

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

SALUDA
County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1947

F. M. KEARSE

County Agent

Assistant County Agent

Assistant County Agent

R. L. RANKIN

Farm Labor Assistant

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Cooperating with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

D. W. Watkins, Director

Clemson, South Carolina

DEC 10 1947

ANNUAL REPORT
COUNTY AGENT'S WORK
SALUDA COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

1947

F. M. KEARSE, COUNTY AGENT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING
EXTENSION SERVICE

D. W. WATKINS, DIRECTOR
CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	6
II. VOLUNTARY RURAL LEADERSHIP.....	9
III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS.....	13
 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	
Outlook Meetings.....	13
Credit Agencies.....	13
Farm Planning and Adjustment.....	13
Landlord-Tenant Relationships.....	13
Industrial Survey.....	14
Emergency Farm Labor Program.....	15
 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	
Rural Electrification.....	16
Farm Ponds.....	16
Soil Conservation.....	16
Summary.....	17
Farm Machinery.....	18
Farm Buildings.....	19
Farm Equipment and Structures.....	19
Cotton Ginning.....	19
Seed Cleaning.....	19
Corn Meal and Grits Enrichment.....	20
 AGRONOMY	
Miscellaneous Activities.....	20
Crop and Fertilizer Meetings.....	20
Other Miscellaneous Activities.....	20
Seed Improvement.....	20
Cotton.....	20
Summary of Yearly Cotton Records.....	21
Cotton Demonstrations.....	21
Lime Demonstrations.....	21
Improved Seed.....	22
Corn.....	22
Corn Production.....	22
Hybrid Corn Demonstrations.....	22
Corn Production Demonstrations.....	23
Small Grains.....	23
Oats Production.....	23
Wheat Production.....	23
Barley Production.....	24
Legumes for Hay.....	24
Annual Lespedeza.....	24
Other Annual Hays.....	24
Perennial Hays.....	24
Legumes for Seed.....	24
Lespedeza for Seed.....	25
Soybean Seed Production.....	25
Sericea Lespedeza Seed Production.....	25
Crimson Clover.....	25
Winter Legumes for Soil Building.....	25
AAA Seed Orders.....	25
Dixie Wonder Peas.....	25
Blue Lupine.....	26
Summer Legumes for Soil Building.....	26

Permanent Pastures.....26
Winter Grazing.....26
Sorghum Cane for Syrup.....27
Sorghum Cane Production.....27

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Swine.....28
Purebred Boars.....28
4-H Club Work.....28
Disease and Parasite Control.....28
Nutritional Problems.....28
Meat Curing.....28
Beef Cattle.....28
4-H Club Work.....28
Purebred Sires.....28
Disease and Insect Control.....29
Miscellaneous Work.....29
Silage Production.....29
Mule Colts.....29

DAIRYING

Purebred Bulls Placed.....29
Purebred Bulls Sold.....29
Purebred Heifers Placed.....30
Purebred Heifers Sold.....30
Disease and Parasite Control.....30
Family Milk Supply.....30
4-H Dairy Calf Club Work.....30
Milk and Cream Routes.....30
Barn and Silo Construction.....30
Miscellaneous Work.....30

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

Crop Diseases.....31
Seed Treatment.....31
Dodder Control.....31
Tomato Disease Control.....31
Sweet Potato Seed Treatment.....31
Orchard Diseases.....31
Small Grain Diseases.....31
Miscellaneous Crop Diseases.....31
Insects.....31
Peach Insect Control.....31
Boll Weevil Control.....32
Miscellaneous Insect Control Activities.....32
Bean Beetle Control.....32
Harlequin Bug Control.....32
Screw Worm Control.....32
Animal Disease and Parasite Control.....33
Use of DDT.....33
Miscellaneous.....33
Cotton Defoliation.....33
Treating Fence Posts.....33
Beekeeping.....33

FORESTRY

Reforestation.....33
Woodland Examinations.....34
Cork Oak Program.....34

Pulpwood Marketing.....34
Insect Control.....34
Fire Prevention.....34
Pictures of Bow Saw Demonstration.....35
5-Acre Pulpwood Thinning Contest.....36
4-H Forestry Work.....36
Miscellaneous Work.....36

4-H CLUB WORK

Enrollment and Completions.....36
4-H Club Records.....36
Completed Demonstrations.....39
4-H Camp.....39
County 4-H Council.....39
Fair Exhibits.....39
4-H Contests.....40
Miscellaneous Work.....40

HORTICULTURE

Gardens.....40
Sweet Potatoes.....41
 Fire Heated Hotbeds.....41
 Production Records.....41
 Harvesting.....41
 Curing.....42
 Plants.....42
Orchards.....42
 Pruning and Spraying.....42
 Oriental Moth Parasites.....42
 Planting.....42
 Meetings.....43
 Miscellaneous.....43
Truck Crops.....43
 Asparagus.....43
 Tomatoes.....43
 Other Truck Crops.....43

MARKETING

Cooperative Marketing.....43
Miscellaneous Marketing.....44

POULTRY

Sanitation and Disease Control.....44
Miscellaneous Poultry Work.....45
Turkeys.....45
Hatchery Report.....45

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Film Strips.....46
Photographs.....46
Charts and Maps.....46
Miniature Equipment Models.....46

A.A.A. ACTIVITIES

Summary of A.A.A. Educational Activities.....46

PUBLICITY

Summary of Publicity Work.....47

Circular Letters.....47
News Articles.....47
Radio Programs.....47

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Lions Club.....47
Red Cross Drive.....47
Farm Bureau.....47
War Finance Committee.....47
Farm Leaders Conference.....47
Other Miscellaneous Activities.....48

Specimen Copies of Circular Letters.....49
Specimen Copies of News Articles.....63

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1. Days agent spent in office-----	110
2. Days agent spent in field-----	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Days agent worked-----	287 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Miles agent traveled-----	10,306
5. Farm visits-----	663
6. Different farms visited-----	345
7. Office calls at agent's office-----	1,866
8. Telephone calls at agent's office-----	985
9. Meetings held or attended-----	147
10. Attendance at these meetings-----	6,585
11. Number communities in which extension work was conducted-----	41
12. Number farmers conducting demonstrations-----	90
13. Number club members conducting demonstrations-----	204
14. Number voluntary leaders assisting with extension program-----	225

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

10 outlook meetings held, 419 people attending; outlook also presented to 24 FSA clients at 1 meeting. Agent cooperated with four farm credit agencies in loaning \$314,614.25 to 409 farmers for their second post-war production year. Approximately 150 farmers aided in planning to best meet post-war production. 1 Landlord-Tenant relationship project followed up, and 2 uncommon share agreements made. Complete industrial survey of county made, Emergency Farm Labor program continued, with county labor assistant making 677 farm visits, 490 labor placements, 15 meetings attended, 1 tractor school, 10 stump dynamiting demonstrations held, 1 Labor Saving Show held, attended by 1500, 4040 miles traveled.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

259 farms connected on 148 miles of rural electric lines in 1947, now making totals of 1623 farms on 535 miles of rural lines in the county. 2 Freezer-locker plants now serving county. Lower Saluda Soil Conservation District area reduced from Greenwood, Newberry and Saluda Counties to Saluda County alone. 140 district farm plans written covering 12,600 acres; now have total of 954 farms in soil conservation program. 1900 acres farmer-built terraces constructed in 1947. Plans made to cooperatively purchase power machinery for clearing pasture land. Held 1 tractor operators school for 178 people. 77 Farm building plans furnished, 4 reinforced concrete silos holding 250 tons built. 11 farmers built septic tanks. 2 modern seed cleaning machines now operating in the county. 3 corn meal enrichment feeders installed, making total of 6 now operating.

AGRONOMY

Crops and fertilizers discussed at all outlook meetings, 13 farmers aided in home-mixing formulas. 2 farmers aided in applying for seed certification service. 13 5-Acre cotton records completed showing average of 701 lbs. lint per acre at an average cost of 14.34¢ per lb., about 1,000 more bales cotton ginned in 1947 than in 1946. 11 hybrid corn demonstrations completed, showing an average yield of 36.3 bushels per acre. 4 corn production demonstrations completed averaging 26.36 bushels per acre yield and costing \$1.045 per bushel.

4 oats production demonstrations completed with an average yield of 36.6 bushels per acre costing 64.5¢ per bushel. Completed 3 wheat demonstrations costing \$1.317 per bushel average for a yield of 43.3 bushels per acre costing 71.14¢ per bushel. 3 annual lespedeza hay demonstrations completed showed an average cost per ton of \$17.38. 193,956 lbs. winter peas, 5,125 lbs. vetch, 1,311 tons of phosphate and 3,676 tons lime sold through A.A.A. 2 demonstrations of Dixie Wonder Peas conducted with an average yield of 4,200 lbs. per acre. 1 planting of blue lupine yielded 400 lbs. of seed per acre. Winter grazing campaign successful, with 10 tons of nitrogen for top-dressing placed for 93 acres, with 18 farmers. 2 demonstrations of new Williamson sorghum cane for syrup completed with average of 185 gallons per acre and costing 53.2¢ per gallon.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

2 purebred boars and 2 purebred beef bulls placed in the county in 1947. Aided 74 people in getting 378 hogs vaccinated against hog cholera, helped 35 people treat swine for worms. 158,093 lbs. of Saluda County meat cured in the 2 freezer locker plants serving the county. 56 people aided in vaccinating 703 calves against blackleg, 12 cases of blackleg reported. Gave 6 burdizzo, 2 calf dehorning, 1 calf deworming, and 1 delousing demonstrations.

DAIRYING

Placed 4 purebred dairy bulls and 1 purebred dairy heifer in the county in 1947. 3 Guernsey bulls sold for \$600.00 and 4 Guernsey heifers sold for \$1125.00. 97 farmers sold a total of 1,678,858 lbs. of fluid milk to Borden Company's Newberry plant, an increase of 135,550 lbs. over the 1946 total, and bringing the 1944-1947 total to 4157693 lbs. sold for \$156,049.87. 1 new route established in 1947 to this plant, making a total of 3 routes covering 160 miles daily. Aided 7 farmers with registering and 5 with transferring cattle.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

250 farmers treated sweet potato seed, orchard spray schedules furnished 60 farmers. Considerable time spent on small grain disease surveys and peach curculio infestation work. Weekly boll weevil infestation counts made for 10 weeks. 1 demonstration of BHC on cotton, 2 demonstrations of "bug-catching" machine held. Sabadillo dust, rotenone, Smear 62 in common use in the county. Many dairy barns sprayed with DDT in cooperation with County Health Unit. Very little chemical defoliation of cotton in 1947. 3 fence post treating demonstrations conducted. Ceresan treatment for cotton and small grain seeds now general in the county due to previous Extension Work. 1 queen breeder aided, 5 transferring, 3 requeening demonstrations held.

FORESTRY

19,000 free loblolly pine seedlings placed with 4 landowners. 400 4-H members received 6 cork oak acorns each but only 70 seedlings survived. 2 year-old cork oak seedling set on Court House grounds in Arbor Day ceremonies, dedicated to all former Saluda County 4-H members serving in World War II. 13 woodland examinations made by foresters covering 3,027 acres with 135 acres marked for selective cutting. 30 farmers supplied with pulpwood and timber marketing information. No entries in 5-Acre pulpwood contest. County saw mill list brought up-to-date.

4-H CLUB WORK

204 4-H club boys enrolled in 9 clubs completed 84 demonstrations valued at \$8,250.31 and showing a total profit of \$2,253.63. 55 boys attended 5-day summer encampment, 30 taking the tractor course, 30 exhibits at Newberry County Fair, 37 at State Fair, and 17 at Augusta Fair won \$412.85 in prizes on 75 placings. Organized and trained a 4-H livestock judging team, placing 8th in district. 110 members attended county-wide rally in March. 4 delegates attended conservation camp.

