting purposes. We also find that a great many farmers do not use the right kind or amount of commercial fertilizer and do a poor job of selecting the right kind of soil on which good quality sweet potatoes can be produced. The problem of harvesting, curing and storage is one we are attempting to improve also. These problems we are attacking in every way that we can through leaders and otherwise.

6. Irish Potatoes: Most farm families produce some Irish potatoes, but very few families plant and produce ample quantities of potatoes for home use. Our methods are to get increased production of Irish potatoes is to point out the many ways that Irish potatoes can be used in the home, and how they fit into the family diet. Most farmers understand in a very satisfactory way how to produce potatoes, but as already pointed out, they do not plant sufficient areas to produce their needs for fall and winter use.

7. Sorghum for Syrup: We have encouraged the production of sorghum for syrup because it can be successfully and profitably produced under local conditions and because of its food value. We have pointed out to farm people that sorghum syrup contains more food nutrients than does cane sugar, and that in many cases, it can be substituted for sugar in the home, especially in certain cooked products. Our work in past years in promoting the production of sorghum for syrup has had an accumulative effect, in that practically all farmers who previously produced syrup continue to grow it, and a good many of those who did not produce it last year have planted sorghum this year. One of the factors that has tended to keep down the production of sorghum for syrup is the lack of labor on the farm to harvest and prepare it for syrup making.

8. Hogs to Kill: Despite our efforts to maintain and increase hog production on farms to meet the requirements and needs for the family's pork supply, there was a definite deficiency in hog production in the county this year. Two years ago when hog prices were so unsatisfactory, the majority of farmers reduced the number of hogs to the point that it had the effect of creating a most serious shortage of pork on the farm. This took place despite our advice to farmers to hold on to their brood sows, pointing out that they would need them and need them badly later on. This year, farmers have slightly increased their hog production. We have continued our efforts in promoting and encouraging in every practical way farmers to produce their pork supply for home use. In doing this, we have suggested and urged the keeping of at least one brood sow and the growing of the needed feeds for the hogs to be produced, and in the meantime, pointing out what feeds to produce and how best to produce them. We have also attempted to point out that meat in the diet is essential and that farmers can ill afford to buy their pork supply.

9. Milk Cows: Every farm family has been advised and urged to keep at least one or more cows, depending upon the size of the family, to produce the family milk supply. We have urged the landlord to provide a family cow for each of his tenants and in so doing, we have attempted to show the landlord that it was to his economic advantage that he make a special effort to see that each tenant or sharecropper on his farm had a milk cow from which he might have milk for his family. We have appealed

in every possible way to sharecropper or tenant farmers to obtain and keep a family milk cow and to produce the necessary feed to maintain this cow in such a way that she will produce an adequate amount of milk to supply the family. Some of the things that we have given special emphasis to is the improvement and establishment of permanent pastures, by giving the pastures the basic treatment of limestone and superphosphate, and the production of annual grazing crops to supplement the permanent pastures and reduce the necessity of feeding cured hays, and also the use of better methods and practices in the production of cured hay, by increasing the rates of seeding, time of cutting, and method of curing. With these problems we feel that we have made considerable progress, but we still have some few families, especially in the sharecropper and tenant groups without a family milk cow.

10. Poultry: We have continued to encourage an increase in the production of poultry, both for home use and for market, particularly emphasizing the necessity of every farm family within the county to keep an adequate supply of chickens for the production of the needed eggs and poultry meat for the family, and all to increase the size of their poultry flocks as a source of farm income. However, this year, there has not been any appreciable increase in poultry production.

11. Hay: Our methods in obtaining an increase in the production of cured hay involves the encouragement of an increased rate of seed per acre, proper stage of cutting, and improved methods of curing, as well as increasing the number of acres grown to hay. In the case of the large stemmed hay, such as soybeans and cowpeas, the use of the improved folding hay rack to insure proper curing and better quality hay. We have distributed more than 19 plans for making the improved folding hay rack. Our principle hay crop is annual lespedeza. Farmers are encouraged to increase the production of lespedeza for hay as well as soil improvement and conservation.

12. Improved Pastures: Our greatest need in pasture improvement is the basic treatment of limestone and superphosphate. In this connection we have done everything we know to encourage and assist farmers in obtaining limestone and superphosphate as a grant-of-aid under the AAA farm program, and at the same time get farmers to treat their pastures with these materials and to further improve their pastures by introducing and seeding dallas grass, lespedeza and White Dutch Clover. We assisted 10 farmers in establishing permanent pastures this year, and assisted hundreds in pasture improvement work on which we kept no definite record.

13. Annual Grazing Crops: As a supplement to permanent pastures, we have recommended, urged and encouraged farmers to plant both summer and winter annual grazing crops which includes, for summer, pearl millet, sudan grass and lespedeza; for winter, beardless barley and a mixture of barley, oats, crimson clover and vetch. Our farmers have not made the progress with annual grazing crops that they should. As a matter of fact, there are too small a number of farmers who are using annual grazing crops to the best advantage. We expect to continue our efforts in encouraging the production of annual grazing crops.

14. Liming Program: Our principle method of aiding farmers in their liming program has been to keep before them the opportunity through the AAA Farm Program of them obtaining limestone as grant-of-aid, and as result of our efforts along this line, 184 secured 1776 tons of limestone. All of our soils need lime which have not received an application of lime in recent years, and we have used every possible means at our disposal of

keeping before the farmers of the county the necessity for liming their soils.

15. South Carolina 10-Point Food and Feed Production Program: The 10-Point Food and Feed Production Program has a slightly different approach than that of previous production programs, but the objectives are essentially the same as previous programs, but designated by different name which is primarily designed to create more interest and intensive action. The 10 points of the program are as follows: (1) Make maximum use of available labor and equipment on the farm and in the community. (2) Arrange now for quality planting seed. (3) Arrange now for fertilizers for heavy applications. (4) Check farm and home equipment, and order parts or new equipment now. (5) Grow plenty of high quality grazing, hay, and silage. (6) Produce record small grain and corn crop. (7) Produce adequate gardens, poultry, eggs, meat and milk for every family and conserve for home use. (8) Produce, grade, pack, and market quality products. (9) Take care of the land and forests. (10) Control crop and livestock diseases, insects, and parasites.

5. 4-H Club Activities and Better Farm Living Program: A total of 153 4-H club members enrolled in the 4-H Food for Victory Program. The 4-H club phase of the Better Farm Living Program was designed to interest 4-H club members in assisting their parents in the Better Farm Living and Food for Victory Program. The form was prepared by the State Boys' Club Agent, including the items of food and feed crops that we were emphasizing in the Better Farm Living and Food for Victory Program with adults. A summary of the results of 4-H activities in the Food and Feed Program is listed under 4-H work in this report.

II. Emergency Wartime Activities

1. Farm Labor Program: The Farm Labor Assistant, despite the decrease in the farm labor supply, has done a very satisfactory job in recruiting and effecting an exchange of labor on farms, which has greatly increased the efficiency of the available farm labor. The labor assistant is under the administration of the Extension Service and we have the aid and assistance of the 170 Better Farm Living leaders and the farm labor sub-committee of the County Agricultural Committee to assist with the Farm Labor Program. We have also solicited other farm organizations and agencies to assist with the farm labor program in the recruitment and placement of labor within the county. We have also had very satisfactory cooperation from public school officials.

2. Sale war bonds and stamps: Community and neighborhood Better Farm Living leaders and 4-H club members have rendered assistance in the sale of war bonds throughout the year, particularly during the war bond campaign drives. We did not obtain any definite record as to the amount the leaders and 4-H club members assisted in selling as the multiplicity of other duties did not lend itself to follow through with the war bond sales to this extent. We definitely know that both farm leaders and 4-H club members were instrumental in selling a large percentage of the bonds towards meeting the county quota in every campaign.

3. Nutrition: We have used newspaper publicity, circular letters, meetings with farm leaders and farm people in presenting the nutrition program. We have especially emphasized the use of whole wheat, yellow corn, vegetable and fruits, milk and its products, poultry and eggs, sorghum for syrup, as necessary items of nutritive foods, all of which can be produced on the farms of this county, and did everything that was practical in urging

farmers to produce ample quantities of these essential foods.

III. The Wartime organizations and agencies of which the County Agent is a member include the following:

U.S.D.A. War Board, Nutrition Committee, Peace for Preparedness Committee, and Pulpwood and Lumber Committee. In addition to serving on the above wartime organizations in an official capacity, the County Agents have cooperated with the Lumber Procurement Program, Farm Transportation Committee, County Rationing Boards, Local Selective Service Draft Board.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Activities in agricultural economics and farm management in 1945 include outlook meetings, agricultural farm planning and organization, cooperation with farm credit agencies and farm tenancy.

Outlook Meetings: One County-wide outlook meeting was held at the County Courthouse in February, at which time the Extension Agricultural District Agent presented the outlook information to 32 farm men and women in the county.

Following the county-wide meeting, the agents held joint outlook meetings in 8 communities with a total attendance of 693 farmers and farm women.

Having conducted outlook meetings over a period of years in the past, farmers of Oconee County look forward each year to the series of outlook meetings that we customarily hold and have come to rely more and more on outlook information brought to them through the Extension Service as a guide in their farming operations. During the war years, many phases of the outlook naturally became more uncertain, while on the other hand certain phases of the outlook serve to show the magnitude of the need for the production of essential food and feed crops. The outlook information has had the effect of bringing about many beneficial changes and adjustments that farmers would not have otherwise made.

Cooperation with Farm Credit Agencies: We have cooperated with the Anderson Production Credit Association (serving Oconee and Anderson counties), the Emergency Crop Production Loan Office, Farm Security Administration, and Federal Land Bank Association in the work of extending farm credit to farmers of Oconee County.

Summary loans made by Production Credit Agencies - 1945

Agency	No. Farmers	Amount
Emergency Crop Loan Office	190	\$4,115.00
Production Credit Association	43	\$23,695.00
	<u>233</u>	<u>\$27,810.00</u>

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Work in agricultural engineering during 1945 includes soil conservation, farm buildings, farm machinery and equipment, preparing for ginning and the ginning of cotton.

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation work for the year was in cooperation with the Upper Savannah Soil Conservation District, which includes Oconee County. The Soil Conservation Service is cooperating with the district and two technicians are assigned to this county. Soil Conservation meetings and demonstrations are planned and held in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service technicians working in the county.

District Farm Plans: During the year 77 district farm plans have been prepared by the Soil Conservation Service technicians working in the county. This brings to a total 817 farm plans in the county. Soil Conservation Service technicians estimate that 75 per cent of the soil conservation practices planned on these farms have been established.

Terracing: During 1945, the two caterpillar power tractor terracing units, owned and operated by the Oconee County Soil Conservation Association and managed by the County Agent, have terraced 254 acres of farm land for 12 farmers. Under the AAA Contract System of terracing, which terraces were constructed with light farm tractors, a total of 118,176 linear feet of terraces were constructed on 236 acres.

Wide-Spread Establishment of Soil Conservation Practices: During the winter and spring months the county agents cooperating with the soil conservation district and soil conservation technicians in the county held 8 community meetings on the establishment of soil conservation practices in addition to farms under district agreements.

Meetings, Tours, Demonstrations: During the year 2 farm tours and community meetings were held to explain to the farmers what assistance they could receive through the soil conservation district program. To further the soil conservation program 18 field meetings were held and 30 method demonstrations were conducted in the establishment of soil conservation practices.

Summary of Soil Conservation Work: The tables on the following pages give a summary of (1) Extension Educational Activities, (2) Extension Demonstrations in Establishing Soil Conservation Practices, and (3) A summary of all Soil Conservation Practices Established in the County During the Year.

Soil Conservation Report Form No. 1

Educational Activities, Soil Conservation

Oconee County

December 1, 1944 - November 30, 1945

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attended</u>
1. Monthly group conferences agricultural workers	<u>3</u>	<u>55</u>
2. Community educational meetings held within districts	<u>18</u>	<u>870</u>
3. Method Demonstrations (establishing practices)	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>
4. Meetings at result demonstrations	<u>4</u>	<u>58</u>
5. County Agents Assist farm planning	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>
6. Informational circular letters	<u>11</u>	<u> </u>
7. Informational news articles	<u>37</u>	<u> </u>
8. County agents meeting with district supervisors	<u>3</u>	<u>32</u>
9. Annual meetings of County associations	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

Soil Conservation Report Form No. 2

Extension Demonstrations Establishing Soil Conservation Practices

Ocuse County

December 1, 1944 - November 30, 1945

	<u>Number</u>
1. Perennial lespedeza (meadow strips and field plantings)	73
2. Kudzu (meadow strips and field plantings)	55
3. Strip cropping	21
4. Permanent Pastures	213
5. Summer and winter annual cover crops	689
6. Terrace construction	160
7. Terrace maintenance	550
8. Woodlot management demonstrations	6
9. Forestry practices demonstrations	45
10. Forestry plantings	30

Soil Conservation Report Form No. 3

Summary of Soil Conservation Practices Established in
Oconee County During 1945

(Includes farms under district agreement, wide spread application of soil conservation practices by the district, Extension demonstrations and others)

	<u>1945</u>
1. District Farm plans	77
2. Approved rotations (acres)	243
3. Strip rotations	1733
4. Kudzu plantings (acres)	119
5. Lespedeza sericea (acres)	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Pasture improved (acres)	674
7. Trees planted (acres)	87
8. Woodland improvement (acres)	139,160
9. Terracing (acres)	254
10. Tons of lime (AAA conservation material and others)	1776

Farm Buildings

Farm building plans and/or assistance given or furnished to farmers in aiding them in constructing or remodeling and improving the following buildings:

<u>Buildings or Structures</u>	
Lime Spreaders	5
Poultry houses	21
Sweet potato curing houses	3
Large type barn	11
Trench silos	1
Milk houses	2
Roof covering for farm house	3
Farm smoke house	1
Farm house	3
Homemade electric brooder	5
Hay folding racks	19
Total	<u>74</u>

Rural Electrification

The agent has assisted a few farmers to receive connections through the Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative, Inc., in cases where distribution lines were available and in cases where materials were available for making the connections and could be made under war restrictions governing the extension of lines.

Farm Machinery

We have encouraged, through Better Farm Living Leaders, circular letters, newspapers, and personal contacts, farmers to place their orders for repair parts, and in slack seasons during the year to prepare all farm machinery and equipment and keep it in good mechanical condition in order that it will be ready for use when needed. Our object in making this recommendation in urging farmers to do these things was to enable the dealers to place their orders for parts and have them in time, and also to increase the efficiency of the limited amount of available farm labor. Under this arrangement, farm machinery and equipment would be ready for use at all times, and it would not be necessary to quit work and go hunting for a part.

We also demonstrated at several meetings how to make, and the use of the folding hay rack. As a result of these demonstrations, we have hundreds of farmers throughout the county using this type of rack in the curing of stammy hay such as soybeans, cow peas and a mixture of sorghums as well as using them for curing kudzu hay.

Preparation of Cotton for Ginning

We conducted for the fourth year our campaign through the county newspapers, Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders, ginners, cotton buyers, and fertilizer dealers, emphasizing the importance and value of properly preparing cotton for ginning. Likewise, the campaign was also extended to include ginners and gin operators urging them to properly adjust and put in good mechanical condition their gins in order that they might do a better job of ginning. We also advised ginners how they might operate their

gins in such a manner so as to produce a better sample of cotton and avoid gin-out or rough ginned cotton.

AGRONOMY

Agronomy work in 1945 consisted of demonstrations with each of the major agronomic or field crops that are grown in the county. Summaries and results of demonstrations are listed and accounted for as outlined below:

Miscellaneous Activities

Fertilizer Meetings: We discussed commercial fertilizers at 9 meetings with Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders and other farmers. These meetings were held prior to farmers purchasing fertilizers for their crops. We recommend certain prepared fertilizer mixtures for different crops in the light of results of the Experiment Station and demonstration results which had proved to be practical and beneficial in the past. In presenting information on fertilizers, of course we took into account the type of soil, previous soil treatments, crops, and yield of certain crops as a basis of our recommendation.

Our meetings were well attended by farmers and keen interest was manifested by them. It is estimated that more than 200 farmers were advised concerning suitable fertilizer mixtures which would more completely meet the requirements of both soils and crops to be grown. Many farmers reported their results with these mixtures and they indicated they were highly pleased with the results obtained. No records were made of the results obtained from the recommended fertilizer mixtures.

Farm Tours: 10 farm tours were conducted during the year with a total of 296 farmers in attendance. On this tour, crop and livestock demonstrations were observed which included cotton, lespedeza, corn, permanent pasture, terracing, kudzu, strip cropping, reforestation, and Turkish tobacco.