HORTICULTURE

Much garden information requested from agent. In sweet potato work, 1 hotbed demonstration completed producing 1,250 plants per bushel and 1 production demonstration completed averaging 125 bushels #1's per acre. 1 demonstration held of Howard mechanical sweet potato digger. 59,900 fruit moth parasites delivered to 20 orchardists. 5 pruning demonstrations held. 6 orders placed for home orchard trees. Obtained 110,000 South Georgia field-grown tomato plants for farmers. 550 cars commercial peaches, 19 cars asparagus shipped from the county in 1947. 3 meetings held, attended by 67 peach growers to discuss labor, new insecticides and marketing.

MARKETING

Aid given in cooperative marketing. Miscellaneous marketing aid furnished in purchasing \$63,621.57 and selling \$71,510.06 worth of commodities for farmers.

POULTRY

2 culling demonstrations held. 100 farmers aided in insect and disease control among their flocks. 1 R.O.P. breeder aided in breeding program. 2 farmers operating own dressing plants.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Extension Film strips shown to 2844 rural people at 57 meetings, to 88 4-H club members at 4-H club encampment, to 2067 in 63 veterans farm training classes. Non-Extension films shown to 473 people in 10 meetings with Extension projector.

PUBLICITY

2160 individual letters written. 43 circular letters prepared with 16,373 copies mailed. 53 weekly news columns and 4 special news items printed. 3,175 bulletins and circulars distributed. Weekly 10-minute radio program started March 12th, with 32 programs given in 1947.

- 9 -

II. VOLUNTARY RURAL LEADERSHIP

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

1. County Agricultural Committee

A. Selection of Members

With the inauguration of the Extension Service Better Farm Living Program in 1940, Saluda County was organized into 41 small communities (synonymous with neighborhoods), and voluntary community leaders were selected at a meeting held in each community. These community leaders from all communities met and selected a County Agricultural Committee to supplant the old County Planning Board. Representatives of other agricultural agencies in the county were then added. The few changes in membership of the Saluda County Agricultural Committee made since that time were made jointly by the County Farm and Home Agents in consultation with the officers of the Committee. These changes were made to replace deceased members or members who had resigned because of their health or because of a permanent change of residence to some other county.

B. Present Membership

1. Full Committee--Following are listed the names, addresses and communities of the members of the Saluda County Agricultural Committee for 1947.

NAME	ADDRESS	COMMUNITY
J. C. Riley	R-1, Saluda, S. C.	Hollywood (Chairman)
J. P. Murphy	Ridge Spring, S. C.	Ridge Spring (Vice-Chairman)
Ben L. Able	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda
Claude L. Berry	Ward, S. C.	Richland
O. W. Black, Jr.	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda (Voc-Agric.)
Mrs. J. E. Boatwright	Monetta, S. C.	Monetta
Mrs. D. P. Burnett	R-2, Saluda, S. C.	Eulala
Mrs. Hoyt C. Burnett	Saluda, S. C.	Eulala
H. J. Coleman	R-5, Saluda, S. C.	Hickory Grove
Mrs. R. W. Coleman	Silverstreet, S. C.	Higgins
E. L. Corley	R-4, Saluda, S. C.	Merchant
J. S. Corley	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda (F.S.A.)
Mrs. W. W. Dorn	Saluda, S. C.	Trinity
Mrs. Anna B. Edwards	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda
H. J. Forrest	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda (P.N.A.)
G. Virgil Goff	R-4, Leesville, S. C.	Delmar
Mrs. Jimmie Goff	R-1, Saluda, S. C.	Hollywood
Mrs. A. J. Gregory	Saluda, S. C.	Fruit Hill
Mrs. Joe Griffith	Silverstreet, S. C.	Higgins
J. L. Grigsby, Jr.	R-4, Saluda, S. C.	Emory
Mrs. J. W. Hipp	Saluda, S. C.	Zoar
Trudie Hipp	R-1, Saluda, S. C.	Hollywood (4-H Girls)
Davis J. Jennings	Ward, S. C.	Sumter
H. R. Long	Prosperity, S. C.	Hollywood
Mrs. Tony Lott	R-2, Saluda, S. C.	Union
Mrs. L. B. Maffett	R-2, Saluda, S. C.	Eulala
Fred Mills	R-2, Prosperity, S. C.	Hollywood (4-H Boys)
Mrs. J. L. Oxner	R-2, Leesville, S. C.	Delmar
Mrs. Maxie Padgett	Batesburg, S. C.	Fairview
George D. Rankin	R-5, Saluda, S. C.	Zoar (Vet. Farm Training)

R. L. Rankin	R-5, Saluda, S. C.	Zoar
Mrs. V. D. Reynolds	R-1, Johnston, S. C.	Bethlehem
J. A. Satcher	Ward, S. C.	Ward
W. H. Stuckey	Ridge Spring, S. C.	Ridge Spring
H. E. Unger	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda
J. A. Jordan	Saluda, S. C.	Saluda
Mrs. Janie Webb	R-2, Saluda, S. C.	Centennial

2. Sub-Committees--The various sub-committees of the Saluda County Agricultural Committee are listed below:

a. The Executive Committee members are:

Claude L. Berry	H. R. Long
Mrs. J. E. Boatwright	J. P. Murphy
G. Virgil Goff	W. H. Stuckey

b. The Farm Labor Sub-Committee members are:

Mrs. J. E. Boatwright	J. P. Murphy
E. L. Corley	J. C. Riley
H. R. Long	

c. The Forestry Sub-Committee consists of:

J. C. Riley	R. L. Rankin
H. E. Unger	A. L. Wallace
James S. Corley	

d. The Veterans Advisory Committee is composed of the following:

Mrs. J. E. Boatwright	B. L. Able
E. L. Corley	

e. The Marketing Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Committee as elected are:

Mrs. Joe Griffith	Claude L. Berry
H. R. Long	

f. The 4-H Sub-Committee members are:

Fred Mills	J. C. Riley
Mrs. Tony Lott	Mrs. D. P. Burnett
Trudie Hipp	

C. Duties and Responsibilities of County Agricultural Committee

The duties of the Saluda County Agricultural Committee are to aid district and county farm and home agents in developing the Extension Service Program of work for the county. They act in an advisory capacity in carrying out the various Extension programs in Saluda County and also in the planning and promoting of other projects relating to agriculture. The responsibilities of the County Agricultural Committee, with its various sub-committees, include the giving of advice to returning war veterans with reference to agricultural matters, guidance to the county and home agents in specific projects, such as marketing of farm produce and the planning and execution of emergency programs, and active aid in putting on demonstrations, tours, meetings, etc.

2. Voluntary Leaders

A. Communities Organized

In organizing Saluda County under the Better Farm Living Program in 1940, the terms "community" and "neighborhood" were used synonymously with respect to the organization in this county. Shown opposite the names of the various communities listed below are the number of voluntary leaders who are serving in that community:

Bethlehem.....	8	Pine Grove.....	5
Butler.....	9	Pittsburg.....	2
Cedar Grove.....	2	Pleasant Grove.....	3
Centennial.....	7	Plum Branch.....	3
Clyde.....	6	Providence.....	4
Delmar.....	6	Richland.....	6
Emory.....	5	Ridge Spring.....	11
Eulala.....	10	Saluda.....	8
Eva.....	2	Saluda-Batesburg.....	4
Fairfax.....	2	Sardis.....	5
Fairview.....	7	South Norris.....	2
Fruit Hill.....	8	Suddath.....	5
Good Hope.....	4	Sumter.....	4
Hickory Grove.....	6	Tillman.....	10
Higgins.....	12	Trinity.....	7
Holly.....	4	Union.....	4
Hollywood.....	12	Ward.....	6
Hope.....	6	Watson.....	2
Merchant.....	7	Willow Branch.....	2
Monetta.....	6	Zoar.....	9
Oak Grove.....	6		

3. Programs

Programs and campaigns handled through the voluntary leaders in 1947 included the food and feed production program, Victory Gardens, Red Cross Drive, Fall Grazing seeding and General Informational program.

The Food and Feed Production Program in 1947 was generally publicized on the radio and in the papers in this state early in the year. This program was carried to every Saluda County farmer by circular letter, community meetings, radio and supplemented by local businessmen who paid for advertisements in the local newspapers emphasizing some particular point of the program in which they were interested. It is felt that this program had a very healthy influence on the general attitude and morale of farmers who were then facing their second post-war crop year in the midst of severe shortages of fertilizer, especially nitrogen, and also farm machinery and hired labor shortages, and with the shadow of the almost disastrous economic crash of the early post-war era of World War I falling across their vision.

Victory Garden Programs: Victory garden information was furnished each voluntary leader throughout the year through the monthly Garden Letter. Leaders were urged to pass this information on to their neighbors. The home demonstration agent supplemented this through outlook meetings and with contacts through home demonstration clubs. Continually rising food prices still stimulated gardening among farm people as well as city dwellers and much information and suggestions were passed along to the victory gardeners. It is estimated that there were 2,200 home gardens in the county in 1947. A great many requests for garden information were answered during the year.

The 1947 Red Cross Campaign to raise funds for carrying on this vital program in the many crowded veterans hospitals of this country and for continued aid to our occupation armed forces overseas was carried out through the voluntary leaders in Saluda County. The county agent, as campaign secretary, aided the local fund-raising committee by soliciting the aid of these leaders as canvassers and actively helped to organize the drive in the Town of Saluda along the same pattern used in the rural communities. This campaign netted a total of \$1,178.67 in the approximately two-thirds of the county under the jurisdiction of the Saluda Chapter.

Seeding Winter Grazing: Publicity was given in the early fall through circular letters, the county newspapers, and the weekly radio programs relative to an increase in seeding and fertilization of winter grazing acreages and to the treating and use of good seed, and good mixtures. Extension agronomist's and entomologist's recommendations were furnished as to seed-bed preparation, seeding rates, seed treatment, etc. However, excessive rains after the first of October greatly hampered the progress of these seedings.

General Information: A general informational program was conducted through the voluntary leaders in 1947. Circulation of the local newspapers is very low and the leaders were our best medium of trying to keep farm people informed as to news of interest, since general circulation of news letters requires a good bit of time and effort. This method is proving to be satisfactory, although requiring more time and probably reaching less people than a newspaper with good circulation would.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Extension work in Agricultural Economics in Saluda County in 1947 included outlook meetings, cooperation with farm credit agencies, aid in farm planning and adjustment to post-war conditions, and in landlord-tenant relationships conduct of an industrial survey of the county, and the emergency farm labor program.

Outlook Meetings: The county outlook meeting was held in the Agricultural Building in Saluda on January 4th. The 97 farm people present heard Extension District Agent A. H. Ward, discuss price and fertilizer outlook, 1947 goals, possible availability of farm machinery and supplies, A.A.A. practices and food production and conservation. Following this meeting, 9 community outlook meetings were held by the county agent with the same topics up for discussion, and also at each meeting moving picture films were shown. This information was also presented to all white F.S.A. borrowers in one meeting. A total of 346 people attended these 10 meetings. Outlook information was also presented as to supplies and demands of certain commodities throughout the year through letters, personal contacts, radio programs and the newspaper.

Credit Agencies: The county agent worked with the Greenwood Production Credit Association, and the Farmers Home Administration in trying to aid farmers to solve their financial problems to their best interest. Advice and information was furnished to farmers and the agencies concerned as to expanding and developing new and additional income. Since 1939 the old Farm Security Administration now the Farmers Home Administration, has loaned 44 borrowers \$166,944.75 to purchase farms. To date 17 of these borrowers have retired their loans in full. There remains \$65,758.56 of this total amount unpaid with over one half of the collections for 1947 to come in yet. These borrowers have taken advantage of good prices to get their loans down to the point where they can be handled in any emergency. Shown below is a summary of loans made by farm credit agencies in the county.

Summary of Farm Credit Agency Loans

Agency	No. Families	Amount
FHA (Farm Plan)	41	\$11,357.00
FHA (Annual Loan)	193	28,845.00
FHA (Farm Ownership)	27	98,944.75
Production Credit	148	175,467.50
Totals	409	\$314,614.25

Farm Planning and Adjustment: Through the use of goals, farmers were shown what was most needed for the post-war effort to feed the world. It is estimated that a total of 150 farmers were aided in planning and adjusting their operations to more nearly meet these goals. Advice and aid was also given the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Soil Conservation Service personnel in making recommendations so that their 1948 programs will be of even more service to farmers of the county.

Landlord-Tenant Relationships: M. C. Rochester, Extension Farm Management Specialist, had begun a study of the relationship between George W. Coleman, Silverstreet, S. C., and his tenants prior to Mr. Rochester's going on leave for fur-

ther personal studies several years ago. Upon his return to the Clemson Extension Service in 1945, Mr. Rochester and the county agent visited Mr. Coleman as a follow-up to his study. We found that, as a result of war-time conditions, Mr. Coleman had lost all of his sharecroppers and was trying to operate his large acreage of farm lands with daily wages labor. This has caused him to shift from a predominantly cotton type of farming to general farming with a small acreage of cotton and greatly increased acreages of small grain and hay, plus a big increase in beef cattle. Unfortunately, Mr. Coleman died during 1946, and it appears that this study has been interrupted.

Share-crop livestock farming has been discussed with several farmers, especially in the Borden milk route sections of the county and some interest is shown in this idea. Extension Specialist Rochester and the county agent worked closely with Mr. J. P. Murphy, Ridge Spring, in arriving at fair share agreements on a peach orchard and a 40 acre small grain crop. The following agreement on the peach orchard was arranged for Mr. Murphy as operator and Mr. W. H. Stuckey, Ridge Spring, as landlord.

Mr. Stuckey to furnish:

1. Trees
2. Land
3. Truck & tractor
4. All cultivating machinery
5. Field boxes
6. Fuel for Stuckey's truck only
7. Baskets, livers, tops, cushions
8. $\frac{1}{2}$ Fertilizer
9. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spray Materials
10. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cover crop seed
11. $\frac{1}{2}$ Fruit moth parasites.

Mr. Murphy to furnish:

1. All labor
2. All supervision
3. All fuel for tractors
4. Spray tank in return for personal use of Stuckey's tractor in Murphy's own orchard.
5. Packing shed labor and machinery.
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ Fertilizer
7. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spray Materials
8. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cover crop seed
9. $\frac{1}{2}$ Fruit moth parasites.

Following is the agreement arranged for 23 acres of oats and 17 acres of wheat for Mr. Murphy, as operator, and Mr. Henry E. Shealy, Route 2, Leesville, as landlord.

Mr. Shealy to furnish:

1. Land
2. Enormous amount of poultry manure (at least equal to fertilizer used, according to Murphy)
3. A good stand of volunteer lespedeza (annual) from which seed will be harvested.

Mr. Murphy to furnish:

1. All labor
 2. All seed
 3. All fertilizer
 4. All machinery (includes planting & combining)
- (Total fertilizer used was: 1000 pounds of Cal-Nitro, 4 or 5 tons of good grade of mixed fertilizer)

Industrial Survey: A complete industrial survey of Saluda County was made early in 1947 in cooperation with Extension Economists working in conjunction with the Research, Development and Planning Board of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. A complete listing of the results of this survey may be found in Industrial Directory Bulletin number 5 of the above Board. Several college and school students were furnished industrial survey census for Saluda County during the year. Publicity was also given to pertinent data of this nature regarding this county during 1947 in news columns and over the radio.

Emergency Farm Labor Program: Under the Emergency Farm Labor Act, passed by Congress in the spring of 1943 and extended again through 1947, funds were provided for a program of recruiting, training and placing of farm labor within a county under the county agent's supervision.

The labor sub-committee of the County Agricultural Committee decided that in view of the proposed farm machinery program, increased cotton acreages and prospects for another record commercial peach crop with labor still very scarce, it would be wise to continue the employment of Mr. Robert L. Rankin as County Labor Assistant. Mr. Rankin aided the Saluda and Edgefield County Agents in planning for a 1-day tractor care and maintenance school for tractor operators at Johnston on February 12th. This school was attended by 178 people, and was pronounced "excellent" by the group. Mr. Rankin also aided the 4-H Tractor Maintenance project reported under 4-H Club work. Mr. Rankin worked very closely with the state EFL supervisors, county and district agents, and the farmers in the county. Practically all of his time and much of the County Agent's was spent with peach growers in and around Ridge Spring during the peach harvest season. Although a labor camp was not necessary to help with peach picking, the peach growers were very appreciative of the aid furnished to them by Mr. Rankin through this Farm Labor Program.

Mr. Rankin was very instrumental in making the joint Edgefield-Saluda Counties Labor Saving Show a big success. This show was held in cooperation with local farm machinery and hardware businesses in the Johnston High School Gymnasium on March 7th. A total of 1500 people passed through the over 100 exhibits, despite very inclement weather.

Mr. Rankin has made many personal contacts and farm visits in urging the swapping of labor among neighboring farmers. Grain harvesting machinery operators were contacted personally and urged to use their machines to help save the small grain crop in the summer. The response was good and hardly any grain went uncut in 1947. It is estimated that 200 machinery owners cooperated in this program.

During the fall negro leaders were contacted and asked to urge their people to aid in the cotton harvest. There is no means of estimating the value of this phase of the program. Several farmers were directly aided in securing extra labor for hoeing and chopping cotton, and in securing cotton pickers in the fall.

Mr. Rankin, after studying methods used by Extension Agricultural Engineering Assistant M. C. McKenzie, aided 10 farmers in blowing approximately 150 stumps with dynamite. He also blew holes for setting 40 fruit trees for B. A. Webb. This was one of the most appreciated services rendered to Saluda County farmers by the Emergency Farm Labor Program.

Mr. Rankin also assembled a great deal of the data for completing the Industrial Survey of Saluda County. This program has been reported on page 15 of this report. Mr. Rankin also assembled data from 5 farms for Extension Economists to make a study of share-crop agreements involving the use of heavy farm machinery such as tractors, tillers, binders, etc.

Mr. Rankin's activities also included 38 days in the office and 117 in the field for a total of 155 days worked, 677 farm visits made, 93 office calls and 65 telephone calls, 490 placements of labor made, 15 meetings attended by 1812 people, 4 circular letters written with 2623 copies mailed, and 4040 official miles traveled.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Extension activities in Agricultural Engineering in 1947 included work in rural

electrification, soil conservation, farm machinery, farm buildings, farm equipment and structures, farm ponds, cotton ginning, seed cleaning and corn meal and grits enrichment program.

Rural Electrification

A sizable increase in the number of rural dwellings wired for electricity is noted in this county since the end of the war. Scarcities of transmission wire and transformers, however, have prevented many from obtaining electrical current to date. Right-of-ways have been cut and poles erected along many new spurs and extensions, and it is hoped that these farms may soon obtain electrical service. A total increase of 148.5 miles of rural energized transmission lines and 259 rural consumers in 1947 is noted from records of the 3 electrical companies serving Saluda County. The total miles of lines and total number of farms using electricity in the county is shown in the following table.

Status of Rural Electrification in 1947

Company	Miles of Lines	No. of Farms
Aiken Electric Cooperative, Inc. Aiken, South Carolina (R.E.A.)	125	335
Mid-Carolinas Electric Cooperative, Inc. Lexington, South Carolina (R.E.A.)	225	688
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company Columbia, South Carolina	185	600
Totals	535	1623

Also in October, 1947, Saluda Frozen Foods, Inc., a privately-owned freezer locker plant was opened for use of the public. The county agent aided in the original organization of this plant in 1945 by aiding in holding informational meetings and later in presenting factual information to farm people through meetings and personal contacts. During 1947 the ownership completed building a modern abattoir for use of the public in slaughtering and storing their meat animals and poultry. A pork curing room also is built into the plant, and the plants facilities are proving to be great aids to nearby farmers in food conservation. A similar plant at Leesville also serves a large part of the eastern section of the county.

Farm Ponds

Several farmers were aided in getting farm pond sites and plans mapped. Recommendations as to proper fertilization and management were furnished to owners of established ponds in the county. Orders for fish to stock new ponds or restock old ponds were placed for Wallace Steadman, Jr. and L. R. Cone, both of Ridge Spring.

Soil Conservation

There was close coordination of work between the county agent, local Soil Conservation Service technicians, supervisors of the Saluda County Soil Conservation District, and the board of directors of the Saluda County Soil Conservation Association.

After due legal notice and advertising, a public hearing was held on February 21, 1947, in the Saluda Agricultural Building with regard to the subdivision of the Lower Saluda Soil Conservation District into 3 districts. The district was composed of Greenwood, Newberry and Saluda Counties. From testimony presented at

this and similiar meetings in the other two counties, it was decided to divide the district into three districts so that one new district would be formed in Greenwood and another new district in Newberry County, and the boundary of the Lower Saluda Soil Conservation District would be changed so that it would only comprise all lands lying within the boundaries of Saluda County, the boundaries as fixed by law. This was done the Secretary of State on March 28, 1947.

With the cooperation of 140 landowners, land-use agreements covering 12,600 acres were written by S.C.S. technicians in 1947, providing a plan for the development of a well balanced cropping and livestock program, including the best known conservation practices. This brings the total agreements written in Saluda County to date to 954.

Other soil conservation work included 5 monthly conferences with local technicians, 3 news articles published in the local paper, 2 informational circular letters, and 1 organized community meeting attended. Soil Conservation films were shown at 9 4-H Club meetings to 415 members, and to the entire Saluda High School student body of 260. The county agent also worked very closely with local technicians and district supervisors in making the essay contest on "This Is Our Land" a big success in High Schools of the county. A total of 113 pupils competed for the \$75.00 in cash prizes offered by the local district supervisors. Increased soil productivity through the use of lime on row crops as well as pastures was greatly encouraged through meetings, circular letters, news articles and personal contacts. Most of the 1,311 tons of phosphate and the 3,676 tons of lime delivered to farmers through the local A.A.A. office during 1947 were used in pasture development. There are 5 lime spreaders in the county maintained by the Soil Conservation District Supervisors for use in this program. An entry was filed by local technicians in the Negro Soil Conservation Contest for Jake Graham, whom, it was decided, had done the best job among the negroes of the county in establishing a sound soil conservation program on his farm. A summary of Soil Conservation work in this county in 1947 will be found below.

Soil Conservation Work in Saluda County in 1947

Educational Activities

Monthly group conferences.....	5
Attendance.....	14
Method demonstrations (establishing practices).....	3
Attendance.....	21
County Agent's meetings with district supervisors.....	2
Attendance.....	17

Demonstrations

Perennial lespedeza (meadow strips and field plantings).....	0
Kudzu (meadow strips and field plantings).....	0
Strip Cropping.....	0
Permanent pastures.....	0
Summer and winter annual cover crops.....	0
Terrace constructions.....	0
Terrace maintenance.....	0
Forestry practices demonstrations.....	0

Practices Established

District farm plans written in 1947 (Number).....	140
Total acres in above plans.....	12,600
Total plans written to December 1, 1947.....	954
Approved rotations established in 1947 (acres).....	4,500
Strip rotations established in 1947 (acres).....	150
Kudzu plantings in 1947 (acres).....	14
Total acres kudzu in county.....	795
Lespedeza Sericea Plantings in 1947.....	120
Total acres lespedeza sericea in county.....	1,050
Pastures improved in 1947 (acres).....	1,600
Trees planted in 1947 (acres).....	19
Woodland improvement in 1947 (acres).....	1,500
Terracing in 1947 (total acres).....	1,900
Power built (acres).....	0
Farmer built (acres).....	1,900
Tons of Lime (A.A.A.) delivered in 1947.....	3,676
<u>Terrace lines run by S.C.S. technicians in 1947 (linear feet).....</u>	<u>105,000</u>

After considerable discussion, a committee composed of Messrs. B. L. Able, J. P. Murphy, T. P. Mills, P. S. Watson and D. R. Patterson was appointed at a meeting of the Soil Conservation Association on June 3rd to investigate the possibility of purchasing a bull-dozer to do pasture work in the county. The association had previously met with the county legislative delegation on April 17th and obtained permission to borrow county funds for this purpose. The committee sold the old terracing machine and tractor, both about worn out, for \$1,750.00. This committee attended a demonstration of the proposed equipment at Clemson on August 12th, and after several meetings and considerable discussion with other farmers decided on November 18th to place an order for a new D-7 Caterpillar tractor and attachments for clearing land.