Cotton

Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations: Eleven farmers enrolled in the 5-Acre cotton improvement contest and all of these completed their demonstrations and submitted records. A summary of these demonstrations follows:

Summary Results Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations

Name & Address	Lbs.		Value Crop	Cost Prod.	Net Profit	Variety
	Seed Cotton	Lbs. Lint				
W. F. Addis Walhalla	7437	2826	\$ 802.44	\$400.37	\$402.07	Coker 100
A. D. Bowen R-2, Westminster	10650	4047	1139.13	534.29	594.84	D.P.L # 14
B. H. Davis R-1, Walhalla	6500	2450	698.15	345.28	352.87	Marett's White Gold
Richard Lay R-2, Westminster	10027	3810	1081.86	453.54	628.32	Coker's 100
D. J. Lay R-2, Westminster	9357	3556	1039.59	500.87	538.72	Coker's 100 Str.7
W. W. Martin R-2, Westminster	7631	2900	822.93	411.72	411.21	Marett's White Gold#
Dixie B. Martin R-2, Westminster	6838	2598	737.58	361.51	376.07	Marett's White Gold#
A. P. Martin R-2, Westminster	6703	2547	726.22	383.63	342.59	Marett's White Gold#
Willie A. Prater R-3, Westminster	3074	1168	331.66	226.32	105.34	Marett's White Gold#
T. J. Shirley R-3, Seneca	4575	1738	493.54	301.95	191.59	Marett's White Gold#
T. A. Timms R-2, Westminster	11577	4399	1228.10	565.18	662.92	Coker's 100 Str.
Totals:	78369	32039	\$9101.03	\$4484.66	\$4556.54	
Average per 5 acres	7124	2913	\$827.37	\$407.70	\$414.23	
Average per acre	1425	583	\$165.47	\$ 81.54	\$ 82.85	
Average cost per lb. lint - .11						

Summary Cotton Contest Demonstration Records, 1931 - 1945: Following is a yearly summary of the results of the 5-Acre Cotton Contest Demonstrations in Oconee County for the period 1931 - 1945:

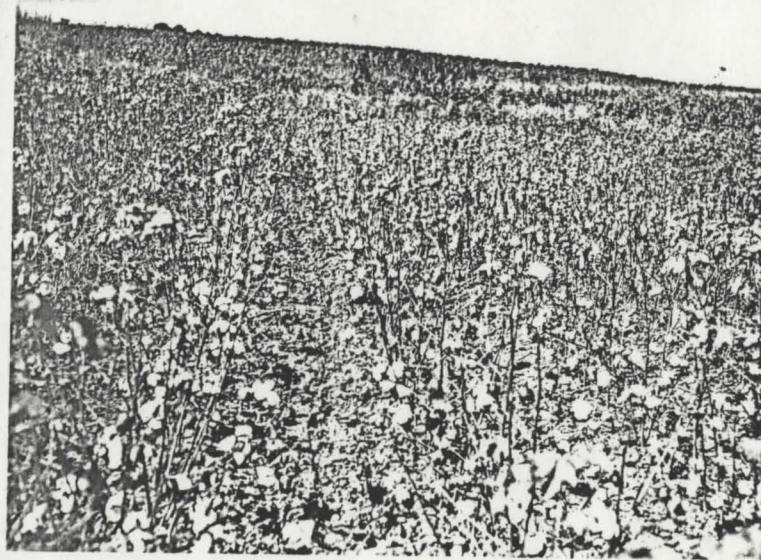
Summary results of cotton contest demonstrations, 1931 - 1945

Year	No. Dems.	Lbs. Lint Per Acre	Value per Acre	Cost per Acre	Profit per Acre
1931	7	550.0	34.43	28.44	5.99
1932	4	675.3	27.94	5.94	22.00
1934	14	644.4	106.27	34.70	71.57
1935	13	638.7	111.32	42.96	68.36
1936	30	558.9	104.50	35.79	67.71
1937	40	692.3	91.29	42.89	48.30
1938	41	500.0	57.82	33.27	24.55
1939	27	851.0	102.17	43.25	55.42
1940	18	746.0	91.85	44.62	47.23
1941	12	517.0	115.54	42.47	74.28
1942	11	718.0	170.98	53.64	117.34
1943	10	549.0	138.91	58.12	80.80
1944	8	594.9	156.14	72.84	83.30
1945	11	583.0	165.47	81.54	82.85

The 5-Acre Cotton Improvement Contest demonstrations conducted over a period of years have been the principle reason for the marked improvement in increasing the length and character of the staple, as well as the money value of cotton now being produced in the county, as well as being mainly responsible for the increase in yield from less than 203 pounds per acre to 320 pounds per acre over the period of 1933 to 1945.

The farmers who enter this 5-Acre Cotton Improvement Contest use the best varieties obtainable and employ methods and practices that are calculated to produce the largest yield possible, such as seed treatment, closer rows and thicker spacing in the drill and more suitable fertilizer for both soil and crop, and applied in amounts to produce maximum yields. These contestants also serve as a source of planting seed for other farmers, and in this way good planting seed of the better varieties are distributed throughout the county, which in turn accounts largely for the improvement work accomplished over the years with cotton.

The continuance of this type of demonstration is justified on the basis that a good source of planting seed supply is made available to farmers of the county who would not otherwise plant the better and most desirable varieties of cotton. The accumulated effect of these demonstrations over the years has been so great until it is practically impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the value of the demonstrations in cotton improvement work.



Demonstration on the farm of Maret Farm & Seed Co., Westminster, in defoliating cotton with the use of cyanid dust applied at the rate of 35 pounds per acre, when the plants were moist with dew. Excessive growth late in the growing season made it necessary to defoliate to admit sunlight in order that the boll would open.

Corn Production

Corn Production Demonstrations: Five demonstrations on the production of corn were completed and records were obtained accounting for the results. A summary of these demonstrations follows:

Summary Corn Production Demonstrations - Everett's Prolific

Name & Address	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu. Per Acre	Cost Prod.	Cost Bu.	Value	Profit
W. H. Smith R-1, Madison	7	445.90	36.7	\$225.50	\$.505	\$668.26	\$412.70
C. G. Smith R-1, Madison	2	153.18	76.59	61.08	.400	214.45	153.37
L. B. Arve R-1, Madison	5	398.00	79.6	146.80	.370	557.20	410.40
Furman Smith R-1, Madison	5	351.00	70.2	190.68	.540	526.50	335.82
L. P. Miles R-1, Madison	20	656.00	32.8	390.03	.600	894.00	593.97
Totals:	39	2004.08	51.4 (av.)	1014.09	.507 (av.)	2860.41	1906.26

Average Prod. Bu. per acre = 51.4

Average value per acre \$1.44 per bu = \$73.34

Average cost per bu. = \$.507

Average profit per acre = \$48.90

County Average bu. per acre = 14

Summary Hybrid Corn Production Demonstrations Two demonstrations on the production of Hybrid corn were completed and records were obtained accounting for the results. A summary of these demonstrations follows:

Funk's White Hybrid # G515-W

Name & Address	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu. per Acre	Cost Prod.	Cost Bu.	Value	Profit
Hilton Miles R-3, Westminster	.75	40.78	54.37	\$29.00	.71	\$55.87	\$26.87
(Wood's Yellow Hybrid) (# V-45)							
Hilton Miles R-3, Westminster	.75	36.75	49.00	\$29.00	.78	45.94	16.94
Totals:	1.5	77.53	51.3 (av.)	58.00	.763 (av.)	101.81	43.81

Average Prod. bu. per acre = 51.3

Average value per acre = \$1.31 per bu. = \$67.90

Average cost per bu. = \$.75

Average profit per acre = \$29.22

The object of this demonstration was to determine the relative value of Hybrid corn as compared to one of our local leading varieties of corn in order that we might be in a better position to advise farmers as to the results that might be expected from the use of the two varieties used in the demonstration based on year's results.

In this demonstration we used as a check Everett's Prolific which is a variety planted extensively by farmers of the county. Production methods and practices were as nearly alike as was practical to arrange. Following are the results:

Funk's White Hybrid # G515W - 54.37 bu. per acre - damaged from rot in field-12%
Wood's Yellow Hybrid # V-45 - 49.00 bu. per acre - damaged from rot in field-43%
Check - Everett's Prolific - 54.78 bu. per acre - damaged from rot in field-2%



Demonstration on F. W. Borton Farm, Mt. Rest, with Korean lespedeza seeded in corn middles at lay-by time in mid-July at the rate of 40 pounds per acre. The lespedeza attained a height of from 10-12 inches and produced an excellent cover crop which added fertility and prevented erosion.

Small Grains

Oats Production: Three demonstrations in the production of oats were completed. A summary is given as follows:

Summary of oats production demonstrations

Name & Address	Variety	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu. Per Acre	Cost Per Bu.	Cost Bu.	Value	Profit
R. A. Reeves R-3, Seneca	Marett's W.R. Str. 4	9	479.7	53.3	\$228.01	\$.475	\$339.78	\$131.77
A. P. Martin R-2, Westminster	Marett's W.R. Str. 2	16	832	52	477.88	.57	832.00	354.12
L. P. Rankin R-1, Seneca	Hastings 100 to 1	10	550	55	278.60	.506	550.00	271.40
Totals:		35	1861.7		984.49		1721.78	757.29
Average per acre -				53	28.13	.517	52.05	21.63

Wheat Production: Two demonstrations in wheat production were completed and a summary of these demonstrations follows:

Summary of Wheat Production Demonstrations

Name & Address	Variety	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu. per Acre	Cost	Cost Per Bu.	Value	Profit
A. D. Bowen R-2, Westminster	Marett's Sanett	9	297	33	\$294.73	\$.99	\$475.20	\$180.47
Milford Grant R-2, Westminster	Marett's Sanett	4.5	126	28	67.65	.537	220.50	132.85
Totals:		13.5	423		362.38		695.70	313.32
Average per acre				31.33		.856	51.53	23.21

Awnless Barley Production: Two demonstrations of awnless barley were completed, and the summary of these demonstrations follows:

Summary of Barley Production Demonstrations

Name & Address	Variety	Acres	Yield Bu.	Bu. per Acre	Cost	Cost Per Bu.	Value	Profit
R. A. Reeves R-3, Seneca	Marett's Sunrise	16	768	48	145.20	.58	\$1536.00	\$1091.00
A. P. Martin R-2, Westminster	Marett's Awnless	9	370	41.1	235.90	.638	535.00	319.10
Totals:		25	1138		680.90		2091.00	1410.10
Averages per acre				45.56	27.24	.60	83.64	56.40

Legumes for Hay

Annual lespedeza for Hay Production: Seven demonstrations with Korean and Kobe lespedeza for hay were conducted in 1945. The summary of these demonstrations follows. These demonstrations were conducted on river and creek bottom land.

Summary of lespedeza for hay demonstration

Name & Address	Variety	Acres	Yield Tons	Cost Prod.	Cost Ton	Value Crop	Profit
Jule Stancil R-1, Madison	Korean	10	12.5	\$154.75	\$12.38	\$312.50	\$157.75
Paul Wheeler R-1, Madison	Korean	9	17.1	189.30	11.14	478.80	289.50
E. D. Smith R-1, Madison	Korean	20	31.0	412.00	13.40	930.00	518.00
Mrs. G. J. Ramsey R-1, Madison	Kobe	25	52.5	572.65	10.91	1575.00	1002.35
Oscar Smith R-1, Madison	Korean	5	5.8	90.60	15.62	174.00	83.40
L. M. Jones R-1, Madison	Korean	16	26.0	388.70	14.95	780.00	391.30
Lee & Paris Miles R-1, Madison	Korean	18	30.78	363.10	11.80	1077.30	714.20
Totals:		105	175.68	\$2171.10		\$5327.60	\$3156.50
Averages per acre			1.7		12.36 (per ton)		30.65

Small Grain Hay Mixture

Barley, Oats and Wheat: One demonstration with small grain hay mixture was conducted in 1945. A summary of this demonstration follows:

Barley, Oats and Wheat

Name & Address	Variety	Acres	Yield tons	Total Cost	Cost Ton	Value	Profit
W. H. Smith R-1, Madison	Marett's Barley Marett's Oats Sanett Wheat	2	10.4	\$143.20	\$13.77	\$260.00	\$116.80
Average per acre			5.2	71.60	13.77 (per ton)	130.00	58.40

In the above demonstrations 2 bushels Marett's Beardless barley, 1 bushel Marett's Sanett wheat, and 2 bushels Marett's Winter Resistant oats were seeded per acre in early September. This made an excellent yield of good quality hay of high feeding value which when fed alone constituted practically a balanced ration, especially to work animals, calves and beef cattle.

Legumes for Seed

Lespedeza for Seed Production: One lespedeza for seed demonstration was conducted and completed. Following is a summary of this demonstration:

Summary of Lespedeza for Seed Production Demonstration

Name & Address	Variety	Acres	Total Lbs. Seed	Total Cost	Cost Per Lb.	Value	Profit
N. P. Grant R-2, Westminster	Korean	40	16200	\$583.20	\$.353	\$1134.00	\$550.8
Average per acre			405	14.58	.353	28.35	13.7

Permanent Pasture Demonstrations

Permanent Pastures: Our campaign for the improvement and establishing of permanent pastures in Oconee County was continued in 1945. Our main work has been directed towards doing everything possible in encouraging and assisting farmers in obtaining limestone and superphosphate with which to treat their pastures. Our soils are extremely high in acidity and necessarily need to be limed for optimum growth of permanent pasture grasses and legumes. Also, there is a marked deficiency in most soils and pasture sods of superphosphate. This makes the seventh year that we have conducted a special campaign on permanent pastures particularly emphasizing the use of limestone and phosphate as well as reseeding with adapted grasses and legumes.

This year 184 farmers secured 1776 tons of limestone and 713 farmers secured 1453 tons of superphosphate.

We have under way 17 permanent pastures with a total of 75 acres. The limestone and superphosphate for permanent pasture crops were obtained for farmers in establishing these demonstrations as well as furnishing them with definite information in all phases of preparation for seeding practices.

Annual Grazing Crops

Annual Grazing Crops: The value of an annual grazing crop was demonstrated this year by R. A. Reeves, R-3, Seneca on a 6 acre plot planted to Pearl Millet which helped to save 25 head of beef cattle and the permanent pasture.

Summary Pearl Millet Grazing Demonstration:

Name and Address	Acres	Crop	No. Animal Units Grazed	Total Days Grazed	Animal Un. Days grazing	Tons Leg. Hay Equiv.	Cost
R. A. Reeves R-3, Seneca	6	Pearl Millet	22	70	1540	10.5	\$117.25

The plot was grazed periodically from June to September for a total of 70 days, which supplemented the permanent pasture and prevented over-grazing of the pasture.

TVA Farm Unit Test-Demonstrations

In cooperation with the Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority, the County Agents established 13 unit test-demonstration farms in Oconee County in 1945. These farms were established to demonstrate the value of a program of land-use adjustment in the interest of soil and water conservation. Crop and livestock plans were developed for each farm for a five-year period. Each farmer will keep a complete farm account record of his business transactions.

A summary of the acreages of permanent pastures, perennial and annual legumes together with the amounts of lime and phosphate used on these farms in 1945 is given on the following page in table 1. Also a summary of the acreages of small grains and annual grazing crops together with the amount of ammonium nitrate to be applied is given in Table 2.

Table 1. - Acres of Perennial Legumes, Permanent Pasture and Annual Legumes Together with the Amounts of TVA Phosphate and Lime Used on Test-Demonstration Farms in Oconee County in 1945

Name of Cooperator	Perennial Legumes		Permanent Pasture *		Annual Legumes				
	Acres	Lbs. of Phos. Applied	Lbs. of Lime Applied	Acres	Lbs. of Phos. Applied	Lbs. of Lime Applied			
Edwin Addis				12.0	2,400	24,000	18.8	2,500	37,600
J. R. Baldwin	1.8	400	3,600	30.0	6,000				
W. S. Dickson				9.0	1,800	8,500	10.4	700	11,500
C. L. Emerson	3.2	600	6,400	5.4	1,100	9,600	10.8	7,700	
J. H. Gillespie	2.7	500	6,000	9.9	2,000		32.0	2,800	
Charles Hamby				25.3	5,000	50,600	6.9	500	
A. P. Martin	8.8	1800	17,600	11.2	2,200	22,400	35.4	4,400	34,200
G. W. Moser	8.8	1800	15,800	4.5	900		15.7	2,300	31,400
Oscar Orr				9.0	1,800	10,900	9.1	5,600	79,100
R. A. Reeves	12.2	2400		21.8	4,400		36.3	5,100	72,600
Paul Smith	4.0	800	8,000	11.7	2,300	23,400	20.1	2,900	
Carl Spearman	9.5	1900	19,000	4.5	900	9,000	19.3	2,000	4,400
Wade E. Taylor	3.0	600	3,600	10.6	2,100	21,400	13.6	1,800	
Totals:	54.0	10,800	80,000	164.9	32,900	179,800	228.4	26,300	260,800

* Includes annual grazing

Table 2 - Acres of Small Grains and Annual Grazing Together with the Amounts of Ammonium Nitrate to be Used on Test-Demonstration Farms in Oconee Co.

Name of Cooperator	Total acres in farm	Small Grains		Annual Grazing	
		Acres	Lbs. of Am. Nitrate to be applied	Acres	Lbs. of Am. Nitrate to be applied
Edwin Addis	123.0	22.6	2300		
J. R. Baldwin	188.0	14.2	1400		
W. S. Dickson	77.0	10.4	1000		
C. L. Emerson	46.0	10.8	1100		
J. H. Gillespie	103.0	39.2	3900		
Charles Hamby	215.0	12.3	1250	5.3	550
A. P. Martin	160.0	42.2	4250	0.4	50
G. W. Moser	113.0	22.3	2200		
Oscar Orr	125.0	9.1	900		
R. A. Reeves	223.0	47.9	4780	7.2	720
Paul Smith	150.0	17.4	1700		
Carl Spearman	105.2	19.3	1900		
Wade E. Taylor	98.0	19.9	1980	0.2	20
Totals:	1726.2	287.6	28,660	13.1	1340

TURKISH TOBACCO DEMONSTRATIONS

The Extension Service in cooperation with Duke University of Durham, N. C., has for the previous four years conducted from 3 to 6 demonstrations annually in the production of Turkish tobacco. The production of this tobacco proved to be so successful until it was decided to expand the production of this tobacco in 1945 and extend the operations into three additional counties, which embraced the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Anderson and Greenville. Twelve of these demonstrations were in Oconee County, 5 in Pickens, 6 in Anderson and 3 in Greenville. The County Agent of Oconee County, having had several years of experience in the production of Turkish tobacco, was put in charge of the project in the 4 counties.

The total acres produced was 6.54, varying in size from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre to slightly over $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre per farmer. Despite the late start and the incessant rains which created a very unfavorable weather condition in the Spring to get the tobacco planted out, and also excessive rains which produced an unusual excess growth in the tobacco, as well as many other hazards caused from unfavorable weather during the harvest and curing period, we succeeded in producing a very good quality tobacco this year in the face of all these difficulties. We secured an average yield per acre of 1215.13 pounds with an average value of \$911.35.