Farm Machinery

The importance of machinery has greatly increased in recent years because of the critical labor shortage and thus the market supply of new machinery has been below the demand.

A tractor operators school held jointly with Edgefield County in Johnston on February 12th, was attended by 178 people. Quite a bit of individual aid was given to machinery owners and operators by County Labor Assistant R. L. Rankin throughout the year as occasion arose.

A total of 30 boys took the 3-day tractor course at annual 4-H summer camp at Camp Bob Cooper, July 28-August 1. These boys studied four leading makes of tractors, their care, repair and operation, including actual operation and care in the field. Work with the 4-H Tractor Maintenance project is reported under 4-H club work.

Most of the 42 combines in the county and the approximately 30 mower attachments (heinkels, etc.) are normally used in harvesting the lespedeza seed crop in the fall. Inclement weather in October and November cut the amount of seed harvested in 1947 to a minimum, however.

A survey of owners of larger machinery by the Farm Labor Assistant in the spring of 1946 found 392 farm tractors, 42 combines, 194 binders and 19 threshers in the county at that time. 3 corn harvesters are also now in use in the county, as well as a few more tractors, binders and combines.

Farm Buildings

Extension Service plans of farm buildings were furnished all farmers upon request. With most building materials still scarce or unavailable, major farm building construction was greatly retarded throughout 1947. Several farmers were aided in drawing up various farm building plans, and a few were aided in obtaining blueprints for a dwelling from Clemson. Plans were furnished as listed below.

Summary of Farm Building Plans Furnished

<u>Kind</u>	<u>No.</u>
Poultry Houses	5
Hog Houses	2
Hog Self-feeders	6
Portable Outdoor Brooders	21
Turkey Watering Barrel	1
Milking Barn	16
Milk House	5
General Purpose Barn	4
Hay Barn	1
Machinery Shed	2
Septic Tanks	11
Farm Dwelling	3
Total	77

Farm Equipment and Structures

Several farmers were aided in obtaining, installing or repairing electric water systems. It is estimated that new electric water pumps were installed on 35 farms in 1947. It is also estimated that 5 farmers built collapsible hay curing racks during the year.

Plans were furnished to 11 farmers for the construction of septic tanks.

4 new reinforced concrete silos were constructed in the county this year with a total capacity of 250 tons.

Cotton Ginning

Farmers were urged by personal contacts, posters, news articles, radio programs and letters to make every effort to properly harvest their cotton. With favorable weather and a little more labor available most of the crop was picked out in good shape. Approximately 20% of the crop was caught in the field by early October rains, however, and very little of this had been picked by November 25th because of continued rains. This cotton was in very bad shape and many of the seed had rotted.

Seed Cleaning

There are now 2 businesses in Saluda, the F.C.X. Cooperative, Inc., and White Milling Company that operate a modern seed cleaner with treating attachment. Farmers have been urged to take advantage of this machinery to improve the quality of the seed they plant. They can also do a much better job of putting their surplus seed in marketable shape, and many are already doing just that.

Corn Meal and Grits Enrichment

By the end of 1947, 6 of the 11 corn meal and grits mills in Saluda County had enrichment feeder attachments installed on them. Installations during 1947 were made as follows:

Frank S. Asbill, Ridge Spring, S. C.....2 meal mill feeders installed.
Blease Milling Company, Saluda, S. C.....1 meal mill feeder installed.

The county agent worked very closely with Extension Food Improvement Specialists and mechanics on this program. The agent also attended the state Nutrition Conference at Clemson on July 14th.

AGRONOMY

Extension work in 1947 in Agronomy included educational publicity and demonstrations in main cash crops, liming of crops, development of minor crops and increasing food and feed crops.

Miscellaneous Activities

Crop and Fertilizer Meetings: At the county and community outlook and other meetings early in 1947, the fertilizer outlook for 1947 and proper fertilization of crops were discussed. 443 people attended 11 such meetings held. 13 farmers were later aided in working out fertilizer formulas, and information was given general distribution through circular letters, news articles, 4-H Clubs and personal contacts as to proper and complete fertilization of crops. A publicity campaign was waged with gratifying results early in 1947 urging farmers to buy fertilizer early in order to aid the manufacturers, and also to be sure they got their supply.

Other Miscellaneous Activities: Soil samples were taken for 4 farmers, and individual fertilizer recommendations made for approximately 100 farmers during the year. 5 farmers were aided through the Clemson Botany and Extension Agronomy Departments in identifying unusual plants they had found on their farms.

Seed Improvement: The county agent worked in close cooperation with the South Carolina Crop Improvement Association, Inc., after being accompanied by 2 interested farmers to the organization of this association in Columbia on May 1st. Publicity and information about the work of this organization was carried on through news columns, the radio, letters and personal contacts. 2 farmers were aided in filing applications for certification of crop seed they were producing as follows.

Seed Certification Applications in 1947

Name	Crop and Variety	Acres
Lindsey Hall	Maretts' Hooded Barley, St. 5	35
M. L. Wheeler	Coker 100 Cotton, 1947 St.	5

Cotton

Cotton crop yields were fairly good in Saluda County in 1947 mainly because of very heavy early boll weevil poisoning. Ginning figures will show about 8,000 bales of cotton ginned in 1947 compared to 7,020 bales ginned last year. A wet spring contributed to a very heavy early weevil infestation, as the cotton crop as a whole was generally 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. Due to the un-

usually large, and early, emergence of weevils, a large increase over previous years of the amount early poisoning done was noted generally over the county. This along with favorable weather considerably reduced damage to the 1947 cotton crop. Weekly infestation counts were made as reported under Entomology and Plant Pathology. Excessive October and November rains greatly hampered the picking of the latter part of the crop.

Summary of Yearly Cotton Records: Although records are unavailable in this office for the years previous to 1937 and also the years 1938, 1941, and 1942, a summary of the available cotton production records is shown below.

Summary of Saluda County Cotton Production Records							
Year	No.	Ave.	Per Acre	Value	Cost	Profit	Lint Cost
	Dem.	Lint	Total	Per Acre	Per Acre	Per Acre	Per Lb.
1937	6	570	1642	\$ 61.32	\$ 34.51	\$ 26.81	6.0¢
1939	8	603	1336	65.66	34.94	30.72	10.9¢
1940	7	740	1834	92.17	30.83	61.34	4.2¢
1943	2	571	1495	162.23	44.73	117.50	7.8¢
1944	3	730	1728	190.60	51.93	138.67	7.1¢
1945	10	581	1503	146.78	69.55	77.23	12.0¢
1946	14	560	1513	236.67	83.12	153.55	14.9¢
1947	13	701	1750	278.07	100.51	177.56	14.3¢

Cotton Demonstrations: 16 farmers entered the 5-Acre Contest this year. The result of the efforts of these farmers are summarized in the table below.

Cotton Production Summary								
Name	Variety	Lbs.	Lbs.	Value	Cost	Profit	%Lint	Lint Cost
		Cotton Lint		Per Lb.				
B. F. Long	C-100WR #5	11,600	4,700	\$1814.50	\$533.48	\$1281.02	40.5	11.4¢
J. A. Eidson	C-100WR-1947	10,700	4,200	1678.50	569.35	1109.15	39.3	13.6¢
M. S. Watson	C-100WR #5	10,400	4,100	1636.50	538.05	1098.45	39.4	13.1¢
Heyward Matthews	C-100WR #5	10,000	3,950	1595.50	589.52	1005.98	39.5	14.9¢
R. M. Watson, Jr.	W. GoldWR #1	9,500	3,800	1529.50	663.85	865.65	40.0	17.5¢
R. H. Holstein, Jr.	C-100WR #5	9,300	3,700	1473.00	627.23	845.77	39.8	17.0¢
P. S. Watson	C-100WR-1947	9,050	3,650	1447.50	652.23	795.27	40.3	17.9¢
J. H. Berry	C-100WR #5	8,700	3,450	1356.75	417.71	939.04	39.7	12.1¢
J. F. Cullum	C-100WR #5	8,450	3,500	1384.75	462.55	922.20	41.4	13.2¢
B. W. Cullum	C-100WR #5	8,200	3,300	1326.00	475.30	850.70	40.2	14.4¢
J. A. Watson	C-100WR #5	7,050	2,800	1118.87	430.25	688.62	39.7	15.4¢
E. L. Cameron	C-100WR-1947	5,980	2,574	991.97	272.35	719.62	43.0	10.6¢
E. L. Corley	C-100WR-1947	4,820	1,821	721.38	301.33	420.05	37.8	16.5¢
Joe Goff	No record							
Louie Gomillon	No record							
H. G. Haviard	No record							
Average per acre		1,750	701	\$278.07	\$100.51	\$177.56		
Average % lint--40.04%							Average lint cost per lb. 14.34¢	

Lime Demonstrations: The value of lime on cotton was given full publicity again this year through use of the information made available on experiments being carried on by the S. C. Experiment Station. The fact that the increase in yields from the use of lime cannot be readily seen without careful consideration of the crop has been emphasized strongly throughout the year in meetings, personal contacts, circular letters and news articles. 2 liming demonstrations set up in 1946 were not followed through this year, although the resulting yields last year were significantly in favor of the limed plots.

Improved Seed: Cotton growers were urged to secure good planting seed of recommended varieties in 1947 through various meetings, personal contacts and news articles. Seed with good germination were somewhat scarce, as usual, however. It was noted that most farmers are going to the Coker 100 variety of cotton. 6 farmers were aided in securing planting seed direct from the breeder and 3 were aided in locating good 1st year seed. All farmers who secured these good seed were urged to make an effort to save their seed for sale to their neighbors. Farmers were also urged in the fall to book their orders with seed breeders for next years supply. Cotton seed treatment has become a necessity in the production methods of a great many Saluda County farmers, according to their way of thinking.

C

Corn

Corn Production: Despite the fact that Saluda County lies in the state's driest area, corn is still a major crop on most farms, since no other crop that is grown generally here has proved equal to its worth as a concentrate feed. It is felt, however, that corn acreage should be replaced in part by some of our other summer grain crops. Frequent rains throughout most of the year produced a very good corn crop generally in the county this year.

Hybrid Corn Demonstrations: An unusually large amount of interest in hybrid corn is being shown by Saluda County farmers this spring, so a total of 15 hybrid corn demonstrations were conducted in various sections of the county. In most of these demonstrations open-pollinated corn was planted next to the hybrid as a check, with both varieties receiving the same fertilization, cultivation, etc. Results from the 1947 tests are not as conclusive as in the 1946 tests. Because of adverse weather conditions at planting time, several fields had badly broken stands, and the excessive rains in October and November prevented several fields from being checked. Results of those fields checked are shown below.

Yields and Remarks From Hybrid Corn Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Bushels Per Acre	Remarks
Roy Long	N. C. T-26	48.2 ✓	Very good--2 eared
R. L. Rankin	Funk G-708	47.7 ✓	Very good--almost single ear
R. F. Wheeler	Funk G-714	45.5 ✓	Very prolific--good land
R. L. Rankin	Woods S-315	38.8 ✓	White
J. C. Riley	Funk G-714	37.8 ✓	
R. B. Bauknight	Funk G-714	36.2 ✓	Average nearly 2 ears
E. L. Corley	Funk G-714	32.2 ✓	
R. L. Rankin	Woods V-45	30.5	
J. J. Pou	Funk G-714	27.8 ✓	
R. L. Rankin	Woods S-240	27.5	
W. R. Faulkner	Funk G-714	27.1	Extremely dry weather
<u>Average Yield--36.3 bushels per acre</u>			

Local businesses handled some hybrid corn seed and the county agent placed orders with Funk Brothers for 13½ bushels of G-714, their recommended variety for this section, since no one locally handled their seed. A survey of local businesses shows that a total of 75 bushels of hybrid seed corn was sold for 1947 planting in addition to the 13½ bushels of Funk's G-714. This would mean about 800 acres of hybrid corn planted in the county this year.