Following is a summary of the results with Turkish tobacco in 1945 with the use of the Skyra variety:

Turkish Tobacco Demonstrations - 1945 - Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson Counties

Name & Address of Grower	Sq.Ft.	Acreage	Lbs. of Tobacco	Value of Tobacco
Floyd Addis, R-4, Seneca	16082	.3692	592	\$444.00
E. F. Maxie, R-1, Seneca	9809	.2252	231	\$173.25
J. H. Hood, R-2, Walhalla	9600	.2204	203	\$152.25
B. H. Davis, R-1, Walhalla	11899	.2732	264	\$198.00
T. J. Griffith, R-5, Greer	12180	.2796	540	\$405.00
E. A. Beal, R-1, Walhalla	11676	.2680	316	\$157.00
J. L. Dickerson, R-4, Seneca	10880	.2498	115	\$146.25
Bolt Looper, R-2, Pickens	9390	.2156	249	\$186.75
W. T. Green, R-2, Pickens	14060	.3228	497	\$372.75
W. O. Breazeale, R-2, Pickens	9452	.2170	314	\$235.50
Carl Gambrell, R-1, Piedmont	11200	.2571	416	\$312.00
M. L. Smith, R-1, Williamston	10800	.2479	479	\$359.25
P. W. Kowalski, R-1, Anderson	11550	.2651	288	\$216.00
W. E. Norton, Liberty	4950	.1136	60	\$45.00
Ben Hendricks, R-1, Six Mile	12135	.2786	275	\$166.25
J. L. Crow, Jr., R-3, Walhalla	13260	.3044	363	\$196.25
O. E. Lombard, R-2, Mt. Rest	5445	.1250	112	\$84.00
N. B. Matheson, Long Creek	9916	.2276	286	\$214.50
W. L. Martin, R-3, Anderson	17920	.4114	497	\$372.75
C. W. Mosteller, R-3, Greer	11700	.2686	445	\$333.75
W. A. Bell, R-4, Seneca	11454	.2629	199	\$119.25
J. E. Turner, R-2, Westminster	13646	.3133	425	\$318.75
Ben Speed, R-1, Fair Play	9366	.2150	188	\$141.00
P. W. Tripp, R-4, Basley	9600	.2204	211	\$158.25
K. E. Allgood, R-4, Basley	4350	.0999	191	\$143.25
Calvin Brown, R-1, Travelers Rest	22360	.2883	331	\$188.25

Inasmuch as we know that we are growing as good quality tobacco as is grown in the Balkan countries of Europe, which is the only source from which the United States has heretofore been obtaining this type of oriental tobacco, we believe that the production of this tobacco offers a real opportunity as additional cash income to the farmers of the Piedmont section of the State. Some of the best importers of this tobacco in this country have told us that we have grown as good a quality of tobacco containing the degree of Aromatic characters desired as is grown in the Balkans of Europe. The object in expanding this tobacco this year is to determine the reaction of the farmer in producing it and also to make further determinations as to ways and means whereby we might discover that would tend to reduce either the amount of labor or the cost of production or both. Our experience thus far indicates very clearly that the production of this tobacco lends itself primarily to family-size farms with sufficient family labor on the farm to assure the tobacco being properly produced, harvested and cured. It might be that in the future that renters and sharecroppers could be taught to produce this tobacco fairly satisfactorily, but at this stage of the development of Turkish tobacco, we do not believe that a renter or a sharecropper will succeed with it.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry extension work in Oconee County in 1945 consisted of educational work with hogs and beef cattle.

Swine

Work in hog production in 1945 includes the placement of 3 bears and 8 sows and gilts, and assistance in general management, including the production of necessary feeds and additional work in the Better Farm Living Program. Through farm leaders, newspapers, circular letters and personal contacts, we encouraged all farm families to produce their pork requirements, and point out how this could be done, and in the meantime stressing the importance of growing the necessary feed and making their plans for sufficient feed crops to take care of the number of hogs necessary to supply the family with pork.

Following is given a record of placings of purebred bears by years in the county since 1932:

Summary placings of Purebred Sires 1932 - 1945

Year	Number placed
1932	4
1933	5
1934	3
1935	10
1936	6
1937	3
1938	4
1939	3
1940	6
1941	7
1942	6
1943	7
1944	5
1945	8
Number placed in 14 year period -	<u>71</u>

Beef Cattle

Activities in 1945 dealing with beef cattle consisted primarily of the placement of 3 purebred bulls costing \$500.00, 7 purebred heifers costing \$875.00 and the placement of 8 feeder-steers costing \$795.00. On the following page is a list of names of purchasers and the purchase price of these animals.

List of purchasers, No. head, breed, and purchase price of beef bulls

NAME	BREED	NO. HEAD	PURCHASE PRICE
LoRoy Brown	Hereford	3	\$500.00

List of purchasers, No. head, breed, and purchase price of heifers

NAME	BREED	NO. HEAD	PURCHASE PRICE
LoRoy Brown	Hereford	7	\$875.00

List of purchasers, No. head, breed, and purchase price of feeder-steers

NAME	BREED	NO. HEAD	PURCHASE PRICE
Jack Brown	Hereford	2	\$200.00
Carroll Hamby	Hereford	1	\$100.00
Alton Hamby	Hereford	1	\$100.00
Allen Hamby	Hereford	1	\$110.00
Jimmie Powell	Hereford	1	\$ 75.00
T. J. Shirley, Jr.	Hereford	2	\$210.00
	Total:	8	\$795.00

Despite the fact that very few farms are adapted to beef cattle production, many farmers are making a start to grow beef cattle whose farms are not adapted to beef cattle production, for the reason they do not have the permanent pasture or the land on which to grow insilage or annual grazing crops to support beef cattle production. Consequently, it becomes the duty of the Agent to discourage in many cases the production of beef cattle on a number of farms for this reason. It does afford an opportunity to point out the necessity for permanent pasture development and the feed production program on the farm in those cases where the farmer insist that he put in some beef cattle.

With those farmers who are attempting to produce beef cattle, much assistance has been rendered in aiding them in improving their permanent pastures and in the production of insilage, annual grazing crops and hays as well as assisting with their feeding and management problems.

Dairying

Extension work in dairying in 1945 includes educational demonstration work in the placing of purebred sires, females, the growing and curing of good roughages, silage production, annual grazing crops, permanent pastures and milk production for farm family use.

Perhaps the most time devoted to dairy work has been confined to the farm family milk cow, working through the Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders throughout the year in an effort to encourage in every practical way the production of sufficient quantities of milk and its conservation for farm family use. The effort in this of course included assistance in helping some farmers to

obtain a milk cow, others to increase their feed production of the right sort, the development and improvement of permanent pasture, annual grazing crops, a few cases of production of silage and production and curing and storage of roughages.

The farm leaders' reports, as well as reports from many farmers themselves who profited as a result of the efforts made, that a remarkable increase in milk production has resulted on many farms throughout the county.

One of our main or principle means of improving cows that are kept for milk production is through the introduction and use of better sires. We succeeded in the placement of 11 purebred bulls during the year. We have also placed purebred females.

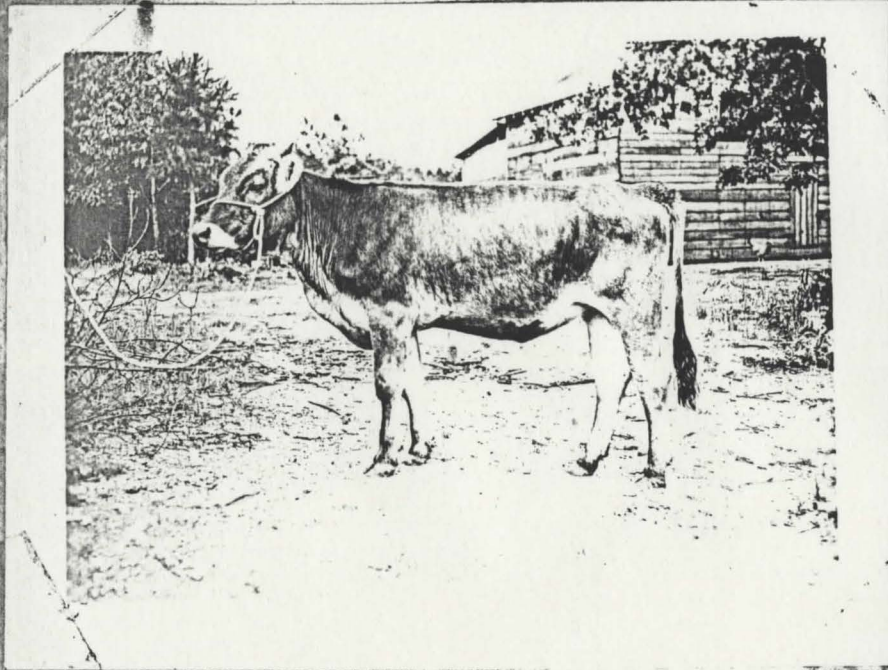
Following is a summary of purebred bulls placed in 1945:

Name and Address of Purchaser	Breed	No. Head	Cost
A. T. Mooney R-2, Westminster	Jersey	1	\$ 8.50
G. M. Barnett R-3, Westminster	Brown Swiss	1	8.50
E. F. Maxie R-1, Seneca	Brown Swiss	1	8.50
W. G. Brock R-3, Westminster	Brown Swiss	1	8.50
Junis Powell R-2, Walhalla	Brown Swiss	1	8.50
Gambrell Holland R-1, Seneca	Guernsey	1	15.00
R. S. Garrett R-3, Westminster	Brown Swiss	1	8.50
Glenn Watkins R-1, Seneca	Brown Swiss	1	8.50
Paul Smith Walhalla	Brown Swiss	1	75.00
Charles Hamby Long Creek	Guernsey	1	325.00
Earl Harper R-3, Westminster	Brown Swiss	1	100.00
Totals:		11	\$574.50

A Summary of Purebred Females placed in 1945 follows:

Summary of purebred females placed in 1945

Name and Address of Purchaser	Breed	No. Head	Cost
Oliver Orr Tamassee, S. C.	Brown Swiss	1	\$ 75.00
Charles Hamby Long Creek, S. C.	Guernsey	1	\$160.00
Charles Hamby Long Creek, S. C.	"	1	\$310.00
Totals:		3	\$545.00



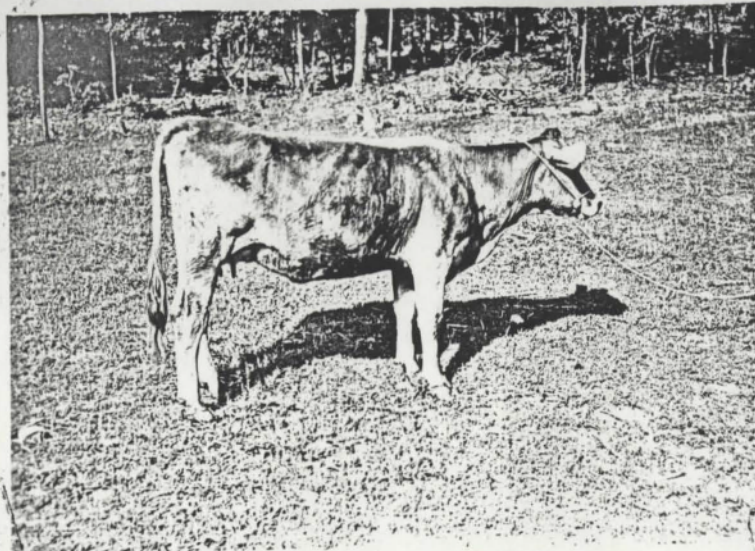
Purebred Brown Swiss heifer owned by Oscar Smith, R-1, Madison. This animal was bought in Wisconsin August 1944, along with several others which were purchased by Oconee farmers. This heifer will be used as the foundation for developing a herd.



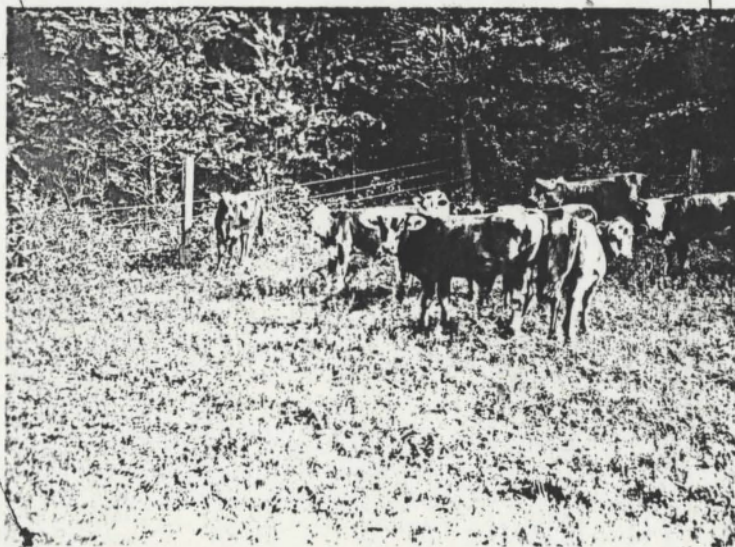
Purebred registered Brown Swiss heifers on farm of W. H. Smith, R-1, Madison. These heifers were bought in Wisconsin and introduced summer of 1914. We are trying to develop Mr. Smith into a Brown Swiss breeder.



Purebred registered Brown Swiss cows on farm of W. H. Smith, R-1, Madison. These cattle were bought in the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin and introduced in the Fall of 1913.



Purebred Brown Swiss cow owned by E. D. Pickens, R-1 Madison. This cow was purchased by Mr. Pickens in the Fall of 1913 as a young heifer when a carload of purebred Brown Swiss was bought for farmers of the County. These represented the first purebred Swiss cattle purchased by farmers of South Carolina.



W. H. Smith, R-1, Madison, permanent pasture demonstration and cattle. In foreground 2 year old Brown Swiss bull. Next to fence 8 month old half-breed Brown Swiss. Permanent pasture demonstrations developed in Spring of 1912, which furnished adequate grazing for two cows per acre. Total acreage in pasture 16.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

Extension work in entomology and plant pathology in 1945 consists primarily in working with crop diseases, crop insects and beekeeping. No specific record demonstrations with entomology and plant pathology have been kept to report as a definite record demonstration in 1945. However, timely information on the control of both plant diseases and insects of our main crops have been kept before farmers through newspapers, circular letters and assistance rendered personally to each and every farmer who needed help.

The treatment of cotton planting seed with mercuric dust compounds are so well established and so widely practiced in the county until it is a rare case where a farmer fails to treat his cotton planting seed against seedborne diseases.

We have continued our campaign to eradicate nematode of wheat. We called upon the flour mills of the county and solicited their cooperation in calling to the attention of farmers who brought wheat to them infested with nematodes, and the operators of these mills agreed to do this and also outlined to the farmers the methods of control. We also held meetings, and through circular letters and newspaper articles called attention to the high degree of infestation of nematodes and how the nematode infested wheat could be identified and how it was controlled. We offered to farmers that if they would send or bring a sample of their wheat to us, we would examine it for nematode infestation. We began this campaign two years ago and have continued it throughout the year. A survey indicates that we have reduced the infestation between 60 and 65% as a result of our activities.

General Activities with Crop Diseases and Insect Pests

Much assistance has been rendered through individual contacts, distribution of Extension bulletins and circulars, informational newspaper statements and circular letters on the prevention and control of both crop diseases and insect pests.

We have also channeled information on the control of insect and disease pests through the Better Farm Living leaders, monthly leaders' letters and through meetings with farmers.

Dodder control in lespedeza: One cooperator following burning recommendations to control dodder in lespedeza with the use of a kerosene flame torch. This cooperator did an effective job and completely controlled dodder in his lespedeza. This cooperator has controlled dodder in his lespedeza for the past several years and has had a market outlet for all surplus seed he produced. He is able to sell his seed when other farmers whose lespedeza is infested with dodder cannot find sale for theirs. The seed free from dodder sells also at a higher price. A summary of this demonstration follows:

Summary Demonstration of Dodder Control in Lespedeza

Name	Pounds of Seed Harvested
N. P. Grant, R-2, Westminster	16,200

Beekeeping

The principle activities in beekeeping were assisting beekeepers in timely beekeeping work which included the transferring and condensing into loose frame hives, requeening, feeding and some marketing work in honey.

All of our apple growers are encouraged to keep bees, at least one stand per acre of apple trees, for the purpose of insuring pollination. Practically all of our apple growers have some bees. Not many of them have sufficient quantities of bees to assure effective pollination. We have a few beekeepers who are extracting and packaging their honey in a most attractive way for sale and these are experiencing no difficulty in selling at good prices their product.

FORESTRY

Forestry Extension work in 1945 included farm woodland management, selective cutting, thinning, timber estimation, planting, advice in fire prevention, forest insects, and marketing pulpwood, hardwoods and lumber.

A total of 47,000 loblolly pine seedlings were set by 30 farmers in the county program of reforestation. One woodland examination and selective cutting demonstration was conducted, and 139,160 board feet were marked for cutting. This work was in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission. We have continued to encourage farmers to cut pulpwood for the market for the purpose of: (1) to increase pulpwood needed for war purposes, (2) to keep farm labor employed on the farm, (3) provide a market outlet for the product that has potentially little value other than for fuel wood, (4) to improve the woodland, (5) clear land for pasture improvement, (6) increasing farm income, (7) enlightening the farmer as to how to selectively remove growth undesirable in his woodlands and not injure the potential stand of timber to be developed into lumber.

Through our Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders, newspaper articles, special L-H program, use of leaflets, and envelope stuffers, we have continued our program of farm forestry fire prevention work.

L-H CLUB WORK

Boys' L-H Club work was conducted in 9 communities in 1945, with an enrollment of 153 farm boys.

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

Summary of Enrollment and Completions

Name of Club	Number Members Enrolled	Number Completed Demonstrations	Per Cent Members Completing Demonstration
Keowee	29	23	79.3
Ebenezer	22	20	90.9
Salem	28	17	61.0
Fair Play	35	19	54.3
Flat Shoals	10	11	80.0
Bounty Land	11	9	81.8
Oconee Creek	7	6	85.7
Round Mt.	6	6	50.0
County Wide	5	8	60.0
Totals:	153	119	77%

Following is a summary of 4-H club enrollment of boys and yearly completions from 1930 through 1945:

Summary 4-H Club Enrollment and Completions - 1930 - 1945

Year	Enrollment	Completions	Percent Compl.
1930	187	90	48
1931	200	105	52
1932	177	73	41
1933	151	69	47
1934	131	34	26
1935	119	31	20
1936	147	33	22
1937	52	42	81
1938	171	48	28
1939	130	49	38
1940	98	40	43
1941	77	64	83
1942	83	37	47
1943	139	77	59
1944	122	88	72
1945	153	119	77%
Totals:	2167	1009	46.5%

Summary of Competed Demonstrations in 1945

Demonstration	No. Completed	Value Products	Cost	Profit
Corn	44	\$1036.77	\$1758.54	\$2278.23
Cotton	13	\$2507.26	\$1083.97	1423.29
Peanuts	4	118.50	56.83	61.67
Sweet Potatoes	6	457.80	119.00	338.80
Poultry				
Pullets (1 day to 6 mo.)	2	1009.20	677.75	331.45
Pullets (1 day to 5 mo.)	5	754.50	557.88	196.62
Broilers	1	35.00	17.50	17.50
Calf Club				
Grade Dairy calves	11	332.00	250.50	81.50
Registered Dairy calves	4	795.00	584.09	210.91
Beef animals	5	1364.05	918.45	445.60
Pig Club				
Fattening Class	17	966.80	815.50	151.30
Breeding Class	1	240.00	100.65	139.35
Totals:	113	\$12616.88	\$6940.66	\$5676.22

Summary cotton and corn yields by 4-H club boys, 1930 - 1945:
 Following is a summary of the average annual yield per acre of cotton and corn produced by 4-H club boys in Oconee County for the period 1930 - 1945 as compared to the county averages:

<u>Summary Cotton and Corn Yield, 1930 - 1945, 4-H club boys</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Bushels Corn per acre</u>	<u>Average lbs. lint per acre</u>
1930	25	416
1931	35	491
1932	29	417
1933	38	338
1934	43	595
1935	36	494
1936	34	558
1937	44	469
1938	34	452
1939	34	510
1940	40	714
1941	35	500
1942	26	485
1943	21	413
1944	27	523
1945	34	464
16 year 4-H club Av.	33.45	489.93
County Average	15	

-12-
CORN CLUB

Oconee County, 1945

Name of Member	Acres	Bu. Yield	Value	Cost	Profit
Joe Taylor	1.5	45	\$67.50	\$ 35.37	\$ 32.13
Edward Knight	1	48	72.00	45.28	26.72
Franklin Ladd	1	63	94.50	31.85	62.65
Kenneth Opperman	6	180	270.00	145.00	125.00
Kirby Land	4	120	170.00	95.00	75.00
William Burton	5	150	225.00	100.00	125.00
Frank Opperman	2	50	75.00	36.00	39.00
Bill Elrod	1	30	45.00	18.75	26.25
James Hall	1	30	45.00	23.50	21.50
Jerry Opperman	5	95	142.50	87.50	55.00
John Brewer	1	45	67.50	28.62	38.88
Ross Holland	1	40	60.00	18.80	41.20
Frank Dyar	2.5	75	112.50	51.15	61.35
James Worley	1	20	30.00	19.25	10.75
Lonnie B. Hood	2	80	120.00	40.00	80.00
Homer Long	3	54	81.00	56.25	24.75
Olin Rowland	2	60	90.00	25.00	65.00
Robert Hopkins	1	25	37.50	23.25	14.25
Roger Haynes	2	24	36.00	28.50	7.50
Bobby Quarles	1	40	60.00	25.00	35.00
Bruce Baumgarner	2	50	75.00	30.35	44.65
James Long	1	7	10.50	9.30	1.20
John Baumgarner	1	30	45.00	21.20	23.80
Edwin Chapman	1	40	60.00	21.03	38.97
Eldon Chapman	1	38	57.00	21.16	35.84
Ercell Wood	2.5	100	150.00	114.00	36.00
Leon Talley	1	45	65.00	25.00	40.00
Ray Childress	1	35	52.50	23.50	29.00
Wallace Towe	1	30	45.00	18.75	26.25
Wesley Green	1	45	67.50	23.75	43.75
Edward Holden	1	38	57.00	18.50	38.50
Charles Fousek	1	52.5	78.77	21.00	57.77
Carl Outz	5	250	375.00	107.50	267.50
Bobby Meredith	1	50	75.00	24.75	50.25
Joe L. Richardson	2	80	120.00	45.50	74.50
Junior Blakely	2	100	150.00	47.60	102.40
Harold Head	1	30	42.50	22.88	19.62
Melvis Barrett	1	40	60.00	30.03	29.97
Charles Hutchins	1	15	29.50	24.49	5.01
W. H. Thrasher	1	40	60.00	16.30	43.70
Billy Quarles	.5	12	18.00	11.75	6.25
Kerry Dunsan	2	35	52.50	27.95	24.55
Earl Taylor	1	60	90.00	31.18	58.82
Roy Brown	4	200	300.00	87.00	213.00
Totals:	80	2696.5	\$4036.77	\$1758.54	\$2278.23

COTTON CLUB

Name of Member	No. Acres	Lbs. Seed Cotton	Lbs. Lint Cot.	Value	Cost	Profit
J. B. Knight	1	1225	510	\$152.27	\$ 68.75	\$ 83.52
Don Duncan	2	1190	495	134.20	73.03	61.17
Glenn Watkins	1.5	2893	1157	342.16	115.66	226.50
Olen Rowland	1	1160	552	158.86	58.95	99.91
Edwin Chapman	1	1150	470	127.98	58.35	69.63
Horace Kelley	1	800	300	78.00	35.00	43.00
Jack Towe, Jr.	2	1925	870	229.11	130.20	98.91
Eldon Chapman	1	1210	490	131.78	66.14	65.64
Edwin Richardson	1.5	1250	495	134.61	68.70	65.91
Wilson Wright	1	1300	550	148.51	54.70	93.81
Elvus Barrett	1	1500	570	156.68	66.90	89.78
Charles Smith	1.5	2825	1106	305.90	110.70	195.20
Furman Bond	4	3670	1476	407.20	176.89	230.31
Total:	19.5	22098	9041	\$2057.26	\$1083.97	\$1123.29

PEANUT CLUB

Name of Member	No. Acres	Bu. Yield	Value	Cost	Profit
Sterling Long	1/5	15	\$17.50	\$ 9.50	\$ 8.00
Fred Lanier	1/2	25	45.00	27.50	17.50
Harold Head	1/4	10	32.00	10.33	21.67
Billy Johnson	1/5	8	24.00	9.50	14.50
Total:	1.15	58	\$118.50	\$56.83	\$61.67

POTATO CLUB

Name of Member	No. Acres	Bu. Yield	Value	Cost	Profit
Dean Boggs	1/2	117	\$184.80	\$30.40	\$154.40
Jack Oakley	1/4	30	60.00	18.23	41.77
Milas Boggs	1/8	8	16.00	10.00	6.00
Ray Head	1/5	16	115.00	27.11	87.89
W. P. Thrasher	1/4	16	32.00	16.68	15.32
Tim Duncan	1/4	25	50.00	16.58	33.42
Totals:	1.58	242	\$457.80	\$119.00	\$338.80

POULTRY CLUB (1 day old to 6 months)

Name of Member	Strong Chicks		Value	Total	Cost	Profit
	Bought	Breed		Cost	Pullet	
Ralph Barton	620	White Legs.	\$892.30	\$598.80	\$1.185	\$302.50
Glenn Watkins	100	White Rocks	\$116.90	\$ 87.95	\$1.43	\$ 28.95
Totals:	720		\$1009.20	\$677.15		\$331.45

(1 daysold to 5 months)

Ray Head	100	New Hamp.	\$ 139.50	\$117.48	\$1.31	\$22.02
Harold Head	100	New Hamp.	141.00	122.55	1.30	18.45
Douglas Ridley	100	New Hamp.	186.00	127.00	1.365	59.00
Fuman Bond	100	New Hamp.	115.50	93.35	.962	52.15
Tony Fousek	100	New Hamp.	112.50	97.50	1.022	15.00
Totals:	500		\$ 754.50	\$557.88		\$196.62

(Broilers)

Evelyn Logan	35		\$ 35.00	\$ 17.50		\$17.50
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Calf Club

(Grade Dairy)

Name of Member	No. Animals	Days Fed	Value	Cost	Profit
Simebn Long	1	60	\$22.00	\$13.00	\$ 9.00
T. J. Shirley, Jr.	2	450	65.00	35.00	30.00
Henry Lanford	1	275	35.00	30.00	5.00
Roger Ford	1	300	30.00	20.00	10.00
Douglas Wald	1	183	20.00	17.00	3.00
Glenn Rogers	1	300	35.00	30.00	5.00
Ralph Hutchins	1	90	20.00	14.50	5.50
Frank Grubbs	1	180	25.00	22.50	2.50
Ruford Brewer	1	365	30.00	28.00	2.00
Sue Kirby	1	240	25.00	17.00	8.00
Nell Walters	1	210	25.00	23.50	1.50
Totals:	12	2653	332.00	250.50	81.50

(Registered dairy)

Oliver Orr	1	350	\$200.00	\$142.59	\$57.41
Carroll Hamby	1	334	168.00	119.00	49.00
Allen Hamby	1	334	277.00	208.75	68.25
Alton Hamby	1	334	150.00	113.75	36.25
Totals:	4	1352	\$795.00	\$584.09	\$210.91

(Beef)

T. J. Shirley, Jr.	1	349	245.00	187.81	57.19
Carroll Hamby	1	263	301.30	226.89	74.41
Alton Hamby	1	349	249.25	171.69	77.56
Allen Hamby	1	349	280.25	148.31	131.94
Jack Brown	1	325	288.25	183.75	104.50
Totals:	5	1635	\$1364.05	\$918.45	\$445.60

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
REMOVAL SHEET

The following item(s) [For photographs, include size and whether black & white or color]

7 4 x 4 photographs: Carroll Hemby, Long Creek, S.C., and his

4-H Hereford Steer; Allen Hemby, Long Creek, S.C. and his 4-H Hereford Steer

(third place Anderson County 1945); James Smith, Madison, S.C., and his

seven month old Brown Swiss Bull calf ; Five Weeks old purebred Brown Swiss

heifer calf; James Alton Hemby, Long Creek S.C., and his 4-H Guernsey heifer

(1944) 1st and 2nd place S.C. State Fair; Oconee County 4-H Livestock judging

team (1945).

Has/have been removed from Oconee County Annual Report-- 1945--Griffin

and Morgan

And moved to CU photos

For reasons of: Size Nature of item Other (_____)

Name J. Renee Conte

Date 6/12/90

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PIG CLUB

(Fattening Class)

Name of Member	No. Animals	Days Fed	Gain in Weight	Value	Cost	Profit
Lowell Ross	1	270	255	\$40.00	\$37.80	\$ 2.20
Milford Barton	1	275	225	50.00	36.00	14.00
Charles Gillespie	1	428	600	94.00	68.00	26.00
Orland Finley	1	285	270	45.00	35.50	9.50
Tip Grubbs	1	240	225	48.00	42.80	5.20
Dennis McAdams	1	345	310	75.00	55.00	20.00
Bobby Wiltman	2	918	750	125.00	110.75	14.25
Walter Broome	2	730	468	75.80	62.00	13.80
Max Glenn	1	275	300	63.00	56.75	6.25
Hoyt Powell, Jr.	1	247	220	38.00	32.50	5.50
Wilton Callahan	1	365	270	45.00	41.00	4.00
Rayford Callahan	1	309	230	43.00	40.50	2.50
Lamar Whitfield	1	452	375	60.00	57.60	2.40
James Towe	1	207	250	60.00	56.50	3.50
Ovaline Brewer	1	305	275	45.00	34.30	10.70
Charles Long	1	120	100	25.00	18.50	6.50
T. J. Shirley, Jr.	1	153	150	35.00	30.00	5.00
	19	5924	5273	\$966.80	\$815.50	\$151.30

(Breeding Class)

Name of Member	No. Pigs Raised	Value	Cost	Profit
T. J. Shirley, Jr.	11	\$240.00	\$100.65	\$139.35

SUMMARY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS PART IN FAMILY FOOD & FEED PRODUCTION - 1945

Items of food members help produce		Amount Produced this year for family	No. Club Members Assisting
Milk	Cows milked	141	81
Bacon and lard	Hogs killed	153	79
Lean Pork, fish, beef and game	Beeves killed	42	32
Poultry	Raised	7537	45
Eggs	Dozen	31948	25
Dried peas, beans, peanuts, soybeans	Bushels	739	33
Potatoes, sweet or Irish	Bushels	2893	39
Tomatoes	Bushels	893	39
Green, leafy, and yellow vegetables: greens, collards, cabbage, carrots, string beans, yellow squash, leaf lettuce, etc.	Pounds	4186	27
Other vegetables: turnips, onions, corn, okra, beets, butterbeans, cu- cumbers, squash, pumpkins, etc.	Pounds	56245	26
Syrup	Gallons	1386	13
Honey	Pounds	628	1

South Carolina State Fair Exhibits

Exhibit	No. Boys	No. Entries	No. Placings	Premiums Won
Corn	2	4	5	\$10.90
Dairy Calves	2	2	10	45.00
Totals:	4	6	15	\$55.90

Geonce County 4-H Show

Corn	25	50	16	\$23.00
Cotton	5	5	4	6.50
Sweet potatoes	6	6	4	6.50
Peanuts	5	5	3	3.50
Poultry	10	10	8	88.50
Eggs	6	6	4	5.00
Totals:	57	82	39	\$133.00

Anderson County Fat Stock Show

Beef Steers	5	5	5	\$ 60.95
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HORTICULTURE

Extension work in Oconee County for 1945 was confined principally to work with home gardens, home orchards, apple orchards and sweet potatoes.

Home Garden: Our home garden work was carried on through farm community and neighborhood leaders in every community and neighborhood of the county. We made it a point at every meeting to stress the importance of growing the best home and farm garden possible, pointing out what crops, to some extent the amounts of each crop that should be grown to adequately supply sufficient quantities for use in the fresh state and surplus for canning and drying. We also used frequently newspapers, circular letters and personal contacts in promoting home gardening. In this way our effort was directed towards keeping farm people currently advised as to timely things to do on practically all essential phases of home vegetable gardens throughout the year. We feel that our approaches were very effective, inasmuch as reports from farm people and observations indicate that the majority of farmers have produced and conserved adequate supplies of vegetables this year.

Sweet Potatoes: The production of sweet potatoes was discussed and included as a part of the home garden because of its importance as a food for the family. Every farm family was advised and urged to grow a plentiful supply of sweet potatoes for farm and home use. Detailed instructions were given as to the best varieties, soils, fertilizer treatment, spacing, planting, and cultivation as well as harvesting and storage of sweet potatoes. The production and the quality was increased very materially in many cases. This increase, both in yield and quality is traceable to the introduction of some good reliable disease-free planting stock during the past three years. The five sweet potato curing houses with a capacity of 18,000 bu. have all been filled to capacity this year, and many farmers had to use the old dirt bank or store their potatoes in buildings and underneath shelters.

Home Orchards: As was the case with home gardens, we attempted to promote home orchard work through the Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders as well as keeping timely information before the farmers of the county through newspaper statements, mailing out bulletins and circulars and emphasizing the importance of pruning, spraying against disease and insect pests, fertilizing, and thereby increase the production of better quality fruit and also to conserve ample amounts for later use by canning, preserving and drying. Farmers were also assisted in selecting and purchasing desirable varieties of different fruits for developing new orchards or increasing or replacing undesirable trees.

Commercial Apple Orchards: Work with commercial apple growers in 1945 consisted of assisting the growers with practically all phases of production and marketing, which includes pruning, spraying for the control of disease and insect pests, fertilizing and winter and summer cover crops.

One of the principle efforts that the Agent has made with all the growers of apples was to interest them in lining their orchards by applying limestone and phosphate to their orchards so as to produce better sods for both winter and summer cover crops. As a result of the Agent's persistence and insistence upon growers to lime and phosphate their orchards, most of them have applied both of these materials to their orchards with good results and should obtain better results in the future. Most growers who have applied lime could well afford to make another application because of the amounts they first applied and according to plans the Agent will continue to urge the growers to apply more lime where insufficient amounts have thus far been applied and to continue to interest those who have not yet applied any. The same is true of superphosphate.

Because of the topography of the land on which most of our orchards are located, the Agent has for several years encouraged all growers to keep their orchards in sod and to discontinue the practice of clean cultivation. The reason for this, is that most of our orchards are already badly eroded and the erosion under clean cultivation is greatly accelerated. The sod will prevent further erosion. Some of our growers do not yet keep their orchards in sod throughout the year. However, the majority of them have attempted the practice of keeping some sort of growing cover crop on their orchards throughout the year but there is still a great deal of improvement to be made in this respect.

MARKETING

Extension work in marketing in 1915 consists of demonstrations aiding farmers in the cooperative selling and buying of farm products as well as preparing some of the products for sale. There is no marketing organization of any sort in the county. Consequently, the County Agent assists farmers in the marketing of any farm products farmers produce for sale. This necessarily means that the Agent render assistance in the marketing of practically all sorts of farm products, and assist in the purchase of a great many farm products. The greatest problem in marketing is to deal effectively with small surpluses of miscellaneous farm products and we have not yet worked out a satisfactory method of marketing these small surpluses of miscellaneous farm products.

The principle surplus products which we have to market for farmers in Oconee County are livestock, live poultry, eggs, farm crops, seeds and other miscellaneous farm products. The major portion of our apple crop is marketed primarily through truckers and wholesale and retail produce dealers. Live poultry is marketed through truck sales on a weekly and monthly basis. Most of our eggs are marketed locally in nearby markets, except for about two or 2½ months during the spring when practically all hens are laying, which results into a flood on local markets. Here is where the Extension Service takes charge of this surplus and helps farmers to the extent of taking the burdensome surplus in order to maintain fair prices locally. Following is a summary of marketing work in 1915.

Summary Marketing Work - 1915

Products	Quantity	Sold	Bought
Hogs	11 head		\$ 74.00
Poultry	96250 lbs.	\$23,085.54	
Dairy Cattle	1½ head		\$1119.50
Beef Cattle	23 head	\$ 2,764.05	\$1375.00
Feeder-Steers	8 head		\$ 795.00
Baby Chicks	500 chicks		\$ 120.00
Bees	4 Stand		\$ 20.00
Miscellaneous products, including seed corn, cotton- seed, wheat, oats, barley, lespedeza seed, clover, kudzu crowns, miscellaneous plants, grass seed, forest seedlings, etc.		\$10,870.00	\$1195.00 \$11,714.86
Totals:		\$36,719.59	\$1938.36

Live Poultry Marketing: Definite sales records were kept on all live poultry marketed throughout the year through the truck sales, and it will be noted that 96,250 pounds were marketed for a total of \$23,085.54. Following is a summary of cooperative sales of live poultry, 1926 - 1945, inclusive:

Summary Cooperative Sales Live Poultry, 1926 - 1945, incl.