Corn Production Demonstrations: 4 corn production demonstrations were conducted in 1947 in Saluda County, all of them being hybrid corn. Labor shortages and high corn prices have caused many farmers to take more interest in corn production methods in recent years. Farmers generally are fertilizing corn more heavily, seeking better seed, and watching their cultural practices more closely. Summarized below are the records of corn production demonstrations conducted this year.

Summary of Corn Production Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Total	Bu. Per	Value	Cost	Profit
			Bushels	Acre			
R. L. Rankin	4 Hybrids	6	144.5	36.1	\$289.00	\$183.99	\$105.01
E. L. Corley	G-714	1	32.1	32.1	64.20	21.08	43.12
J. J. Pou	G-714	4.5	125.0	27.8	250.00	106.15	143.85
W. R. Faulkner	G-714	2	54.2	27.1	108.00	60.75	47.25
Totals		13.5	355.8	26.36	\$711.20	\$371.97	\$339.23
Average per acre				26.36	52.68	27.55	25.13
Average cost per bushel--\$1.045							

Small Grains

Oats Production: This crop is of major importance to many farmers in the county, and is quite a favorite hog feed, besides being used extensively for work-stock and cattle. The Herndon, Georgeville and Alamance soil types that are predominant in the county are quite favorable to good oats production, whereas wheat and barley are more hazardous to grow. Average oats yields were good in Saluda County in 1947. 4 demonstrations were carried out this year in the production of oats as summarized below.

Summary of Oats Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Total	Bu. Per	Value	Cost	Profit
			Bushels	Acre			
J. B. Clark	Fulgrain	25	1500	60	\$1875.00	\$927.88	\$947.12
J. T. Duffie	Fulgrain	35	1050	30	1575.00	710.10	864.90
C. L. Berry	Appler	40	1200	30	1200.00	797.25	402.75
F. E. Goff	Appler	10	280	28	280.00	165.95	114.05
Totals		110	4030		\$4930.00	\$2601.18	\$2328.82
Average per acre				36.6	\$44.82	\$23.65	\$21.17
Average cost per bushel--64.5¢							

Wheat Production: Wheat yields this year were fairly good, and practically all of the crop was harvested and saved. 3 demonstrations, as summarized below, show that wheat can be grown at a profit through improved varieties and proper fertilization, good seed bed preparation, seed treatment and proper seeding rates.

Summary of Wheat Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Total	Bu. Per	Value	Cost	Profit
			Bushels	Acre			
H. L. Wheeler	Hardired	10	200	20	\$480.00	\$169.35	\$310.65
C. G. Hare	Blue Stem	8	148	18.5	384.80	174.45	210.35
O. L. Crouch	Redheart	10	80	8	208.00	219.84	11.84
Totals		28	428	46.5	\$1072.80	\$563.64	\$509.16
Average per acre				15.3	\$38.31	\$20.13	\$18.18
Average cost per bushel--\$1.317							

Barley Production: Barley is gradually losing in popularity with farmers of this section. The average land in this county is not fertile enough to grow a good crop of barley unless the weather is ideal throughout the season. Although considered by many farmers an excellent feed grain, its liking for fertile, well-drained soils limits its production here. 2 demonstrations were completed in barley production in 1947, the summary of which is shown in the table below.

Summary of Barley Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Total Bushels	Bu. Per Acre	Value	Cost	Profit
M. H. Kemp	Calhoun	5	300	60	\$600.00	\$231.84	\$368.16
A. M. Bodie	Hastings	10	350	35	525.00	250.10	274.90
Totals		15	650		\$1125.00	\$481.94	\$643.06
Average per acre				43.3	\$75.00	\$32.13	\$42.87
Average cost per bushel---							71.14¢

Legumes for Hay

Annual Lespedeza: Lespedeza is practically the only summer hay crop now grown in this county, but weather conditions were not too favorable for late hay in 1947. A hot, dry August followed by considerable rains after late September either prevented cutting or ruined much hay in the field. Therefore, the harvested crop of hay was smaller than usual in 1947. Summarized below are the 3 Lespedeza hay records completed.

Summary of Lespedeza Hay Demonstrations

Name	Variety	Acres	Total Tons	Tons Per Acre	Value	Cost	Profit
J. E. Ridgell	Kobe	4	5	1.25	\$150.00	\$ 57.20	\$ 47.80
J. L. Grigsby, Jr.	Kobe	10	7.5	.75	300.00	171.75	128.25
J. T. Mitchell	Kobe	5	3.5	.70	105.00	49.10	100.90
Totals		19	16.0		\$555.00	\$278.05	\$276.95
Average per acre					\$29.21	\$14.63	\$14.58
Average cost per ton--							\$17.38

Other Annual Hays: Cowpeas alone, and cane and cowpeas mixed are used to a minor extent by a few farmers for hay. Oats and vetch hay is utilized to some extent by cattlemen since it is our most certain hay crop. Soybean hay is grown by only a few farmers of the county. No demonstrations were completed in the production of any of these crops.

Perennial Hays: Lespedeza Sericea, although more easily established than kudzu, has not proved popular as a hay crop. Many farmers do not find time to cut this crop for hay when it must be cut. Also, it has proved to be a profitable practice the past few years to leave this crop to produce seed for sale. Kudzu because it has been put mostly on sub-marginal land and usually left to make its own living, has not come into its own in this county. A few farmers who have cultivated and fertilized their kudzu are getting very good hay yields. No records were obtained on Sericea lespedeza for hay production.

Legumes for Seed

Lespedeza is practically the only legume from which seed are usually harvested in Saluda County. As previously stated, the cowpea acreage in the county is small, as is the soybean acreage. Soybeans have not proven profitable to many farmers, and crotonaria acreage is very small in the county, although increasing slowly in the Ridge Section.

Lespedeza for Seed: The lespedeza seed yield was fair this year, but here again, the wet weather hampered harvest. No demonstrations were completed because no seed had been harvested as of Thanksgiving.

Soybean Seed Production: Only a few farmers in Saluda County produced soybeans as a seed crop in 1947. No demonstrations were conducted.

Sericea Lespedeza Seed Production: Most of the lespedeza Sericea in the county is being used for seed production because of the great demand for these seed the past few years. Total acreage is small, however, with only a part of this having come into production at all. No demonstrations in lespedeza Sericea seed production were conducted in 1947 due to the very wet fall.

Crimson Clover: Due to the tremendous demand for Crimson Clover seed in the fall, several plantings for seed were made. One demonstration with the new hard seed Dixie Crimson Clover was also set up in the fall of 1947.

Winter Legumes for Soil Building

More and more farmers are realizing the value of winter legumes as a source of readily available nitrogen and are following them with corn on good lands and cotton on lighter soils, since cotton on our better slate soils usually makes an excessive weed growth following a heavy growth of winter legumes turned under.

AAA Seed Orders: Although some varieties of seed were scarce, and the weather hampered planting, purchase orders by farmers for winter legume seed in the fall of 1947 through the local AAA office again set a new record. With the AAA paying about 80% of the cost of the seed, orders were placed for 3.33% more seed than the total 1946 orders. An idea of the increased use of AAA purchase orders issued, including 1947 orders, during the last few years of winter legumes as soil building crops may be seen in the summary below.

AAA Winter Legume Seed Purchases, 1943-1947

Year	Crop	Pound Purchased	Annual Total
1943	Austrian Winter Peas	61,300	72,500
	Hairy Vetch	11,200	
1944	Austrian Winter Peas	45,100	46,243
	Hairy Vetch	1,143	
1945	Austrian Winter Peas	119,043	133,250
	Hairy Vetch	14,207	
1946	Austrian Winter Peas	184,002	192,693
	Hairy Vetch	8,691	
1947	Austrian Winter Peas	120,770	199,108
	Dixie Wonder Peas	73,186	
	Common Vetch	4,942	
	Hairy Vetch	210	
<u>5-Year Grand Total</u>		<u>643,794</u>	<u>643,794</u>

Dixie Wonder Peas: The new Dixie Wonder strain of winter peas that has come into the state during the last 2 years is becoming very popular with many farmers, because of its earlier growth habits. The results of 2 demonstrations of Dixie Wonder Peas started in the fall of 1946, are shown below.

"B. R. Roe, Route 4, Saluda, planted December 1st; approximately 20% killed by cold; recovery from cold injury good; approximately 3000 pounds green matter per acre vs. approximately 2100 pounds for Austrian Winter Peas

growing in adjacent plot; no Austrian Winter Pea cold damage noted.

R. L. Rankin, Route 5, Saluda, planted November 18th; approximately 25% killed by cold; recovery from cold injury fair; approximately 5400 pounds green matter per acre; no Austrian Winter Peas growing adjacent for comparison."

Blue Lupine: 1 planting of blue lupine was made in the county in the fall of 1946. It made a good growth, and 800 pounds of seed were harvested from the 2 acres, despite an estimated 20% of the plants killed by a late winter freeze.

Summer Legumes for Soil Building

The value of annual lespedeza as a soil building crop is realized by a vast majority of the farmers in Saluda County. The varied uses to which this crop can be put has placed it high on the list of essentials to successful farming in the county. Crotonaria does not lend itself well to the clay soils of the county and cowpeas fail often because of drought. We are running more and more into a problem of potash-deficiency on soils that have been growing lespedeza several years in succession, especially where two or three crops of hay have been cut. Many farmers are beginning to use heavier potash fertilizers, especially under grains, which is alleviating to some extent this condition in their fields. The continued shortage of potash fertilizers as such has greatly hampered their efforts to correct this trouble, however.

Permanent Pastures

Pasture improvement work was carried on throughout the year by means of newspaper publicity, radio, circular letters, bulletins, personal contacts and meetings. In explaining the A.A.A. practices at the outlook meetings, the A.A.A. pasture improvement payments were especially stressed, and farmers urged to take full advantage of them. More and more farmers are becoming interested in their pastures, especially those who are growing into the milk business on the Borden milk routes. Experience is teaching us that our many thousands of acres of creek and branch bottoms grow excellent native pasture grasses and legumes. Many farmers were given individual aid and advice concerning Extension recommendations as to permanent pasture improvement including liming, fertilizing, seeding rates and practices, sodding, mowing, terracing and land preparation. A large percentage of the 3,676 tons of lime and 1,311 tons of phosphate obtained under the A.A.A. this year was used on pastures. It is estimated that Saluda County now has 7,500 acres of improved pastures. The 1944 Census reported 13,815 acres of land (other than woodland) in pasture in the county. The proposed purchase of a bull-dozer for clearing pasture land has been reported under Agricultural Engineering, on page 18. Several demonstrations with some of the newer winter grasses and legumes in pastures and annual grazing mixtures are reported below under winter grazing.

Winter Grazing

Saluda County joined the winter grazing bondwagon with a local publicity campaign in the summer and fall of 1947. News columns, circular letters, the radio, meetings and many personal contacts were used by the county agent to get a sound program started. Considerable time was spent on this program, and results were very gratifying when a considerable acreage was seeded in September ahead of the excessive rains. Most farmers followed Extension recommendations very closely as to seed mixtures, seeding rates, seed treatment and inoculation, seedbed preparation, fertilization and seeding methods. It is estimated from recent talks with livestock farmers that at least twice as much winter grazing would have been

seeded, had we had a better break in the weather during October. The excessive rains and warm October and early November weather produced on the early seeded patches a wonderful reserve growth for entering the cold weather season, however.

Along with this campaign went recommendations on the trial of several winter grasses new to most local farmers, such as Kentucky 31 and alta (tall meadow) fescues, sub and ladino clovers, Italian rye grass and crimson clover. The latter two, though old crops in the state, are new to most local farmers. 1 alta fescue planting, 3 sub clover plantings and 2 ladino plantings made in the fall of 1946 showed very good, but inconclusive, results as to adaptability and use in this county last winter.

Fall top-dressing of winter grazing demonstrations was started on October 4th, when 10 tons of Arcadian Nitrate of Soda was placed with 18 farmers. This nitrogen fertilizer did not count against these farmers' quotas, but they paid for it at the rate of \$55.00 per ton. This soda was placed as follows.

Nitrate of Soda Distribution For Top-Dressing Winter Grazing

Name	Acres	Pounds Delivered	Cost
George C. Wheeler	6	1200	\$33.00
F. William Derrick	5	1000	27.50
James E. Ridgell	4	800	22.00
J. C. Riley	2	600	16.50
Bob J. Coleman	2	400	11.00
R. L. Rankin	3	600	16.50
R. B. Bauknight	10	2000	55.00
Julian T. Mitchell	5	1500	41.25
E. L. Corley	10	2000	55.00
Richard Wheeler	10	2000	55.00
Clyde Berry	3½	1000	27.50
James O. Addy	4	1200	33.00
H. L. Crouch	5	1000	27.50
D. Hoyt Rankin	2½	500	13.75
O. L. Able	10	2000	55.00
Smith Merchant	5	1000	27.50
J. L. Grigsby, Jr.	4	800	22.00
M. Earle Stone	2	400	11.00
Totals	93	20,000	\$550.00

Sorghum Cane For Syrup

Sorghum Cane Production: 2 demonstrations of sorghum cane for syrup were conducted in Saluda County in 1947. A small package of the new Williams variety was obtained and divided between 2 farmers, who averaged 185 gallons per acre, as summarized below.

Sorghum Cane For Syrup Demonstrations							
Name	Acres	Variety	Gallons Syrup	Value	Cost	Profit	Cost Per Gal.
E. L. Corley	.1	Williamson	20	\$25.00	\$11.20	\$13.80	56.0¢
R. L. Hipp	.1	Williamson	17	17.50	8.47	9.03	48.4¢
Totals	.2		37	\$42.50	\$19.67	\$22.83	
Average	.1		18.5	\$21.25	\$ 9.84	\$11.41	53.2¢

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Extension work in Saluda County in 1947 with Animal Husbandry included educational work with swine, beef cattle, mules and sheep. There is no veterinarian in Saluda County, and the county agent is called very frequently to aid in disease and parasite control work. Quite a bit of time is taken up by this work as it involves, in most cases, individual aid to farmers.

Swine

Very few farmers in Saluda County produce hogs commercially, so most of the agent's work in this field has to do with 4-H club projects, home meat production and disease control work. A good bit of this time is being spent in an effort to encourage production and proper curing of meat for home use.

Purebred Boars: 2 Purebred boars were placed in the county in 1947 as follows:

Record of Purebred Boars Placed				
NAME	Number	Breed	Age	Cost
G. W. Schumpert	1	Berkshire	3 months	\$60.00
George Etheredge	1	Tanworth	2 months	30.00
Totals	2			\$90.00

4-H Club Work: Swine work with 4-H members is reported under 4-H club work.

Disease and Parasite Control: During the year 74 people were aided through the State Veterinarian's Office in getting 378 hogs treated against hog cholera. There were several serious outbreaks in the county during the year and much time was spent in helping farmers get their hogs treated. Radio and newspaper publicity was given to the new sodium flouride recommendations for treating hogs for intestinal parasites. Individual recommendations were also made to about 35 farmers.

Nutritional Problems: Approximately 25 farmers were aided directly in treating nutritional deficiencies and disease. Specific recommendations were made for about 20 farmers as to properly balanced rations and general extension recommendations were made through news articles, the radio and personal contacts, as to the proper feeding and care of swine.

Meat Curing: Many nearby farmers are making good use of the meat curing rooms in the freezer locker plants at Saluda and Leesville. Operators of these plants are very cooperative with Extension employees. It is estimated that a total of 158,093 pounds of meat was cured in these 2 plants in the 12 months preceding October 1, 1947.

Beef Cattle

Interest in beef cattle continues to grow in the county, and market prices throughout most of the year have been good. Beef cattle work included placing of purebred bulls, disease and insect control, personal aids in feeding and management problems, burdizzo and dehorning demonstrations, and aid in cattle sales and shows.

4-H Club Work: Beef Cattle work with 4-H members is reported under 4-H Club Work.

Purebred Sires: 2 purebred beef bulls were placed in 1947 in the county for breeding purposes as shown on the following page.

Purebred Beef Bulls Placed				
Name	No.	Breed	Age	Cost
J. C. Riley	1	Hereford	10 months	\$175.00
B. L. Able	1	Hereford	2 years	200.00
Totals	2			\$375.00

Disease and Insect Control: 56 farmers were aided in getting 703 calves treated through the state veterinarian's office against blackleg. 12 cases of this disease were reported. 50 farmers were given recommendations and 1 demonstration given as to treatment of cattle for intestinal worms. General publicity was given as to cattle grub control, with specific recommendations being made for 30 farmers. The number of screw-worm infestations was very low this fall. 1 demonstration was given and recommendations made to about 40 farmers for delousing cattle.

Miscellaneous Work: 6 burdizzo demonstrations on 15 calves and 2 dehorning demonstrations on 4 calves were conducted in 1947. The county agent aided with the Fairfield County Beef Cattle Sale in September, and attended the Columbia, Augusta and Fairfax Fat Cattle Shows.

Silage Production: Cane silage as a roughage for wintering beef cattle is rapidly gaining in popularity in Saluda County. No demonstrations were completed.

Mule Colts

1 jack is in use in the county at present and several farmers are raising some very fine mule colts from their own mares. 2 of these farmers were visited and breeding and management problems discussed.

DAIRYING

Saluda County has a very good potential dairying section in the two Saluda River Valleys, and the milk routes to the Borden Plant in Newberry are affording this section a good market at present. Cream stations in Newberry and Batesburg also afford a market for surplus cream. 1947 extension work in Dairying included aid in purchasing and selling purebred bulls and heifers, disease and parasite control, aid to fluid milk and cream producers, 4-H dairy calf work, and miscellaneous activities.

Purebred Bulls Placed: 1 purebred baby bull was placed in 1947 in Saluda County. Also, 3 farmers were aided in purchasing herd sires. These purchases are summarized below.

Purebred Dairy Bulls Placed				
Name	No.	Breed	Cost	Age
Roy Long	1	Jersey	\$ 8.00	6 days
R. H. Etheredge	1	Guernsey	150.00	3 years
R. B. Bauknight	1	Guernsey	150.00	2½ years
L. L. Able	1	Guernsey	300.00	3 years
Totals	4		\$608.00	

Purebred Bulls Sold: Aid was furnished 3 farmers in selling 3 of the bulls reported in the preceding table as follows.

Purebred Dairy Bulls Sold			
Name	No.	Breed	Price
R. H. Etheredge	1	Guernsey	\$150.00
O. P. Wise	2	Guernsey	450.00
Totals	3		\$600.00

Purebred Heifers Placed: 1 purebred heifer was placed in 1947 as shown below.

Purebred Dairy Heifers Placed				
Name	No.	Breed	Cost	Age
T. P. Mills	1	Guernsey	\$250.00	10 months

Purebred Heifers Sold: Aid was furnished 1 farmer in the sale of 4 heifers at George B. Salley's 1st Orangeburg Sale in December, 1946, as follows.

Purebred Dairy Heifers Sold			
Name	No.	Age	Price
E. L. Corley	4	2-3 years	\$1125.00

Disease and Parasite Control: Phenothiazine was recommended to a number of farmers for worming calves, and recommendations made individually and in 4-H Clubs as to controlling cattle grubs and calf diarrhea. Information as to testing for T. B. and Bang's disease and as to blackleg and mastitis was furnished upon request. 7 farmers along with the county agent attended Dr. George Hopson's very interesting discussion of Mastitis in Newberry on October 29th. One young milk producer also attended the annual summer Dairy Short Course at Clemson, July 22-24th.

Family Milk Supply: Work was continued and gradual progress made in securing a good milk cow for every farm family. The number of milk cows on farms of the county continues to show a very gradual increase each year.

4-H Dairy Calf Club Work: Dairy calf club work as carried out in 1947 is summarized under 4-H Club work.

Milk and Cream Routes: 97 farmers in Saluda County sold a total of 1,678,858 pounds of fluid milk for \$69,101.06 to the Borden Plant in Newberry during 1947. One new route was organized in the spring which with the 2 old ones now covers about 160 miles daily. Considerable time was spent by the county agent in helping to organize the new route and aiding patrons with increasing milk production by improving pastures, annual grazing, improved feeding methods, etc. Some idea of the increase in interest in dairying in Saluda County in the past 4 years can be obtained from the following table of milk sales to the Borden Company, our main market.

Summary of Milk Sales to Borden Company, Newberry			
Year	No. Farmers Selling Milk	Total Pounds Milk Sold	Total Return To Farmers
1944	16	231,062	\$ 6,931.86
1945	44	704,465	21,133.95
1946	86	1,543,308	58,883.00
1947	97	1,678,858	69,101.06
4-year Totals	243	4,157,693	\$156,049.87

Barn and Silo Construction: Harold Gibson, Route 1, Saluda, S. C. owns a set of silo-building forms and has constructed 4 new reinforced concrete silos in the county this year with a total capacity of 250 tons. Mr. Gibson also has copies of the new economical shed-type milking barn plans worked out by the Extension Dairy Specialists, and he is aiding with construction of these barns in the county.

Miscellaneous Work: 7 farmers were aided in getting 12 dairy calves registered and 5 farmers were aided in getting 6 animals transferred during 1947. T. P. Mills, Route 2, Prosperity fitted 1 bull and showed him at the Newberry County and the S. C. State Fair, winning \$20.00 in premiums. The county agent aided

with organizing the Lower Piedmont Jersey Parish embracing Jersey Breeders from Laurens, Newberry and Saluda Counties. Attended S. C. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle Club annual meetings with 6 farmers, also attended several sales purebred dairy cattle.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

Extension work in the field of Entomology and Plant Pathology in 1947 included crop and livestock diseases and insects, their control and eradication, the use of new chemicals, and also work with beekeepers.

Crop Diseases

Seed Treatment: The treatment of cotton seed and small grain seed with mercuric dusts is a generally established practice in Saluda County. Extension recommendations were given general publicity through newspaper, circular letters and bulletins.

Dodder Control: The burning of dodder in lespedeza fields is a general practice among Saluda County farmers, with very little dodder showing up in most fields in this section. Recommendations were made to 2 farmers as to control of this pest.

Tomato Disease Control: Recommendations were made to 3 farmers as to spraying tomatoes with bondeaux mixtures. Weather conditions during the summer caused the supposition among many gardeners that many diseases were prevalent among their tomatoes.

Sweet Potato Seed Treatment: General publicity was given through newspapers, radio, letters, bulletins, and farm visits as to treating sweet potatoes at bedding time. It is estimated that 250 farmers used this method of curbing sweet potato diseases.

Orchard Diseases: Recommendations were made to a number of people as to control of orchard and shrub diseases. Orchard spray schedules were furnished approximately 60 farmers upon request. Several farm visits were made investigating various peach, apple and pecan diseases.

Small Grain Diseases: With the realization in 1946 that some diseases not heretofore considered serious were hurting grain production in this county, small grain disease survey work was started. This work was followed up with considerably more attention in 1947. The county agent spent quite some time in May and June investigating the local situation and working in cooperation with the Experiment Station Botany and Plant Pathology Department. Several samples of diseased grain was submitted for starting research work in this field. In the fall, 4 more samples were submitted for experimental field plantings. Several pathogens found on the diseased samples are being studied at Clemson and work in this field will be furthered next year.