Year	No. Farmer Patrons	Pounds Marketed	Value	No. Carloads
1926	2756	97,900	\$22,103.05	6
1927	2884	100,925	23,243.02	6
1928	3291	171,393	36,359.51	11
1929	4010	160,946	41,028.18	11
1930	2080	95,664	20,199.88	6
1931	2154	117,354	20,679.30	7
1932	2526	118,275	16,255.96	7
1933	2232	126,884	11,995.96	8
1934	974	48,541	5,210.22	3
1935	2617	109,785	16,477.57	8
1936	1687	76,987	12,963.38	5
1937	1656	89,323	13,939.05	6
1938	1832	96,884	14,825.35	7
1939	2362	134,006	19,817.62	9
1940	2606	148,531	17,270.44	10
1941	1824	101,604	14,217.74	7
1942	1518	57,416	10,653.08	4
1943	1997	77,964	17,026.57	5
1944	2230	104,801	23,512.31	7
1945	2048	96,250	23,085.54	8
Totals:	44583	\$2,131,525	\$381,198.35	141

POULTRY

Poultry Extension work in 1945 includes 3 completed flock record demonstrations and assistance with hatchery supply flocks.

Demonstrations Flock Records: Three demonstration flock records were completed by poultrymen in 1945. A summary of these demonstrations follow:

Summary Poultry Demonstration Records

Summary Poultry Demonstration Records

Name	Breed	Av.No. Hens	Invest- ment	Eggs per Hen	Total Income	Feed Cost	Total Credits	Other Exp.	Labor Income	Labor Inc per hen
T. J. Shirley										
R-3, Seneca	B. R. & N. H.	221	\$540.00	149.1	\$1718.57	\$1003.35	\$1022.72	\$184.40	\$838.32	\$5.63
W. E. Rogers										
R-2, Walhalla	B. R.	101	\$531.50	199.5	\$1221.78	\$394.44	\$876.84	\$127.39	\$749.45	\$7.42
Albert Loudermilk										
R-1, Walhalla	W. L.	107	\$196.00	177.2	\$789.60	\$354.31	\$557.29	\$39.36	\$527.93	\$4.93
Labor income per hen - average										\$5.99

Following is a summary of demonstration poultry flock records in Oconee County - 1930 - 1945:

Year	No. Demonstrations	Average No. Hens	Labor Inc. per Hen
1930	4	168	\$ 1.70
1931	3	371	1.59
1932	2	518	1.23
1933	3	233	.67
1934	1	37	1.06
1935	1	74	2.30
1936	1	28	1.87
1937	1	119	2.45
1938	2	167	1.84
1939	4	368.5	2.44
1940	4	178.4	1.94
1941	3	428	1.96
1942	2	334	2.81
1943	2	377	2.72
1944	2	344.7	1.04
1945	3	143.	5.99
Totals:	38	4,211.6	\$2.24

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Poultry work through leaders, etc. We have continued our efforts to encourage in every practical way every farm family within the county to increase the number of chickens on farms and to provide better housing and to feed their flocks a better balanced ration so as to increase egg production per hen. We are advocating and encouraging increased production of poultry as an additional source of cash income, for the reason that all farms are adapted to the production of poultry, and we can successfully and profitably market whatever amounts that we might produce in excess of farm needs, for the reason that we have a ready access to markets.

In presenting this phase of the poultry work, we have worked through the Better Farm Living community and neighborhood leaders, made free use of the newspapers to promote this effort and also circular letters, bulletins and circulars.

AAA ACTIVITIES

Following is a summary of educational activities of the County Agent in connection with AAA Program during 1945:

Summary of AAA Educational Activities, 1945:

Days devoted to AAA Activities	16
Educational meetings held	2
Attendance of farmers and others	67
Number farm visits, re: AAA matters	117
Individual letters written	150
Office calls re: AAA Program	225
News stories published	7
Circular letters prepared	13

The County Agent is supposed to serve as an ex-officio member of the County AAA Committee in an advisory capacity when called upon. However, the County AAA Committee has not called upon the County Agent to meet with them for about two years. The Agent's principle work in connection with the AAA Farm Program is to conduct the educational phase of the program in an effort to clarify the complicated rules and regulations which the average farmer cannot understand. Also to particularly encourage farmers to take advantage and make full use of the soil building assistance allotted to their farms by carrying out those soil building practices in the judgement of the Agent that would be most helpful to the farmers of the County. In this connection, we have particularly emphasized and urged the use of limestone, superphosphate, lespedeza, construction of terraces and the improvement and establishment of permanent pastures.

We have used whatever "tools" was found this year in the AAA Program as a means of increasing food and feed production as well as those that would contribute to the conservation and improvement of the soil.

There are a total of 2860 farms that cooperated in the AAA farm program in 1945 and on these farms there are approximately 4700 farm people who are eligible to receive benefits.

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PUBLICITY

Publicity work and the distribution of educational information in connection with the 1945 Extension Program in Oconee County was conducted through circular letters, press articles, distribution of bulletins, and in some cases meetings. A summary of the work carried on in this connection is as follows:

Summary Publicity Work

Individual letters	1451
Circular letters	35
Copies mailed	9554
Press articles	798
Bulletins distributed	3898
Farm tours	10
Attendance	296

Individual letters: A total of 1451 letters to individuals were written in 1945.

*Circular letters: A total of 35 circular letters and cards were prepared, and 9554 copies mailed to farmers and 4-H club boys in the County in 1945. These letters contained information on timely agricultural matters, notices of meetings, and information on results of demonstrations.

** Press articles: A total of 798 press articles of timely agricultural interest were published in Oconee County newspapers during the year.

Bulletins distributed: A total of 3898 bulletins were distributed to farmers during the year.

Farm Tours: 10 farm tours were conducted during the year with 296 in attendance, which tours included soil conservation practices, terracing, silos, and beef cattle.

* Copies of these letters sent to Director of Extension and District Extension Agent immediately following preparation of same.

** Copies of these articles sent to Director of Extension and District Extension Agent.

Specimen circular letters and press articles: The following pages are a few specimen of types of circular letters and press articles that were prepared during 1945:

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FARM LABOR

Throughout the year we have made timely appeals through local newspapers for help in planting and harvesting crops. The three county newspapers were very cooperative in printing news articles and appeals for help furnished by the Farm Labor Office. We furnished the papers with some timely spot ads. A large number of these were printed in the three county papers. Local businessmen sponsored and financed the ads.

A county-wide search for farm labor was made. The Farm Labor Assistant contacted town officials, policemen, scout leaders and others in Westminster, Walhalla, Seneca and West Union, and obtained from them the names of potential farm workers. From the list of names furnished by the Department of Public Welfare, we recruited and placed 54 workers. In the rural areas, 170 community leaders were called upon to assist in locating and recruiting farm workers in their communities. Realizing that the 3400 school children, 12 years of age and over in the county were the main source of cotton pickers, an appeal was made to the school officials for help. All rural schools and the Westminster colored school closed for the cotton picking season. We were not able to get the cooperation from the town schools this year that we had hoped to get.

Better Utilization of Farm Labor and Machinery: We spent a good part of our time assisting farmers in the better utilization of labor and machinery on farms through exchange of labor and equipment. The Farm Labor Office keeps a current list of tractor, combine, binder, hay baler, grain drill and mowing machine owners in the county. When an emergency arose in planting or harvesting a crop, we immediately appealed to the applicable machinery owners to help out in the emergency. We offered assistance in locating parts and labor to keep their equipment going. We suggested the exchange of labor and equipment as a way to get complete use of all available labor and equipment. The results obtained through personal appeals to machinery owners and the general public was very gratifying. Last Spring we were faced with a serious emergency in land preparation, and the planting of crops. Tractor owners were urged to run their tractors as near 24 hours a day as possible until the 1945 crop was planted.

Results: A large per cent of the tractors in the county were operated day and night when the weather would permit. Labor and equipment exchange was a common practice throughout the county. The amount of work accomplished in a very limited time was amazing.

The harvesting of a 25,000 to 28,000 acre grain crop in the county without the apparent loss of 5 acres of grain worthy of harvest, was the result of farmers cooperating in a program of labor and equipment exchange in grain harvest. This job was done with only 26 combines, 72 binders, along with the help of mowing machines. Farmers were advised to make liberal use of their mowing machines in harvesting their oats and barley for hay.

During the 12 months period, Paul Smith was employed as Farm Labor Assistant about 68% of the time. The Farm Labor Office prepared 21 newspaper articles, made over 731 visits. Early in the Spring, 8 S. C. 10-Point Food and Feed Production meetings were held in the county in the various high school districts, and the Farm Labor Assistant made a 20 minute talk at each of the 8 meetings. Better utilization of farm labor and labor saving equipment was the subject.

June 9, 1945

FARM LABOR NOW MORE ACUTE THAN IN HISTORY

By G. H. Griffin, County Agent & J. C. Morgan, Asst. County Agt.

According to a report from the United States Department of Agriculture, there are about 150,000 fewer people working on farms this spring than there were last spring, and the smallest number in the 21 years for which these records have been kept. The reduction in the number of farm workers probably is relatively greater in South Carolina for the nation as a whole. There are fewer workers on the farms of this State now than in more than a half a century.

Thousands of acres of Oconee farm lands are lying idle this year. Farmers, despite the handicaps of the lateness of the season and weather in getting their lands prepared for planting, have done an unusually good job up to this time. With a marked shortage of farm labor as compared to any year in history, it is quite evident that farmers will experience a more difficult task in harvesting their crops this Fall than any year thus far. We can grow more crops than we can harvest with the same labor.

Providence has been most kind to the farmers of this nation during the past four consecutive years in producing abundant food and feed crops. The farm outlook now is for a much shorter crop than we have had in the past four years. If we should continue to have unfavorable conditions for the production and harvesting of this year's crops, the shortage of food and other essentials of life that exist now will probably be looked back upon as a time of plenty.

Our only hope in Oconee County to produce and harvest the crops that we have planted is the increased efficiency of what man labor and machine labor that we now have on farms, plus whatever non-farm labor that might be made available to farmers during the harvesting season.

With the end of the fighting of the European phase of the war, this should not be taken as a signal for letting up in the production of food and other essential agricultural products. The need for food is even more pressing now than last year. The production goals set for this year calls for the highest production of the war years. The big question is, can these goals be met? It will be nothing short of a miracle if we meet them this year. However, every red-blooded American should do his or her part to produce every ounce of food of which we are capable. We should remember that the war is not over and it may be years before it will be over, and it is not the first battle that wins the war. It is the last battle.

We wonder how many of us realize that not all the fighting done in this great war will be done by our armed forces - with their battleships, with their aeroplanes, with their tanks, their cannon, rifles and machine guns.

Perhaps the farmer has not yet realized his full responsibility or the dire necessity for his fullest response to the call of expanded or increased production of food and feed crops for 1945, as outlined in the S. C. 10-Point Food & Feed Production Program. Realizing that the farmer is desperately short of labor and equipment, he must in some way prevent a break through of the enemy by producing adequate stock piles of food. Our Army, Marines, Navy and Air forces must be alert and filled with vitality to carry on their vital, strenuous tasks. The men and women who work in factories turning out endless streams of the instruments of war - they too must be fed.

On the shoulder of the farmer, then, is laid a mighty share of the fight. The carrying out of his allotted tasks in the face of the difficulties that will exist mean sweat, endurance and loyalty, for without all three of these, the Nation will ^{not} be fed.

Food is the power house of defense. Ample food of high nutritive content must be made available, for nothing so destroys the efficiency, even the morale, of a Nation than hunger and ill-nourished bodies.

If the farmer holds back, and his effort is half-hearted, then of necessity the effort of the fighter and worker will be slackened. And if the farmer does not enlist to fight with his plow, his land and the freedom he loves cannot endure. Farmers, it is within your power and yours alone to keep our Nation fed to fight. Food will win this war, and the lack of it will lose it.

February 22, 1945

Last year, Carroll Hamby, 4-H club boy of the Long Creek Community, took top honors with his White Face Hereford steer at the Anderson Fat Cattle Show and Sale. Carroll's calf was Grand Champion of the entire show and it sold for $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, or a total of \$416.50. In addition to this Carroll won \$11.10 in prizes making a total of \$427.60 that he received for his Grand Champion steer.

This year, Carroll is faced with much stronger competition within the county as well as without. Carroll has a fine steer again this year, but his two younger brothers, Allen and James Alton Hamby, T. J. Shirley, Jr. of Seneca, R-3, and Jack Brown of Mt. Rest are in there to give him plenty of competition.

We are hoping that all five of these 4-H club boy's steers will continue to do well and can be shown in competition with 4-H club boy's steers from Anderson County on March 7th at the Anderson County Fat Stock Show and Sale. So we say, hats off to the winner because it will have to be a good steer.

This show and sale is open to all 4-H club members in this county, and we are hoping that we will have a larger number of steers to be shown next year.

It is of interest to note that all of these boys that are showing steers at the Fat Stock Show and Sale in Anderson have other outstanding projects. Carroll, Alton and Allen Hamby all have registered Guernsey heifers and all three of them showed their heifers at the State Fair. Alton won first place in the 4-H Junior Calf Class and third place in the Open Class, winning a total price of \$16.00. T. J. Shirley, Jr. raised a fine O.I.C. hog last year and has a gilt this year. Jack Brown has a small herd of registered Herefords, and a few grade Herefords. We congratulate these boys and their parents on the fine work they are doing.

February 21, 1945

INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION WITH FERTILIZER

With an unprecedented shortage of farm labor and no additional farm machinery or equipment in sight, we can think of no better economically practical way of increasing feed and feed crop production this year than by a more liberal or increased use of commercial fertilizer in increasing production.

With the shortage of labor and equipment, this means less acres under the plow. More fertilizer per acre and the utilization of our more level and better soils on the farm are

the only economical practical way to maintain or increase production in 1945. Fertilizer prices have changed but very little in comparison to other production costs. Consequently, our best means of increasing production is by increasing the amount of fertilizer per acre.

Price prospects for practically everything that we can grow in the way of food and feed crops are good. The Nation needs this increased production of food and feed crops and the farmer producing it needs the money. So there you are. Let's go after it with all we have. If you haven't ordered your fertilizers, do so right away. Remember, the fertilizer industry is short of labor and transportation and you may be disappointed if you wait until the last minute to go to your fertilizer dealer expecting him to deliver the fertilizer to you on short notice. Get your fertilizer under the shelter on the farm and one of your problems will be out of your way.

LESPEDEZA PLANTING TIME IS HERE

From now until April is the time to seed annual lespedeza, such as Korean, Kobe and Tennessee 76. Seed your lespedeza on grain land at the rate of 40 to 75 lbs. per acre. The top dressing on your grain is usually applied at the same time you seed your lespedeza. Then it is harrowed lightly with a spike-tooth harrow. You will then have your 1945 ^{hay} crop in, and lespedeza will out-produce any other crop that you can grow for hay. Last year, Oconee farmers on 13 demonstrations with lespedeza for hay produced an average yield of 1.6 tons per acre on a total of 138 acres. Six of these demonstrators had Kobe and 7 had Korean. There was no significant difference in the yield of hay produced with the two varieties. Both produced about the same average yield per acre.

We know of some local farmers that have good seed for sale. If you are interested, get in touch with us and we will be glad to refer you to them for your seed supply.

5-ACRE COTTON CONTEST FOR 1945

There will be two cash prizes offered in the county this year in the 5-Acre Cotton Contest, provided that in the county we have 10 or more contestants completing the year and records turned in. The first county prize will be \$50 in cash and the second \$25.

The rules also provide that contestants plant their contest fields in seed direct or no more than one year from the breeder. It would pay contestants to get their planting seed for the contest directly from the breeder for the reason that if the contest is continued another year, this will enable the contestants to sell seed for entry in the contest. Seed one year

from the breeder planted this year will not be suitable for planting next year in the contest.

State and District prizes in the contest have not yet been announced, but we are expecting an announcement to be made soon. Anyone desiring to enter the contest may do so by getting in touch with the County Agent's office between now and July 1.

POINT 7 OF SOUTH CAROLINA 10-POINT FOOD & FEED PROGRAM IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE - Feb. 10, 1945

For the vast majority of Oconee County farm families, point number 7 of the South Carolina 10-Point Food & Feed Program for 1945 is without doubt the most important of the 10 points.

Point number 7 calls for the production of adequate vegetable gardens, poultry, eggs, meat and milk for every farm family and conserve for home use. This in substance is the all-important live-at-home or Better Farm Living Program which the Extension Service has been encouraging and promoting for many years.

The return to rationing of virtually all of the foods removed from the ration list last summer further emphasizes the need for increased production of essential basic foods, such as called for in point number 7 of the South Carolina 10-Point Food and Feed Program.

To meet military and other war requirements, a very large per cent of various foods on hand have been set aside and more will set aside for the government. This situation certainly makes plain that many essential food products will become scarcer and scarcer on the grocery store shelves, and as a consequence, should make clearer the importance of farmers putting forth unusual effort this year to produce adequate quantities of essential food products as called for in point number 7, herein referred to.

The question of how much food to produce to meet family requirements may be answered by pointing out that a complete food budget for a family of five will require: $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 2 gallons of milk daily, 3 hogs to butcher, 25 or more laying hens, 100 or more baby chicks raised yearly, and a sufficient acreage of garden, fruits and grain to supply family needs. Remember that this suggested budget is for only 5 people. Many of these items could be produced in excess of family needs for sale, particularly poultry and eggs, and perhaps some fresh vegetables, fruits, hams and butter. Preparations should be made for curing, canning, drying, preserving and a place for suitable storage for the foods that are conserved for later use.

Now is the time to make plantings in the vegetable garden of Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, beets, carrots, lettuce, radishew, English peans and all sorts of greens, just to name a few of the canon sorts.

December 30, 1944

CENSUS SOON TO BE TAKEN

1945 is the year for a complete agriculture census to be taken in this country.

Frank T. Hamlin is in charge of this district. They are getting everything ready for the enumerators to start visiting homes and farms early in January.

This is the most complete agriculture census ever undertaken. Folks are reminded that the information asked for is strictly confidential. Those who gather the information, and all of those who later come in contact with it are heavily bonded and no individual's information is ever divulged to any person or governmental agency. The Census Bureau is only concerned with the aggregate figures for the area and for the country as a whole. So, even through some of the questions the enumerator is required to ask might look like prying into your affairs too much, remember that they are given in full confidence and will not be divulged by anyone. But they much know the individual answers as accurately as you can give them so that the grand total result will be accurate for the many practical uses found for it.

So let's meet our census enumerator cheerfully and answer his questions promptly, as best we can.

WE MUST DECIDE

What sort of agriculture are we going to have after the war?

That is a question we are going to have to answer. And we might be thinking of what sort we want.

Is it exports and world markets that we want?

If so, it looks as though we must get set for low prices and cheap production.

Or do we want to maintain prices by controlling imports of competing foreign products and decreasing our own production? Grow less, and get more for it?

This is the great issue that farmers are going to have to decide.

We realize that there are a few farmers here and there that know how to cure their meat in such a way that it is delicious.

However, there is more good meat ruined with improper curing methods than there is properly cured, much of which tastes like salt itself, without being able to taste the flavor of the meat. If you want something really good and meat that will sell when people find it out, and something that you can continue to sell year in and year out in the way of cured pork, you should have a copy of Extension Bulletin, Pork for Carolina Farmers, which covers the complete job of killing, cleaning, cutting up and curing pork on the farm, and you might also be interested in canning up a lot of your fresh meat and would be interested in getting a copy of Extension Bulletin 94, Canning Meat on the Farm. Both of these publications are free for the asking, and all you have to do is write or phone the County Agent's office and a copy of one or both of these bulletins will be supplied.

INSURE YOUR COTTON BY
TREATING PLANTING SEED

April 14, 1945

There is no better cotton crop insurance against low yields than treatment of one year old cotton planting seed with Ceresan dust prior to planting.

The cost of the material for treating cotton planting seed is negligible compared to increased yields of cotton. We simply cannot use one year old cotton planting seed and expect to obtain and hold a good stand of cotton unless we treat the seed against seed borne diseases. The practice is almost universal throughout the County of treating cotton seed against seed borne diseases, yet there are a few farmers that neglect this important phase of cotton production each year. It is realized that we are getting off to a late start, but the farmer who does not take time out to treat his one year old cotton seed before planting will suffer in low yields, and it is best to take out the necessary time to treat the cotton seed before planting rather than suffer low yields. No money can be spent in the production of cotton that will give greater returns than treating the seed before planting. It is simply an insurance against low yields which no farmer can afford not to carry through.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF COUNTY AGENT G. H. GRIFFIN AND ASSISTANT, 1914

1.	Days agents spent in office . . . . .	.117
2.	Days agents spent in field. . . . .	.420
3.	Days agents worked . . . . .	.538
4.	Miles agents traveled	19,137
5.	Farm visits . . . . .	.1710
6.	Different farms visited . . . . .	.1198
7.	Office calls at agents office . . . . .	.2251
8.	Telephone calls at agents office. . . . .	.738
9.	Meetings held or attended . . . . .	.117
10.	Attendance of these meetings. . . . .	.2137
11.	Number communities in which extension work was conducted (embraces entire county) . . . . .	.13
12.	Number farmers conducting demonstrations. . . . .	.206
13.	Number voluntary community leaders assisting with extension program . . . . .	.173
14.	With two caterpillar terracing units, managed by the County Agent, constructed 591,733	

linear feet of standard terraces on 1290 acres for 45 farmers.

15. Marketed \$70,814.23 worth of farm products consisting of live poultry, eggs, dairy cattle, beef cattle, oats, wheat, barley, lespedeza, forest products, etc. The two largest items of marketing consisted of 104,801 lbs. of poultry which sold for \$23,412.31, and 2,652 cases of eggs which sold for a total of \$21,191.92.

16. Conducted L-H club work through eight L-H community clubs with a total ~~enrollment~~ enrollment of 122 members. The L-H club members produced products with a total value of \$9,585.60 with a total cost of producing these products of \$4,905.16, showing a profit of \$4,680.39. The L-H club demonstrations consist of wheat, corn, oats, cotton, poultry, hogs - both breeding and fattening classes - peanuts, garden, potatoes and dairy calves.

17. Assisted and cooperated with the State Commission of Forestry in placing 522,940 Loblolly pine seedlings which were set out on 45 farms in the county program of reforestation. 25000 of these seedlings were given to 11 farmers for planting. Six woodland examination and selective cutting demonstrations were conducted, and 799,566 board feet were marked for cutting. This work was also in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Walhalla, S. C.
February 3, 1945

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL OCONEE COUNTY COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS:

The year 1945 will likely be one of the most critical of all the war years. Our country will need the undivided and aggressive support of all its people and the efficient use of all its resources. Your Extension Service needs your personal help in an effort to make the best use of all our agricultural resources to the end that South Carolina may make this its greatest producing year. We have adopted the "SOUTH CAROLINA 1945 10-POINT FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION PROGRAM" with the slogan, "Food Fights for Freedom," a copy of which is attached. In adopting such a program, we are fully aware that farm people will have to face such unusual difficulties as labor, equipment, and transportation shortages. It is because these difficulties exist that the need for unusual effort is urgently necessary. Your Extension Service working alone can do something, but not enough. We need your help.

During the two weeks, February 5 to February 17, we are hopeful that we can stimulate all farm people to plan carefully in advance to make the very best use of every facility at their command. Here are ways you can help us:

You will be meeting your neighbors at church, at the store, in the fields, and at neighborhood and family gatherings. Urge them to use those two weeks to make plans for 1945. Do they have all the planting seed they need do they have equipment that needs repair have they ordered repair parts have they ordered their fertilizers do they plan to fertilize this spring's grain crop heavily how much hay do they need and what kind has a garden been planned do they need a silo, if so, what crops are they planning to plant to fill it how can neighbors trade labor and equipment to get land prepared, planted, grain and hay harvested, silos filled, buildings repaired are there sufficient equipment and facilities available for storage and conservation of all kinds of food and feed? These and other ideas of your own can be effectively used to make the year 1945 our greatest wartime effort and will be our part in shortening this war.

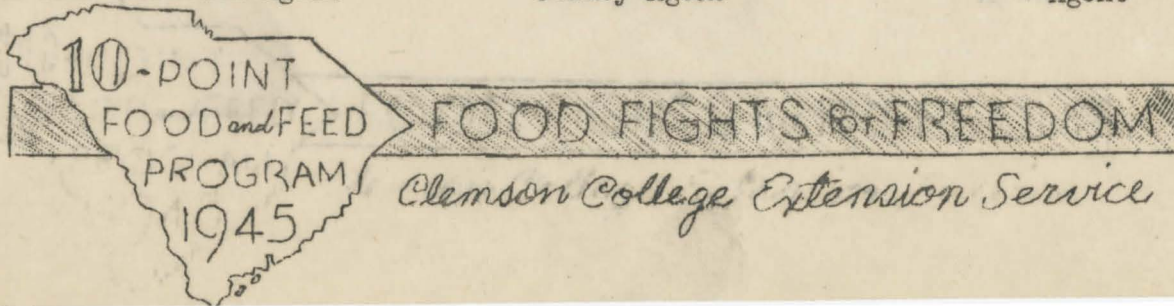
We would welcome any ideas you will have regarding ways to make this 10-point program more effective. RESULTS are what we need.

Yours very truly,

Mary C. Haynie
Mary C. Haynie, County
Home Demonstration Agent

J. C. Morgan
J. C. Morgan, Assistant
County Agent

G. H. Griffin
G. H. Griffin, County
Agent



FARM LEADERS' LETTER

for

Oconee County Farm & Home Leaders

EXTENSION SERVICE

FEBRUARY 27, 1945

SOUTH CAROLINA 10-POINT FOOD AND FEED PROGRAM: Enclosed is Clemson College Extension Service Circular no. 266, South Carolina 10-Point Food and Feed Production Program. In this circular you will note that brief suggestions are made under each of the 10 points. We commend to you your careful study of each of the suggestions under the 10 points as outlined in this circular. We also urge you to do everything possible to promote among farm people of your community the 10-Point Food and Feed Program for this year. We are going to need and need very badly every pound of food and feed that we are capable of producing this year. We believe that this is the critical year of the war and if we hold back or let up in our efforts to produce all that we possibly can, we will be failing to do our duty and our rightful part in bringing this war to a victorious ending. It will also mean further shortages of our essential food and feeds and higher prices, and consequently, an increase in living costs.



LESPEDeza PLANTING TIME IS HERE: From now until April is the time to seed annual lespedeza, such as Korean, Kobo and Tennessee 76. Seed your lespedeza on grain land at the rate of 40 to 75 lbs. per acre. The top dressing on your grain is usually applied at the time you seed your lespedeza. Then it is harrowed lightly with a spike-tooth harrow. You will then have your 1945 hay crop in, and lespedeza will out-produce any other crop that you can grow for hay. Last year, Oconee farmers on 13 demonstrations with lespedeza for hay produced an average yield of 1.6 tons per acre on a total of 138 acres. Six of these demonstrators had Kobo and 7 had Korean. There was no significant difference in the yield of hay produced with the two varieties. Both produced about the same average yield per acre.

We know of some local farmers that have some good seed for sale. If you are interested, get in touch with us and we will be glad to refer you to them for your seed supply.

Remember, when planting lespedeza for hay, you are doing so at a time when there is no particular rush on the farm, and you harvest it for hay before cotton picking time.

INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION WITH FERTILIZER: With an unprecedented shortage of farm labor and no additional farm machinery or equipment in sight, we can think of no better economically practical way of increasing food and feed crop production this year than by a more liberal or increased use of commercial fertilizer in increasing production.

With the shortage of labor and equipment, this means less acres under the plow. More fertilizer per acre and the utilization of our more level and better soils on the farm are about the only economical practical way to maintain or increase production in 1945. Fertilizer prices have changed but very little in comparison to other production costs. Consequently, our best means of increasing production is by increasing the amount of fertilizer per acre.

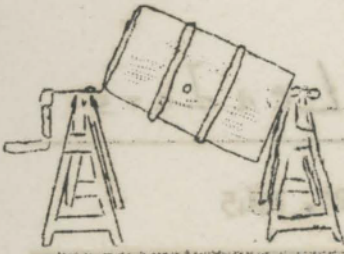
Price prospects for practically everything that we can grow in the way of food and feed crops are good. The Nation needs this increased production of food and feed crops and the farmer producing it needs the money. So there you are. Let's go after it with all we have. If you haven't ordered your fertilizers, do so right away. Remember, the fertilizer industry is short of labor and transportation and you may be disappointed if you wait until the last minute to go to your fertilizer dealer expecting him to deliver the fertilizer to you on short notice. Get your fertilizer under the shelter on the farm and one of your problems will be out of your way.

FERTILIZER INJURY TO COTTON SEEDLING PLANTS CAN BE AVOIDED: We believe that we are conservative in making the statement that each year in Oconee County we lose more cotton from fertilizer injury to the small plants than we do from the ravages of Boll Weevils.



(over)

This great loss can be avoided by doing one of two things: (1) Put in your fertilizer 10 days to two weeks ahead of planting. (2) If not convenient to put in your fertilizer 10 days to two weeks ahead of planting, run a small plow following your distributor and mix the fertilizer with the soil so as to avoid damage to the small seedling plants. Remember, we must have a certain number of stalks on each acre to obtain the largest yield per acre that might be expected.



CROP INSURANCE THAT PAYS OFF: We can think of no better insurance against low yields and which will pay greater dividends than seed treatment against seed-borne diseases, particularly cotton. A farmer who fails to treat his cotton planting seed with Ceresan Dust before planting them is practically sure to wind up with a low yield per acre. No farmer can afford not to treat his cotton planting seed. It will also pay to treat other seeds, particularly sweet potatoes before bedding, and of course all small grains and many of our other crops. Follow instructions on the container in the use of Ceresan.

If you need additional information on seed treatment, write us for Clemson College Extension Circular number 233, Seed Treatments for South Carolina.

Now is the time to treat your cotton seed and have them ready for planting before the Spring rush of other farm work.



DON'T FORGET THE GARDEN: As soon as soil conditions will permit, we suggest that you make plantings of Irish potatoes, cabbage plants, onion sets and plants, lettuce, kale, asparagus, English peas, beets, carrots and all sorts of greens, such as mustard, turnip greens, etc.



Mary C. Haynie
Mary C. Haynie, County
Home Demonstration Agent

J. C. Morgan
J. C. Morgan,
Asst. County Agent

G. H. Griffin
G. H. Griffin,
County Agent

GHG:MCH:JCM:dh

Enclosure



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

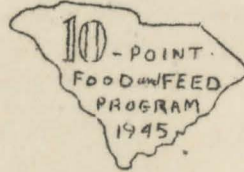
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Walhalla, S. C.
February 14, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE



*Have you heard
about the*



Dear Club Member:

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 confident that every 4-H club member can be counted on to do his or her part again this year, and adopt the 10-Point Food & Feed Production Program as a goal to be reached for his or her farm in 1945.

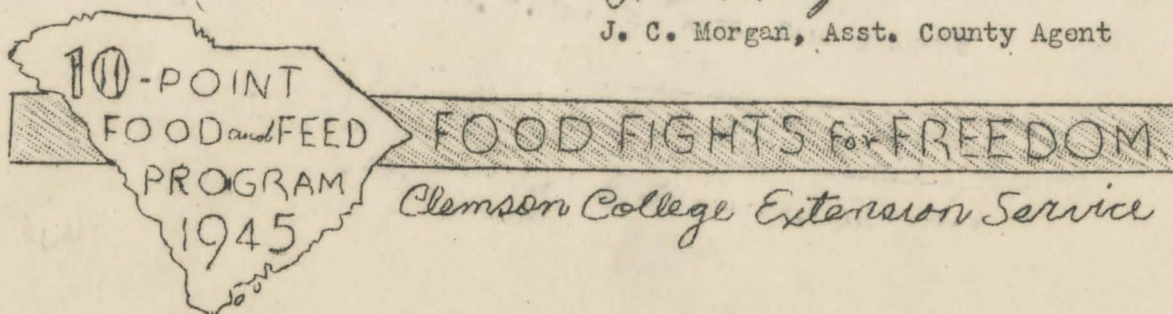
The period February 15 to February 17 has been set as a time to plan our whole 1945 food and feed production program. The first four points of the 10-Point program should get our whole attention those two weeks.

1. Make maximum use of available labor and equipment on the farm and in the community.
2. Arrange now for quality planting seed.
3. Arrange now for fertilizers for heavy applications.
4. Check farm and home equipment, and order parts or new equipment now.
5. Grow plenty of high quality grazing, hay, and silage.
6. Produce record small grain and corn crop.
7. Produce adequate gardens, poultry, eggs, meat and milk for every family and conserve for home use.
8. Produce, grade, pack, and market quality products.
9. Take care of the land and forests.
10. Control crop and livestock diseases, insects and parasites.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Morgan

J. C. Morgan, Asst. County Agent



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

Walhalla, S. C.
March 29, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

No Time
For Fiddling!



TO FARM LEADERS AND OTHERS OF OCONEE COUNTY:

You are invited to attend one of the five meetings most convenient to you and the showing of educational motion pictures. Please extend an invitation to your neighbors of the community to attend, as only a limited number of letters are being sent out announcing these meetings and picture shows.

Following is a list showing the places, the dates, and hours of the meetings and the picture shows.

Keowee High School	Monday night, April 2	8:30 P.M.
Fair Play High School	Tuesday night, April 3	8:30 P.M.
Cleveland High School	Wednesday night, April 4	8:30 P.M.
Walhalla High School	Thursday night, April 5	8:30 P.M.
Seneca City Hall	Friday night, April 6	8:30 P.M.

At each of the above meetings a brief discussion of the South Carolina 10-Point Food and Feed Program and the outlook for 1945 will be made, in connection with the showing of the motion pictures.

Mark this date on your calendar, and be sure to invite your neighbors to come along with you. The whole family, including men, women, boys and girls are invited and we believe will be interested in what they will see and hear.

Very truly yours,

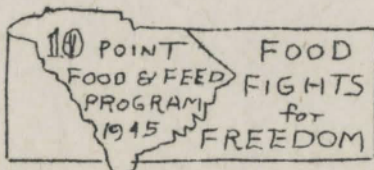
J. C. Morgan

J. C. Morgan
Assistant County Agent

G. H. Griffin

G. H. Griffin
County Agent

GHG:JCM:dh



Clemson College Ext. Service



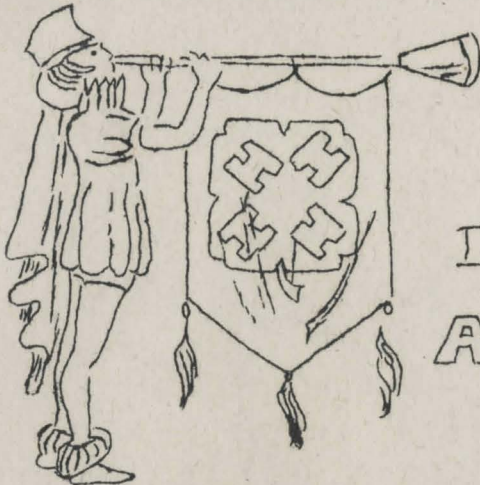
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

Walhalla, S. C.
March 26, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE



HEAR YE!

HEAR YE!

Don't miss the MEETING
AND PICTURE SHOW

TO 4-H CLUB MEMBERS OF OCONEE COUNTY:

You, your parents and brothers and sisters and friends are invited to attend the meeting and motion picture show most convenient to you as listed below:

Ebenezer High School, Wed. Night, March 28, 8:30 P.M.

Salem High School, Friday Night, March 30, 8:30 P.M.

At each of the above meetings, a brief discussion of the South Carolina 10-Point Food and Feed Program and the outlook for 1945 will be made, in connection with the showing of the motion pictures. In the discussion we will attempt to point out how 4-H club members can play a vital part in helping produce the needed food and feed.

Mark this date on your calendar and be sure to attend the meeting as we believe that what you will see and hear will be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

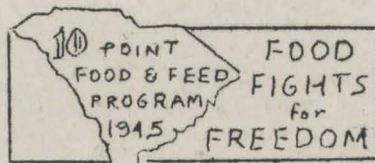
J. C. Morgan

J. C. Morgan, Asst. County Agent

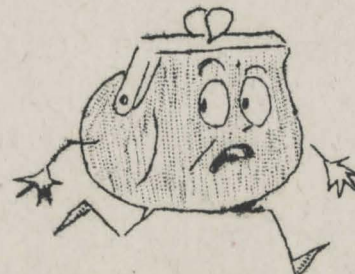
G. H. Griffin

G. H. Griffin, County Agent

GHG:JCM:dh



Clemson College Ext. Service



KNOW WHERE YOUR \$\$\$ GO BY KEEPING
YOUR 4-H CLUB RECORDS UP TO DATE

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

Walhalla, S. C.
March 14, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

To Better Farm Living Leaders and 4-H club members, Oconee County:

You are invited to attend a meeting on food production and the conservation of food by refrigeration which will be held at the Seneca high school, Friday night, March 16th at 7:30 P.M. The purpose of this meeting is to pass on useful information in the production of vegetables, fruits, poultry, beef and other meat products.