Miscellaneous Crop Diseases: Several farmers were aided in identifying diseases on various crops throughout the year. Several diseased samples were also submitted to Extension Specialists for identification.

Insects

Peach Insect Control: Peach growers' attention was called to the importance of using paradichlorebenzine for borer control. About 15 farmers were furnished extension recommendations as to the use of this treatment. Several investigations and recommendations were made for various fruit tree insects in home or-

chards. Oak borers were treated for 2 farmers with carbon disulfide. A considerable amount of interest was shown in the new jarring method of peach trees to determine curculio population. Several farmers were aided in this work, and frequent jarrings were made in the spring in 2 orchards, as a constant check on infestations. 3 meetings attended by 67 peach growers of the Ridge Section were held at which Extension Specialists discussed new pesticides, spray schedules, etc.

Boll Weevil Control: A general letter was mailed to all farmers of the county urging more use of 1-1-1 boll weevil poison. A great deal more of this sweet poison was used this year in the county than in the past few years. Labor shortage prevented most farmers from picking up squares, however. One demonstration of the use of the new Benzine Hexachloride-DDT dust on a small terrace of cotton was set up on June 10th, and within 3 weeks, the owner had dusted his entire crop of about 40 acres with the dust. Few farmers used this new dust as it came on the market somewhat late in the year, but results indicate that it is the most effective weapon developed to date for fighting the boll weevil. 7 farmers accompanied the county agent to the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence on September 12th where their latest experiments in this field were explained. A good deal of interest was exhibited in the new "bug-catching" machines introduced locally this year. With no experimental data available concerning the effectiveness of these machines, the county agent could not recommend them. Only 3 of them were purchased by Saluda County farmers. Weekly boll weevil infestation reports were made from the same 5 fields from June 7th to August 16th. These investigations are reported below, with the first 3 weeks reported in number of weevils per acre.

Weekly Boll Weevil Counts

Week	% Infestations, Field					Applications Sweet Poison Used				
	# 1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
June 7	1200	3750	2250	900	300	0	0	0	0	0
June 14	0	600	1500	1500	750	1	1	0	0	0
June 21	1200	300	2700	450	300	1	2	1	1	1
June 28	28	18	56	900	10	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
July 5	28	31	42	23	23	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
July 12	36	40	39	32	19	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
July 19	38	50	35	13	7	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
Aug. 2	24	42	32	11	22	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
Aug. 9	48	57	50	25	43	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
Aug. 16	45	69	68	38	40	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2

Miscellaneous Insect Control Activities: Recommendations were made by the county agent and entomologist for several farmers as to control of pecan twig girdler and oyster-shell scale. Recommendations were made for control of several isolated cases of different insect infestations.

Bean Beetle Control: General recommendations were made through the news columns, radio and personal contact as to control of the Mexican bean beetle. The use of rotenone for this purpose is a general practice and this dust is stocked by many stores of the county.

Harlequin Bug Control: Publicity was given in the newspapers, letters, personal contacts and in 4-H club meetings on the use of Sabadilla dust for Harlequin bug control on cabbage. Local stores stock this dust, and results from its use are very gratifying. Its use is becoming general over the county.

Screw Worm Control: Farmers were reminded through news columns, the radio, and personal contacts about screw worm control. Infestation of this pest was much lighter than in the past few years and very few cases were reported. Many farm-

ers with very much livestock keep the USDA formula, Smear 62, on hand, and they report very favorably on its use.

Animal Disease and Parasite Control: Reported under swine, beef cattle and dairy cattle.

Use of DDT: A vast amount of interest in the use of DDT on the farm was shown by farmers this year. In cooperation with the County Health Unit, a good many dairy barns were sprayed with DDT at a very small cost to the farmers. The use of this material is proving to be very popular in fly, mosquito and flea control. It is also proving of great value in cockroach control in many kitchens. Information on the use of DDT was furnished to approximately 400 farmers in 1947.

Miscellaneous

Cotton Defoliation: The use of cyanamid, a chemical dust, in defoliating cotton with heavy growth, came in for more interest on the part of Saluda County farmers in 1947. Recommendations as to its use and information as to sources of supply were made to approximately 20 farmers. It is estimated that 150 acres of cotton were chemically defoliated by 6 farmers in the county this year, mostly with good results. Cotton generally did not have as much weed growth as in 1946.

Treating Fence Posts: 3 farmers were aided and about 25 were given information on the zinc chloride treatment of fence posts. Information was also publicized in the papers, and on the radio as to the procedure. A considerable number of the revised bulletins on this subject were distributed.

Beekeeping

Most of the beekeeping work in Saluda County in 1947 was done by the Extension Specialist. A good many bees starved again this spring, and the county agent assisted approximately 15 beekeepers to obtain sugar for feeding their bees during the year.

The county agent aided with 5 transferring and condensing demonstrations for D. W. Burton, J. H. McDowell, P. S. Watson, Mrs. A. Davis, and T. D. Fulmer. 3 requeening demonstrations were also conducted.

FORESTRY

Extension work in Forestry in 1947 included educational work in reforestation, selective cutting, fire control, insect control, bow saw demonstrations, marketing and the 5-acre pulpwood thinning contest. Much assistance was received from the extension foresters who made several farm visits with the county agent relative to pulpwood and timber marketing.

Reforestation: With the state legislature again in 1947 making free seedlings available to farmers of the state, deliveries were made to 4 farmers for a total of 19,000 seedlings. Some late orders for seedlings were not filled because the supply was exhausted. A record of seedlings delivered to Saluda County farmers in 1947 is given below.

Record of Seedlings Delivered in Saluda County

Landowner	Address	Number	Species
W. W. Steadman, Jr.	Ridge Spring, S. C.	4,000	Loblolly
M. S. Watson	Ridge Spring, S. C.	5,000	Loblolly
Philip S. Watson	Ridge Spring, S. C.	5,000	Loblolly
R. M. Watson, Jr.	Ridge Spring, S. C.	5,000	Loblolly
Total		19,000	

Woodland Examinations: Woodland examinations were made on 13 farms in the county in 1947 by a trained forester. On these farms 3027 acres were appraised, of which 135 acres were marked for selective cutting, and on which it was found there were 384,930 board feet of lumber. Several days were spent with extension foresters in visiting farmers and making recommendations as to the use of their woodlands. The following is a summary of woodland examinations made in Saluda County in 1947.


Woodland Examinations			
Landowner	Acres Examined	Board Feet Marked	Acres Marked
Lewis Coleman		206,750	75
George M. Coleman		178,180	60
Mrs. Milton Packer	92		
Lida R. Watson	90		
William R. Watson	175		
Phillip Watson	80		
George M. Coleman	250		
Paul R. Seigler	400		
H. E. Shealy	50		
Mrs. Elberta C. Watson	825		
Lewis P. Watson & Virginia Asbill	215		
McKendree Barr	100		
Mrs. H. M. Timmerman	750		
Totals	3027	384,930	135

Cork Oak Program: In February approximately 1200 cork oak acorns donated by the Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., were distributed to 400 4-H Club members. A good many of these acorns had sprouted before arrival and many sprouts had been broken off in transit. The boys planted them anyway, but a total of only 70 seedlings came up. A good bit of interest in this program was exhibited by the boys. A survey made in the late summer found only 47 seedlings surviving. On Arbor Day, December 6, 1946, a 12-inch cork oak seedling was set on the Saluda Court House grounds as a memorial to all former Saluda County 4-H boys who entered service in World War II. An impressive ceremony was sponsored by the Saluda High School 4-H Club at a mass assembly of the Saluda High School student body. Several prominent local citizens took part in the ceremonies preceeding the setting of the seedling. This seedling made an excellent growth in 1947 of approximately 12 inches. 100 cork acorns were also distributed by their request to Saluda Garden Club members and other interested adults as a result of this Arbor Day program.

Pulpwood Marketing: Information on pulpwood market prices, requirements, etc., was furnished to approximately 30 farmers by the county agent. More and more farmers are realizing that they can market their pulpwood with their farm labor to a greater advantage than to sell it on the stump, and many are beginning to follow this practice in utilizing their labor in the "slack" seasons. The agent has encouraged this practice in connection with approved thinning and culling practices in preference to selling wholesale to buyers.

Insect Control: Information was furnished several farmers as to safe cutting dates for the control of the pine beetle.

Fire Prevention: A notable decrease is seen in the number of Saluda County forest fires in the past 3 years. Several factors are involved in this decrease, a main one being our county ranger, Mr. H. B. White. Mr. White has worked hard since his appointment in urging and encouraging fire control measures. An outdoor poster campaign carried on by Mr. White has helped. Plenty of rains in the spring also



The use of bow saws is becoming more popular on the smaller farms of Saluda County as a means of relieving the labor problem when it comes to cutting fuelwood. Through efforts of the extension foresters, a bow saw demonstration was held in connection with the Labor Saving Show reported on page 15 of this report. Mr. W. E. Roberts, Jr., representing a Bow Saw Manufacturer is shown in action in the above pictures at a Saluda County Bow Saw demonstrations held late in November, 1946.

aided in control of fires and prevented them from spreading rapidly. Forest fire control was publicized in the local papers and urged through personal contacts, and 4-H clubs. Special leaflets and 4-H bookmarks were also distributed. During the summer of 1946, a fire control tower was erected just west of Saluda, and this tower was soon put to good use. A special Fire Prevention publicity campaign was waged in October in connection with National Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11. Full advantage was taken of news columns and radio programs for this campaign.

5-Acre Pulpwood Thinning Contest: Newspaper publicity and personal visits failed to generate much local interest in the state-wide 5-acre pulpwood thinning contest in 1947. 500 farmers were contacted by postal and many were personally contacted with regard to the contest, but no entries in the contest were received.

4-H Forestry Work: The 56 Saluda County 4-H boys attending summer camp and also the 2 conservation camp delegates received forestry instruction from Extension Specialists. Forestry films were shown at all 9 4-H clubs in December with 456 present. Forest-fire control bookmarkers were also distributed to 4-H club members.

Miscellaneous Work: An up-to-date Saluda County sawmill list was compiled from the old list of Saluda County mills in conjunction with the Industrial Survey reported on page 14 of this report. Pulpwood prices, pole prices and a pulpwood directory were kept up-to-date by Extension Specialists and this information was furnished to farmers upon request. Also, a total of 95 farmers received in May a copy of the revised forestry bulletin on minimum cutting practices. Several farmers were aided with fence post treating problems as reported under Entomology.

4-H CLUB WORK

Boys' 4-H Club Work was conducted through 9 clubs with 204 boys enrolled at the end of the 1947 year in Saluda County.

Enrollment and Completions: Following is given a list of the clubs and a summary of enrollment and completions.

Name of club	No. Members	No. Completed	Per Cent Members	
	Enrolled	Demonstrations	Completing	Demonstrations
Hollywood High	15	7	46.7	
Hollywood Grammar	38	28	73.7	
Saluda High	15	0	0	
Saluda Grammar	62	26	41.9	
Pleasant Grove	5	0	0	
Delmar	13	6	46.2	
Tillman	6	3	50.0	
Ward	18	8	44.4	
Ridge Spring	32	6	18.8	
Totals	204	84	Average	41.18

4-H Club Records: Following is summarized the completed records of 4-H Club Members in 1947.