The assembly period will be from 7:30 to 8:00 P.M. at which time each will register for the particular discussion in which he is most interested. There will be five separate discussions going on at the same time, each 45 minutes in length. The first one starting at 8 and the other at 8:45. Five specialists in food production and conservation from Clemson College will be in charge of the discussions. Each lecturer will cover essentially the same material in the second period as in the first period, for the benefit of different groups. Then all will reassemble in the chapel at 9:30 for a brief discussion from each lecturer, ~~with emphasis~~ on how a Freezer-locker plant may help in the preservation of food.

Following is a list of the specialists and their subjects:

Professor A. M. Musser	Fruits & berries
Professor C. L. Morgan	Poultry
Mr. A. E. Schilletter, Extension Horticulturist	Vegetables
Professor B. E. Goodale	Dairy products
Professor R. R. Richey	Beef production

As one person can only attend two discussions, we suggest that you select from the above subjects to be discussed the two that you are most interested in. If two or more attend this meeting from each family, we suggest that you meet with different groups.

Please make it a point to invite your neighbors to attend this meeting.

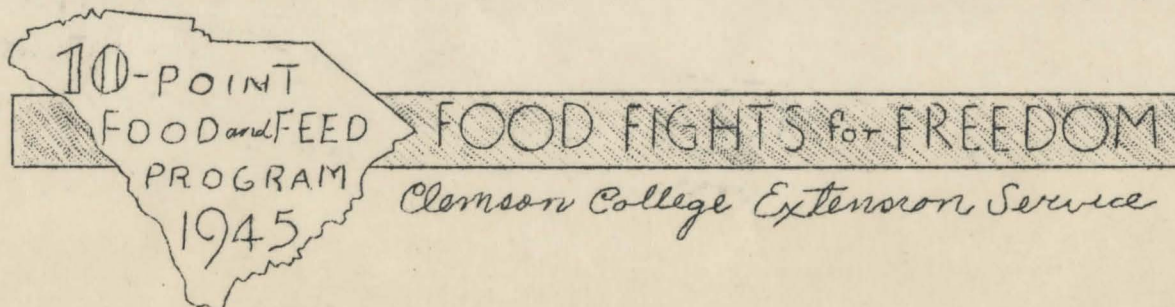
Very truly yours,

J. C. Morgan

J. C. Morgan, Assistant County Agent

G. H. Griffin

G. H. Griffin, County Agent



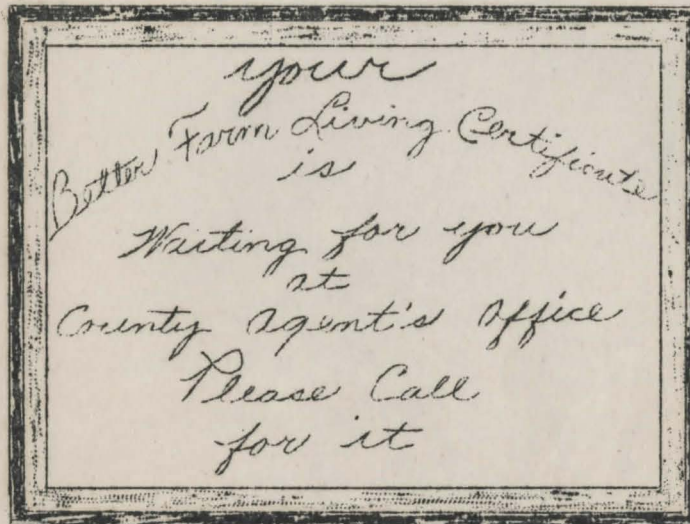
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

Walhalla, S. C.
October 16, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE



Please call at my office to receive your Better Farm Living certificate that you earned in 1944. This certificate cannot be mailed to you for the reason that the wooden frame is not sufficiently strong to carry through the mail without breaking, and consequently, it will be necessary for you to drop by my office or send by someone to receive your certificate. We are short on space in the office and would like for you to get your certificate as soon as possible.

We regret that you did not attend the meeting and exercise we had a few weeks ago to deliver to you in person your certificate. Please call at my office for your certificate at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

G. H. Griffin
G. H. Griffin, County Agent

GHG:dh

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

Walhalla, S. C.
October 2, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE



TO FARMERS OF OCONEE COUNTY

You are invited to join us on a farm tour next Friday, October 5. We will begin the tour at Mr. Jake Gillespie's farm, near Richland on highway number 13 at 1:45 P.M., EST - not war time.

The farms that we will visit and the crops we will observe are listed below:

1. Start 1:45 P.M. at Mr. Jake Gillespie's farm where we will see permanent pasture and Hybrid corn.
2. Second stop will be at Raymond Baldwin's farm near Cleveland School where we will see lespedeza in corn middles planted at lay-by time.
3. Third stop will be at Wilburn H. Smith's farm near Prather's Bridge where we will see another permanent pasture.
4. Fourth stop we will see another permanent pasture on the home farm of Wilburn H. Smith.
5. Fifth stop, the farm of Paul Smith operated by Hilton Miles where we will see two varieties of Hybrid corn - white and yellow, and lespedeza in corn planted at lay-by time.

Remember the day, next Friday, October 5, starting the tour at Mr. Jake Gillespie's farm, at 1:45 P.M., EST - not war time.

You will see and observe some things that we believe will be of interest and value to you, and we hope you will make a special effort to join us on this tour, and bring with you any friends and neighbors of your choice.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Morgan
J. C. Morgan, Assistant County Agent

G. H. Griffin
G. H. Griffin, County Agent

GHG:JCM:dh

FARM LEADERS' LETTER

for

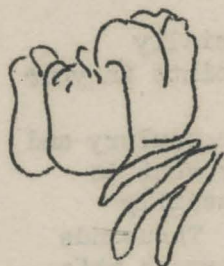
Oconee County Farm & Home Leaders

EXTENSION SERVICE

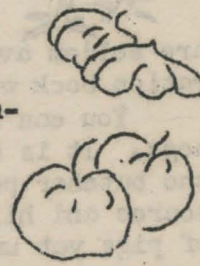
MAY 30, 1945



FARM LABOR AND FOOD: The higher goals set for food production each year during the last three years underlines vitally the tremendous part food is playing in this war. We hear of cut backs in the production of some weapons of war, but there is no cut back in food production. The need for food has actually been increased by our victory in Europe. America's bountiful food supply which was more than sufficient in peace time is now strained to the utmost to meet only in part many of our most essential over-all food needs. With the production of food slated for a new high this year, we find that the draft and war work needs have left farmers shorter than ever of experienced help, and that very little new labor saving equipment is available. Make no mistake. We are headed for a real crisis on the farm this summer and fall. The only way that we can save the situation is by drawing on all the civilian help available to do the job, and by working out a system of labor and equipment exchange in each community in such a way that full use can be made of all available labor and labor saving equipment in each community.



GARDEN BEST PLACE TO PRODUCE FOOD: We are certain that we have now reached the most critical year of the war thus far. We are all aware of some very serious food shortages such as meats, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, a number of vegetables and many other food crops. We could go on and recite reason after reason for the shortages of food that now exists. This would help but little. We believe we can better devote our time to how we might off-set these shortages. There is every evidence to



indicate that food shortages will probably become more critical than they are at present. At least we can see nothing in sight at present to indicate any appreciable increase in our food supplies. If farmers are to have the foods to which they are accustomed, it is very necessary that they produce it on the farm. When the war ends the food shortage will not end with the war. If our government maintains the policy that it has established, there will be as great a need, if not greater, for food following the war than there is now. The wise farmer will produce his own and all he can possibly produce in excess of his own requirements to sell.

The home garden is without doubt the most valuable plot of land on the farm, if properly seeded and worked. We want to urge you as a leader to do everything within your own power to produce all the vegetables and other food crops as possible on your farm and to assist and urge your neighboring farmers in your neighborhood and community to do likewise. The need is most urgent. We offer some suggestions on the vegetable garden that we believe will be helpful to you in your efforts in producing the needed vegetable crops.

Not Too Late: Let it not be said that there is one on your farm or in your neighborhood who has not planted a plentiful supply of vegetables. It is not too late to plant the following vegetables: Okra, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Roasting Ear Corn, Edible Cowpeas and Peanuts.

Practically all of the above require little or no spraying and are very resistant to diseases and insects. All of these vegetables adapt themselves to field culture and usually produce in abundance.

-HINTS-

By mulching tomato plants with straw, leaves, or litter, moisture will be conserved, resulting in a longer fruiting season.

Deep planted tomato plants will stand the drought much better.

Make Successive Plantings of:

Corn - Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentlemen.

Beans- (Snap) (bunch) - Bountiful and Stringless Green Pod.

Beans- (Pole) Kentucky Wonder and McCaslan.

(Over)

Transplant

Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, egg plant and pepper.
 Make plantings of seed for later transplanting for the fall and winter crop.
Collard: Georgia or Georgia Southern is a good variety.
Cabbage: Succession and Late Flat Dutch are good varieties.
Tomatoes: Marglobe or Rutgers (wilt resistant).

WATCH FOR INSECTS AND DISEASES

Mexican Bean Beetle Control: Dust with mixture containing Rotenone or Cryolite. Due to war conditions, Rotenone is likely to become scarce.

Cryolite is recommended as a substitute for Rotenone. It should not be used on snap beans after pods begin to form, to avoid the harmful residue. These controls are usually found with local seedmen. Rotenone is non-poisonous insecticide.

Spray with 1½ pounds of undiluted derris dust to 50 gallons of water as often as needed, or 3 pounds of undiluted Cryolite to 50 gallons of water.

Tomato Fruit Worm: Apply poison bait when the first fruit sets and at weekly intervals until four applications have been made. Mix bait with 9 pounds of corn meal and one pound of calcium arsenate and scatter by hand lightly over the foliage. This should be sufficient for the average number of tomato plants found in a home garden.

If you do not have a copy of Bulletin 102, "Garden and Truck Crop Insects," and Miscellaneous Publication No. 525, "A Victory Gardener's Handbook on Insects and Diseases," you may have one for the asking from our office.



RAISE MORE PIGS AND CHICKENS: Recent developments in the meat situation, with critical shortages, tightening rationing regulations, again places the production of hogs, poultry, beef animals and all other meat producing animals in a number one position in our 1945 food program:



At the present time, pork and pork products tend to be the most scarce. The day has come when farmers and others can no longer go to the store and buy their meat requirements for their family. Pork products especially are seldom available at the stores. The money in your pocket and the points in your ration book will not produce pork.

You can largely lick the meat shortage on your farm by growing more poultry and hogs. It is a regrettable fact that most of the brood sows in the county went to the butcher pen last season despite our plea to save them. Pigs are unusually scarce and high. The demand for pigs far exceeds the supply this year. Thousands of pigs yet unborn will be needed to meet the minimum needs of Oconee farmers this year.

In order to help solve this meat situation, we recommend that farmers who have good well developed gilts and sows of a good breed, breed them within the next three or four weeks and raise a litter of pigs. These pigs can be fattened out and ready for butchering sometime around April or May. With access to freezer locker plants, hogs may be successfully butchered and cured anytime of the year.

Farmers who are short of meat can off-set same by either hatching or purchasing baby chicks and growing out a supply of friers and canning the surplus for later use.

Hens, and later fall pullets, should be fed well and properly housed to insure the production of more eggs. There is no better substitute for meat than eggs. Also, plant and produce plenty of good quality hay and other feeds for the family milk cow to keep up milk production this winter. Milk and butter are also excellent substitutes for meat, especially for children.

PROPER SUMMER POULTRY MANAGEMENT MAKES PROFITS: The time to prepare for future profits from the poultry flock is during the summer months. Judicious management at this time may mean increased profits during the fall and winter.



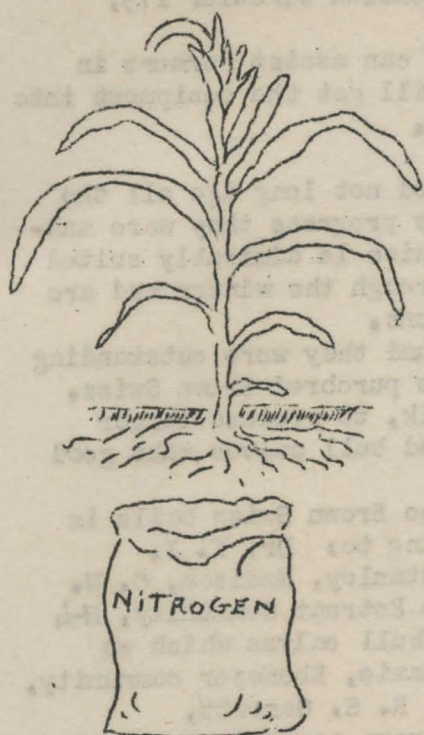
Full developed and well fleshed pullets are most likely to lay through the fall and winter and not have "neck molt". This means that pullets should be fed liberally on grain at this time.

A good growing mash should be kept before the pullets in the feed hoppers at all times. The same is true for grain. Pullets will do a better job balancing their own food if they have free choice to both growing mash and grain. This means it will be necessary to keep both the mash hopper and grain hopper full at all times. Cracked corn, or a mixture of cracked corn and wheat or cracked corn and oats makes a very desirable grain mixture. Oats are very desirable to food growing pullets as part of their grain. As soon as the pullets are old enough to eat whole corn, it can be used.

Pullets which are forced into production too early will not have enough reserve energy to complete their growth and lay through the winter, which may also cause small eggs to be laid.

Since pullets should be fed differently from that of laying hens, it is necessary that the pullets be kept separately from the laying hens in order that they might be fed different and therefore properly developed. Healthy, well developed

pullets, free from parasites will practically double the fall and winter income of the poultry flock.



DOUBLE YOUR CORN YIELD: Last year we selected some Oconee farmers who had never side-dressed corn. These farmers agreed to side-dress a five acre plot of corn with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. The plots side-dressed were a representative portion of a large field.

The preparation of the land, fertilization at the time of planting and cultivation were the same for the entire fields. The only difference was that a five acre plot in each field was side-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre when the corn was about 6 weeks old. In each case the per acre yield of the side-dressed corn more than doubled that of the remainder of the field. The above tests created a good bit of interest in the community in which they were conducted. We feel that the results of these demonstrations will be of value to you as a community leader.

Fertilizer and especially nitrogen, has not advanced in price as much as other production costs. A liberal application of nitrate of soda, 150 to 200 pounds per acre, should pay well this year.

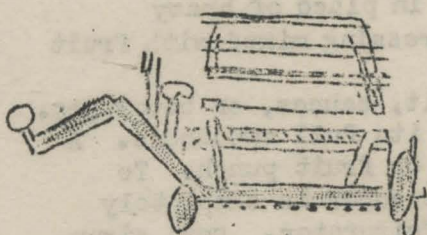
SORGHUMS GOOD SUPPLEMENT FOR GRAIN NEEDS: Grain sorghums are very satisfactory supplements for grain needs on many farms. Sorghums may be planted any time between now and the end of June.

Grain sorghums under drought conditions will produce much more satisfactory yields than will corn. The uplands of Oconee County are properly classified as droughty lands. Farmers should obtain their sorghum seeds now while the supply is ample and the price is reasonable. Seed dealers are quoting prices from 5¢ to 6¢ per pound. The following varieties should prove satisfactory for grain: Plainsman Combine Milo, Martin's Combine Milo, and Hegari. The first two listed are dwarf varieties and lend themselves to combining.

Six to eight pounds of good clean seed per acre should give satisfactory stands, and fertilized with 200 to 600 pounds of 3-12-6 per acre.



RIPENING IMPORTANT IN COMBINING GRAIN: There is no doubt that small grain can be combined successfully and this fact has been further proven out by the increasing popularity of the combine. However, serious trouble can be encountered where the combine is started before the grain is thoroughly ripe. Farmers have suffered losses on account of the grain spoiling when stored. In other cases, milling companies have had to penalize the farmer's wheat or else refuse to accept it at all when



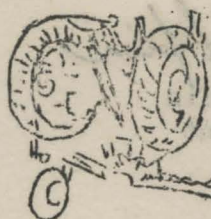
combined too soon.

In harvesting most grain with the use of the combine, the combine should not be started until ten days to two weeks after it is customary to begin harvesting with a binder. It is also important not to start combining too early in the morning before the grain is thoroughly dry, and to stop cutting before dampness gathers on the grain late in the afternoons.

If the grain feels damp or is easily dented with the finger nail, the moisture content is too high for harvest with a combine and safe storage, but if harvested at this stage should be spread out and allowed to dry thoroughly by stirring for several days.

Remember, combining is not only harvesting, but is also threshing.

REPAIR HAY MACHINERY AHEAD OF SEASON: Farmers who have not already done so should check their mower, rakes, and other haying machinery as soon as possible. It is important to conserve the maximum amount of hay this year as a part of the state-wide 10-Point Food and Feed Program, and to off-set the possibility of a shortage of good quality hay.



To "make hay while the sun shines" requires both labor and equipment. With the scarcity of labor this summer it is important that all machinery be checked and repaired well ahead of the haying season. A breakdown is always costly, but it is more costly now than usual because labor is high and repair parts are scarce and hard to get.

Since the mowing machine is a popular and common type of hay harvesting machine on the farm, we suggest that farmers check their mowers for such needed repairs as guards, wearing plates, knife sections, pitmans, etc.

It is important that a mower cutter bar be in proper alignment and registration. To have a good shearing action the hold-down clips, knife sections, wearing plates, and guard plates should be in good condition and proper adjustment.

Farmers who would like to get further information on correct methods of repairing and adjusting the mowing machine can get a copy of Extension Circular 173, Mower Repairs and Adjustments, from our office.

Help may be had also from farm machinery dealers, who can assist farmers in checking or reconditioning their mowing machines if they will get the equipment into the dealers' repair shops well ahead of the season's needs.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE SUITABLE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS: We visited not long ago all the owners of Brown Swiss cattle in the County and observed the progress they were making. Our observations led us to conclude that the Brown Swiss is admirably suited to Oconee's red hills. Under equal treatment they came through the winter and are in as good a shape as native cattle under the same conditions.

We saw a few half-breeds sired by Brown Swiss bulls and they were outstanding in size and appearance, and definitely look almost like the purebred Brown Swiss. We are expecting these half-breeds, when they come into milk, to produce larger quantities than their ancestors. The Brown Swiss half-breed bull calves make good veal and will sell at a premium over native cattle.

It might be of interest to you leaders to know that the Brown Swiss bulls in the county that are ready for service include those belonging to: Dr. F. T. Simpson, Westminster, B. F. Garrison, R-1, Madison, L. L. Stanley, Madison, C. W. Lyles, Madison, Paul Smith, Walhalla, and W. A. Bell of the Retreat Community, R-4 Seneca. We also have placed a number of young Brown Swiss bull calves which we obtained from the Clemson College herd as follows: E. F. Maxie, Ebenezer community, Junis Powell, Ebenezer community, W. G. Brock, Westminster, R. S. Garrett, Westminster, W. H. Smith, Madison, and G. M. Barnett, Oak Grove community. We also have a number on the waiting list who are interested in obtaining Brown Swiss bull calves and as soon as they are available from the College herd or otherwise, they will be supplied.

CLEMSON BROWN SWISS HEIFER TOPS LIST: A recent official report shows that a Brown Swiss cow, Millie of Swisssdale, owned by the Clemson Agricultural College, made the highest completed record reported on the April Honor Roll of the Dairy Department of the South Carolina Experiment Station. Her record of 7,122 pounds of milk and 294.1 pounds of butterfat was made in 305 days at the age of 1 year and 11 months, twice a day milking, which is 3.8 percent above the average for this age and class. The Brown Swiss owners of Oconee County should be glad to learn of this record.

SUGAR-SAVING REMINDERS: Careful use of sugar will be necessary to stave off scraping the bottom of the family sugar bowl while sugar is rationed.

1. In summer especially serve fresh fruits liberally in place of heavy desserts that call for sugar. A fruit salad topped by a dressing mixed with fruit juice does double duty as a refreshing salad and dessert.
2. Save sirup from canned fruit to sweeten other fruit, sauces, or beverages.
3. Be sure all sugar is completely dissolved, to get its full sweetness. A sirup goes farther than plain sugar in sweetening iced tea or fruit punch. To prepare sugar sirup, heat equal parts sugar and water until sugar is completely dissolved. Keep left-over sirup tightly covered in the refrigerator. Corn sirup may also be used to sweeten summer drinks. Try some iced beverages without sugar.
4. Cook cereals with prunes, raisins, or oats, and serve without sugar.
5. Use fewer or no frostings on cakes.
6. Serve sweet yeast breads, such as cinnamon rolls, and sweet quick breads occasionally, instead of more sugar-consuming cakes and pies.
7. Make desserts that use honey, molasses, sorghum, corn, or other sirups when these are available.
8. Stretch sugar in baked goods with honey, molasses, corn or other sirups. Honey may replace sugar cup for cup, but use half the quantity of other liquid called for in original recipe--and keep baking temperature moderate. Corn, cane or maple sirups can replace sugar measure for measure. Reduce liquid by one-third.

Mary C. Haynie

Mary C. Haynie, County
Home Demonstration Agent

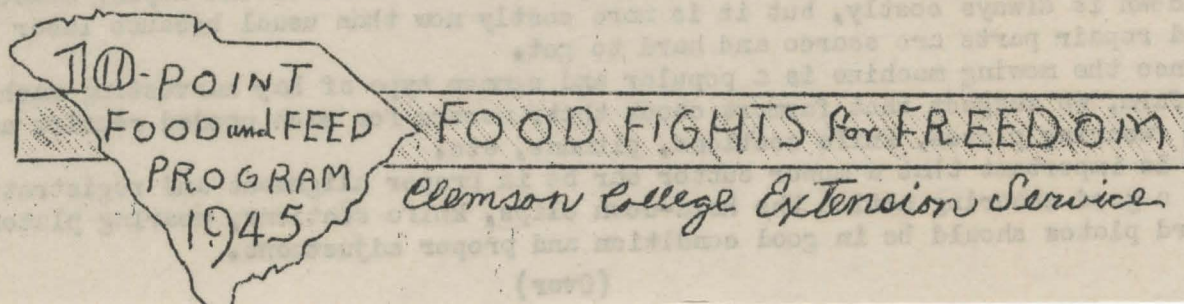
J. C. Morgan

J. C. Morgan, Asst.
County Agent

G. H. Griffin

G. H. Griffin
County Agent

GHG:JCM:MCH:dh



FARM LEADERS' LETTER

for

Oconee County Farm & Home Leaders

EXTENSION SERVICE

January 26, 1945



HEAR YE!

HEAR YE!

CALLING ALL FARM MEN &
WOMEN TO A MEETING AT
THE COURTHOUSE IN WALHALLA,
THURS., FEB. 1ST AT 2:30 P.M. (WARTIME)

A MASS MEETING OF FARMERS CALLED NEXT THURSDAY AT THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE: A county-wide mass meeting of Oconee farmers will be held in the Courthouse at Walhalla next Thursday, February 1, at 2:30 P.M., EWT.

This meeting is called for the purpose of discussing fertilizers and the fertilizer situation, the farm outlook, the Feed and Food Production Program for 1945 and the matter of extending social security benefits to farmers.

Specialists from the State Extension Service Office will be present to lead the discussion on fertilizers, the farm outlook and the Feed and Food Production Program for 1945. James B. Aiken, Manager of the Social Security Board of Greenville, will lead the discussion on the advisability of extending social security benefits to farm people.

The three matters to be brought to the attention of farm people and discussed at this meeting are all very important and timely. We especially extend to farm women, along with the men, an invitation to this important meeting. We feel sure that farm women are interested in their future security the same as are men, and we would particularly like to have present the farm women to hear the discussion on "Social Security and the Farmer".

We especially want you farm leaders to be present for this important meeting, and we also would like for you to extend to your neighbors an invitation to attend as we feel that the matters which will be discussed are very important ones. The subject, "Social Security and the Farmer", should be of particular interest to all farm people as everyone should be interested in his or her future security, especially when we are old and can't further make our livelihood.

OCONEE 1945 FARM PRODUCTION GOALS: Oconee farmers are again called upon to increase production in 1945 over that of 1944. 1945 national production goals have been set up, and these broken down to State goals, and State goals into county goals, and now the county goals are passed on to the individual farmers, which point out the necessity for increased production in 1945 over 1944.

Farmers in the past 4 years have done a magnificent job in increasing production. As a matter of fact, farmers have exceeded all expectations in increasing production. They have apparently accomplished the impossible, and we feel sure that with the continuation of favorable seasons for production that they will again come as near repeating their performance in 1945 as is humanly possible.

1945 Production Goals for Oconee County are expressed on a percentage basis compared with that of 1944, as follows: LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: A. Items of production in which increases are requested - 1945: milk cows, 10%; milk



production, 12%; all cattle & calves, 8%; Hens and pullets, 15%; Egg production, 20%; Chickens raised, 20%; Turkeys raised, 30%; Sows, spring farrow, 15%; B. Items of production in which no increases are requested - 1945: Beef cows, commercial broilers, sheep and lambs - same as last year. CROP INCREASES: A. Items of production in which increases are requested - 1945: Wheat planted, 10%; Oats for grain, 30%; Barley planted, 300%; Soybeans for beans, 10%; Irish potatoes, 10%; Sweet potatoes, 15%; Sorghums, except syrup, 5%; All tame hay, 100%; Lespedeza seed, 66%. B. Items of production in which no increases are requested - 1945: Rye for grain, cotton, commercial vegetables - same as last year; Corn - 10% less acreage this year. We need more corn, but our great need is to increase our acre yields.

As a leader, won't you stress to farm people of your community the importance of their making an all-out effort to increase food and food crop production in accordance with the request made in the 1945 production goals as outlined above.

GET YOUR FERTILIZERS, LESPEDEZA, AND OTHER FIELD CROPS AND GARDEN SEEDS NOW:

The old "adage" or saying, "The time to make hay is while the sun shines", appears to be similarly true with the matter of early purchase of fertilizers, lespedeza and other field crop and garden seeds. We fear that in the case of fertilizers, and lespedeza seed, too, that unless farmers secure their requirements early that many will be disappointed if they wait until they need these things, and then try to get them and find that they are not available.

We suggest that you as a leader urge farmers of your community to obtain their fertilizer requirements just as soon as they can get it, and for those who have to buy their lespedeza and other field crop seed to buy these now.

It will soon be time to top-dress small grain and leaders should urge farmers to obtain their top-dressing material at the earliest practical date. We also suggest that farmers apply a more liberal application of fertilizer to all crops this year than has been the case in the past. Larger applications of fertilizer is our most economical means of increasing production. Fertilizer costs have not increased in proportion as much as other production costs.

Consequently, we can increase our production by increasing the amount of fertilizer used to crops. Won't you as a leader bring these important matters to the attention of the farm people of your community.

BUY REPAIR PARTS AND MAKE REPAIRS TO FARM EQUIPMENT NOW:

Let's get our farm equipment ready to go as soon as soil conditions will permit land preparation. To do this, it is necessary that we take stock of the needed repair parts and buy them now and make the repairs of all farm equipment, including the sharpening of plows, etc.

If we fail to plan our work ahead, so as to make every hour of labor count for the most, we will consequently fail to produce the amount of crops which we are capable of producing, and we will find ourselves in a jam as well as perhaps failing to find the needed repair parts when we go to look for them.

As a leader, won't you urge farmers of your community to obtain repair parts for their farm equipment of all sorts and make repairs before the spring rush season. We must do everything we can to make every hour of labor that we have on the farm count for the most. To do this, we must think and plan things ahead so as to utilize every hour of labor to the very best advantage.

READ YOUR INSTRUCTION BOOK -



PREPARE LAND FOR NEW PERMANENT PASTURES AND IMPROVE OLD PERMANENT PASTURES:

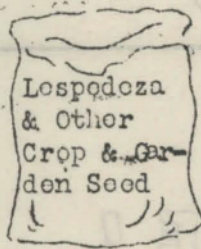
Now is the time to prepare land for establishing a new permanent pasture. The land should be broken at the earliest practical date, lime and acid phosphate applied, and pasture crop seeds obtained right away.

Old permanent pastures might be improved by applying limestone at the rate of 1 to 3 tons per acre and acid phosphate at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre. In some cases on old permanent pasture sods it might be advisable to renew the seeding of certain pasture crops, such as Dallas grass, White Dutch clover, and perhaps lespedeza.

Certainly if the pasture fence needs repairing, now is the time to make the repairs of fences.

No cheaper feed can be produced on the farm than in permanent pastures. Permanent pasture crops respond to proper treatment the same as other crops, and a farm without a good permanent pasture is very similar to a ship without a rudder. One simply cannot produce livestock and livestock products economically without a good permanent pasture along with annual grazing crops, such as small grains, pearl millet, lespedeza, kudzu, etc.

Leaders are reminded that we have an excellent bulletin on developing and improving permanent pastures and we will be glad to furnish a copy to any farmer who requests same. Won't you as a leader encourage in every practical way possible the development and improvement of permanent pastures on farms in your community.



BEARDLESS BARLEY EXCELLENT SPRING HAY CROP: Due to drouth during the past summer the shortage of hay is acute on many farms. We do not know of a better, quick early spring hay crop than beardless barley. We suggest that for those who need an excellent quality hay as early as it can be produced, to plant on good land, and fertilize at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds per acre with a complete fertilizer. Plant the beardless barley at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels seed per acre as soon as soil conditions will permit planting.

W. H. McPhail, Seneca, S. C., Route 3, did have, and we believe he still has, some beardless barley for sale that farmers might obtain for planting as a hay crop.

The planting of barley for hay will give excellent results seeded at any time between now and the first of March, the earlier the better.

EARLY CHICKS FOR MOST PROFITABLE LAYERS: Both experiments and demonstrations show conclusively beyond any doubt, that early chicks pay best for layers. We suggest for those who want to make the most from poultry, to either hatch or purchase chicks of the heavy breeds, such as barred rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, etc., not later than the middle of February, and the lighter breeds, such as leghorns, around March 15th. The New Hampshire reds may also be purchased about the same time as the leghorns since they mature more rapidly than Barred Rocks, etc.

Remember that any old chicken is not the sort to get if you expect to obtain good results. You should obtain a chick that you definitely know came from flocks that are free from pullorum disease and hatched in an incubator where only eggs from pullorum tested flocks are incubated, and, of course, the breeding of the chicks are important, too. For the guidance of those who would like to obtain chicks free of this dreaded disease, it would be advisable to buy chicks from hatcheries that produce and sell only U. S. Approved chicks.

KUDZU SHOULD BE PLANTED EARLY: Those who plan to plant kudzu this year should obtain their crowns at the earliest practical date and get them planted out as soon as possible, certainly not later than the last of February, if at all possible.

Kudzu may be planted on land that is unfit for row crops. It will produce good feed crops which can be grazed, or harvested for hay, if the land is smooth enough to permit harvesting. It will stand more drouth than any feed crop we know. Every farm will do well to have a nominal acreage of kudzu to supplement their permanent pastures, especially during drouth.

We have a good bulletin on the production of kudzu and will be glad to furnish same to anyone upon request. We also know where some kudzu crowns can be obtained locally.

Serecia lespedeza is also a very good crop for hay, and can also be grazed. If you do not have your seed and plan to plant this crop this spring, now is the time to obtain your seed supply. Serecia may be planted during the month of March and until the middle of April.



PLANT ROW CROPS ON SMOOTH AND MORE FERTILE SOILS: With the shortage of labor on many farms, we are thinking that there will be a number of farms without sufficient labor to work the entire

cropland on the farm. In such cases it would be advisable to confine and plant row crops, such as corn, cotton and other crops planted in rows, to the smooth and more level and fertile soils on the farm. In this way we can produce larger yields and greater production with the labor that we might have on the farm. Another important way of increasing production this year is to increase the rates or amounts per acre of fertilizer. Fertilizer costs have not increased as much as other production costs. Consequently, the most economical way to increase production with limited labor is to increase the amount of fertilizer per acre.

In buying fertilizer, the matter of using greater amounts per acre should be taken into account when you place your order for fertilizer.

As a leader you can do much towards increasing production per farm worker of the farms of your community, if you will suggest to them the matters above referred to as a means of increasing food and food crop production on the farm this year.

WE MUST DECIDE: What sort of agriculture are we going to have after the war?

That is a question we are going to have to answer. And we might be thinking of what sort we want.

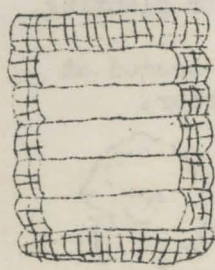


Is it exports and world markets that we want? If so, it looks as though we must get set for low prices and cheap production.

Or do we want to maintain prices by controlling imports of competing foreign products and decreasing our own production? Grow less, and get more for it?

This is the great issue that farmers are going to have to decide.

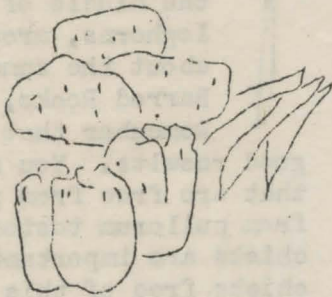
STATE FIVE-ACRE COTTON CONTEST CONTINUED WITH CHANGES: It has been recently officially announced that the state-wide 5-Acre Cotton Contest will be continued this year but with changes in the prizes offered and to some extent the rules governing the contest. We do not have at present the definite change in the contest rules or the amount of each prize to be offered. We do know that a total amount of five thousand dollars is offered in the contest this year and that in counties where there are 10 or more contestants to complete the contest that a first and second county prize will be offered. As soon as we get the change in the contest rules and the number and amount of prizes offered, proper announcement of same will be made.



We will accept applications for entry in the contest now, and we hope that you as a leader will assist in making the announcement of the continuation of this contest to farmers of your community.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS MILLIONS OF VICTORY GARDENS IN 1945:

Vegetables from these gardens will make a real contribution to the total civilian food supply, especially of those vital elements - the vitamins and minerals needed for sustained well-being.



If troubled with root knot or wilt in tomatoes, set plants on land where tomatoes have not been grown before.

It is well not to plant cabbage or Irish potatoes on the same land for many years in succession as the soil will become infected with diseases that are difficult to eradicate.

A good rule for victory gardeners this year: Buy supplies early, but buy no more than you need.

This year's supplies of vegetable seeds promise to be adequate according to U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, gardeners are advised to order their seed as early as possible. Shortage of help may mean a delay in orders that arrive in a rush at the eleventh hour.

If you have not already done so, make your garden plans now, beginning with the hot bed. If you need specifications for making a hot bed, let us know and we shall be glad to mail those to you.

MAKE PLANTINGS OF: No. 1 Asparagus (crowns), Mary Washington. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep. Cover two or three inches until it begins to grow, then gradually fill trench. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.

As soon as ground will do to work, plant the following vegetables: Turnips and turnips for greens, mustard, kale, lettuce, carrots, beets, spinach, onion sets, cabbage, cauliflower, English peas, Irish potatoes.

Transplant to Open Field: Cabbage, lettuce and onion seedlings.

MAKE PLANTINGS IN HOTBED: February 1st to March 15th.

Tomatoes - wilt resistant - Marglobe and Rutgers. Sow seed one-eighth inch deep. Transplant seedlings 4 inches apart each way in hotbed as soon as large enough, or to 3 inch pots. Transplant to open field in rows 3 feet apart by 3 feet in a row; if you plan to stake and prune, otherwise plant 4 x 4 as soon as danger of frost is over.

Peppers - Plant in hotbed March 1st to April 1st. California Wonder, Ruby King (sweet), Long Red Cayenne (hot). Sow seed one-eighth inch deep, one ounce of seed, 1000 plants. Transplant in open field about May 1st.

Eggplants - Plant in hotbed March 1st to April 1st. Black Beauty. Sow seed one-fourth inch deep, transplant and handle like tomato and pepper. Rows 3 feet apart, plants two and one-half feet in the row.

Supplies of insecticides will be about as large as last year.

Mary C. Haynie
Mary C. Haynie, County
Home Demonstration Agent

J. C. Morgan
J. C. Morgan, Asst.
County Agent

G. H. Griffin
G. H. Griffin, County
Agent