Name of Member	No. of Acres	Yield (Bu.)	Total	Total	Total
			Value	Cost	Profit
Huey L. Cockrell	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$30.00	\$16.65	\$13.35

Dairy Calf Club Records

Name of Member	No. of Animals	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Rudy Able	1	\$35.00	\$27.30	\$7.70
Tom Crawford	1	60.00	48.00	12.00
Francis Hipp	1	321.25	276.75	44.50
Alex Howard, Jr.	1	60.00	56.00	4.00
David Kirkland	1	150.00	140.00	10.00
James Oswald	1	76.00	36.60	39.40
Talton Rinehart	1	235.00	147.50	87.50
Henry Rushton	1	90.00	75.00	15.00
Milton Schumpert	1	160.00	120.00	40.00
Totals	9	\$1187.25	\$927.15	\$260.10
Averages	1	\$131.92	\$103.02	\$28.90

Beef Calf Club Records

Name of Member	No. of Animals	Days Fed	Gain in Wt.	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Wallace Clark	1	304	250	\$75.00	\$42.50	\$32.50
Jimmy Cullum	1	61	55	55.00	45.00	10.00
David Derrick	1	243	200	76.50	49.50	27.00
Fred Miller	1	308	300	72.00	71.50	.50
Tommy Perry	1	225	210	68.00	56.00	12.00
Billie Quattlebaum	1	123	170	56.00	49.00	7.00
Sammie Webb	1	153	120	45.00	35.00	10.00
Totals	7	1417	1305	\$447.50	\$348.50	\$99.00
Averages	1	202.4	186.4	\$63.93	\$49.79	\$14.14

Sow and Litter Club Records

Name of Member	No. pigs Farrowed	No. pigs Raised	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Franklin Bradley	9	9	\$155.00	\$140.00	\$15.00
Edwin D. Haviard	11	7	150.00	122.00	28.00
Bobby Holcombe	9	4	148.00	74.50	73.50
Alfred Nichols	14	13	290.00	170.00	120.00
Frazier Riley	18	14	435.00	175.75	259.25
Kenneth L. Rinehart	6	4	147.00	92.00	55.00
Robert Stoudemayer	8	7	140.00	52.50	87.50
Tessier Wheeler	10	9	270.00	175.00	95.00
Totals	85	67	\$1735.00	\$1001.75	\$733.25
Averages	10.6	8.4	\$216.88	\$125.22	\$91.66

Sweet Potato Club Records

Name of Member	No. of Acres	Yield (Bu.)	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Carl Gentry	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	\$37.50	\$35.95	\$1.55
Lynwood Matthews	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	102.50	63.53	38.97
Dwight Miller	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	40.00	30.60	9.40
Totals	1	127	\$180.00	\$130.08	\$49.92

Wheat Club Record

Name of Member	No. of Acres	Yield (lbs.)	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
W. H. Long	3	45	\$90.00	\$87.60	\$2.40

Breeding Pig Club Record

Name of Member	No. of Animals	Days Fed	Gain in Wt.	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
James Davis, Jr.	1	214	325	\$100.00	\$54.15	\$45.85

Poultry Club Records

Name of Member	Strong Chicks Bought or Hatched	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Odelle Anderson	15	\$ 7.50	\$ 5.25	\$ 2.25
Earl Berry	600	415.00	339.00	76.00
Beacham Bradley	1100	700.65	573.00	127.65
Mat Coleman	50	36.00	25.80	10.20
Allen DeLoache	25	14.85	12.50	2.35
Jimmie Griffith	12	8.80	7.00	1.80
Dwight Kirkland	25	17.64	14.42	3.22
Prevost Lorick	25	7.00	6.50	.50
Jimmy Rhodes	100	54.78	48.20	6.58
Dwight Scurry	28	9.50	8.00	1.50
Kenneth Smith	35	22.22	19.35	2.87
Toni C. Smith	14	9.00	5.20	3.80
Phillip Yarborough	15	9.60	7.00	2.60
Totals	2079	\$1336.74	\$1090.72	\$246.02
Averages	148.5	\$95.48	\$77.91	\$17.57

Fat Pig Club Records

Name of Member	No. Animals	Days Fed	Gain in Wt.	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Carl Aull	1	157	191	\$56.97	\$24.80	\$32.17
Carleton Bledsoe	1	339	375	80.00	43.00	37.00
David Bledsoe	1	185	200	70.00	55.00	15.00
Sam Chapman	1	90	100	61.00	48.00	13.00
Bradford Coleman	2	120	100	62.00	42.50	19.50
Jerry Forrest	1	100	90	35.00	28.75	6.25
Carl Fulmer	1	285	250	71.00	51.00	20.00
Billy J. Harmon	1	149	200	60.00	55.00	5.00
Frazier Harmon	6	1060	1140	236.00	195.00	41.00
Lacy Haviard	1	180	220	62.50	58.40	4.10
Lodd Haviard	1	150	170	50.00	43.40	6.60
Coy Johnson	1	300	270	75.00	64.80	10.20
G. W. Matthews	1	181	150	78.00	55.00	23.00
Neal McCurry	1	114	100	40.00	35.00	5.00
Jack McGee	1	160	185	70.00	51.40	18.60
Willie Parrott	1	475	455	162.60	137.48	25.12
Jim Ridgell	1	95	100	50.00	42.60	7.40
Don Rodgers	1	150	150	65.00	52.60	12.40
Louis Rodgers	7	220	280	56.00	35.00	21.00
Dwight Scurry	2	213	300	60.00	46.52	13.48
Donald Shealy	1	180	210	60.00	45.00	15.00
Paul N. Shealy	1	159	105	35.00	34.50	.50
Ralph Turner	1	214	200	40.00	35.00	5.00
James Unger, Jr.	2	270	345	100.00	87.50	12.50
Edwin West	3	360	400	150.00	121.00	29.00
David West	2	158	240	75.00	49.10	25.90
O'Merle Whittle	1	260	250	65.00	42.30	22.70
Totals	44	6324	7076	\$2,026.07	\$1579.65	\$446.42
Averages		143.7	160.8	\$46.05	\$35.90	\$10.15

Corn Club Records

Name of Member	No. Acres	Yield (Bu.)	Total Value	Total Cost	Total Profit
Henry Cromer, Jr.	2	60	\$120.00	\$70.99	\$49.01
Fred Fulmer	7½	135	270.00	220.36	49.64
W. M. Fulmer	2	27	54.00	49.20	4.80
Roscoe Hightower	1	40	60.00	41.23	18.77
Larry Lake	1	15	33.75	28.00	5.75
J. O. Matthews, Jr.	1	25	50.00	31.70	18.30
Lynwood Matthews	5	50	100.00	83.90	16.10
Valjean Matthews	1	40	80.00	32.45	47.55
Waldorf Matthews	2	42	84.00	60.50	23.50
Donald Nicholson	2	60	120.00	88.40	31.60
LeRoy Rodgers	1	25	50.00	21.40	28.60
Robert Snelgrove	¾	18	36.00	12.40	23.60
J. B. Trotter	1	30	60.00	19.90	40.10
Totals	27½	567	\$1117.75	\$760.43	\$357.32
Averages		20.8	\$41.02	\$27.91	\$13.11

Completed Demonstrations: Below is a summary of completed demonstrations of 4-H Club projects from Saluda County in 1947.

Summary Completed Demonstrations

Demonstrations	No. Completed	Value	Cost	Profit
Fattening Pig	27	\$2,026.07	\$1,579.65	\$446.42
Sow and Litter	8	1,735.00	1,001.75	733.25
Poultry	14	1,336.74	1,090.72	246.02
Dairy Calf	9	1,187.25	927.15	260.10
Corn	13	1,117.75	760.43	357.32
Beef Calf	7	447.50	348.50	99.00
Sweet Potatoes	3	180.00	130.08	49.92
Breeding Pig	1	100.00	54.15	45.85
Wheat	1	90.00	87.60	2.40
Peanuts	1	30.00	16.65	13.35
Totals	84	\$8,250.31	\$5,996.68	\$2253.63

4-H Camp: 55 4-H Club boys and 33 girls attended annual summer camp at Camp Bob Cooper July 28-August 1, where 30 boys took a course in tractor care, maintenance and operation under the Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer. The club members were accompanied by the county farm and assistant home agents, who assisted with the operation of the camp. Francis Hipp and Fred Fulmer attended the State 4-H Conservation Camp at Camp Long July 21-25. Two girls, Charlotte Rankin and Iris Pugh also attended from this county.

County 4-H Council: An officers training meeting for the 4-H club officers in the county was held February 15th, attended by 27. A county-wide Rally Day was also planned at this meeting, and the Rally was held on March 22nd, attended by 110 club members. This is the first Rally Day held in a good many years, and the remarkable thing about its success was that the county had been without a Home Agent since December 10th, and the county agent was away due to serious family illness.

Fair Exhibits: Summarized on the following page are 4-H exhibits at the Newberry County Fair, the State Fair, and the Augusta, Georgia Exchange Club Fair from Saluda County under the supervision of the county agent during 1947.

Newberry County Fair Exhibits

Exhibit	No. Members Exhibiting	Number Entries	Number Placings	Total Premiums
Swine	4	27	26	\$97.00
Dairy Calf	2	3	6	36.00
Totals	6	30	32	\$133.00

South Carolina State Fair Exhibits

Exhibit	No. Members Exhibiting	Number Entries	Number Placings	Total Premiums
Corn	6	12	0	
Swine	4	21	13	\$58.35
Dairy Calf	2	4	6	51.00
Totals	12	37	19	\$109.35

Augusta Fair Exhibits

Exhibit	No. Members Exhibiting	Number Entries	Number of Placings	Total Premiums
Corn	6	6	6	\$7.80
Poultry	1	3	3	8.90
Swine	3	5	8	75.00
Dairy Calf	3	3	7	78.80
Totals	13	17	24	\$170.50

Saluda County also won a \$20.00 second prize for having the best all-round 4-H Exhibit at the Augusta Fair composed of field crops, livestock and poultry. This \$20.00 is included on a pro-rated basis in the above table.

The preceding 3 tables show that Saluda County 4-H Club members won a total of \$412.85 on their 84 exhibits at these 3 fairs in 1947.

4-H Contests: A 4-H livestock judging team was organized and trained in 1947 by the county agent in Saluda County. A total of 6 boys competed for the team during the training period. The boys that were finally picked for the district contest at the Fairfax Fat Cattle Show in April were Carlos Able, Frazier Riley, Curtis Schumpert and George Nichols. The team placed 8th in the district.

Saluda County 4-H boys also entered several other 4-H contests in 1947. 5 boys entered the Tractor Maintenance Project but none completed the course. Francis Hipp was awarded a certificate at the annual S. C. Guernsey Cattle Club meeting in February, as county Guernsey Club Boy Champion. 1946 winnings not reported in the 1946 annual report in the market garden contest were: Frank Edwards, \$10.00, Lynwood Matthews, \$5.00, and John D. Swygert, \$3.00.

Miscellaneous Work: The 4-H cork oak acorn program is reported under Forestry. 5 silver bracelets with 4-H Emblems were ordered for club members upon request. David Derrick showed a beef calf in the Columbia Fat Cattle Show, but the calf was not fitted too well.

HORTICULTURE

Extension work in Horticulture in 1947 included work with home gardens, truck crops, orchard work and sweet potatoes.

Gardens

A great deal of interest in gardening continued in 1947 as a result of continued food shortages and rising prices. Garden information was presented in 7 news

articles, at the community outlook meetings, in 4-H Club meetings and the monthly Garden Letter which was mailed to 176 people each month. Adequate home gardens were specifically stressed through the Food and Feed Production Program. It is estimated that there were 2,200 home gardens in Saluda County in 1947.

Garden insect and disease work is reported under the Entomology and Plant Pathology heading of this report. Specific recommendations as to the use of lime, borax, fertilizers and seed varieties were made for approximately 200 people during 1947.

Sweet Potatoes

Information was furnished to farmers in the outlook meetings, in circular letters and news articles as to treatment of their sweet potato seed at bedding time. Extension recommendations were made to approximately 75 people as to the borax method of seed treatment, as this treatment becomes more popular each year.

Information was also furnished farmers through the various publicity channels as to proper care and handling of sweet potatoes at digging time. Although interest in growing sweet potatoes for market is increasing, few farmers are producing a good quality product. This is due to two factors, one the small amount of good sweet potato soil in this county and the other a lack of realization on the part of most growers that sweet potatoes must be handled carefully and cured right.

Fire-heated Hotbeds: Z. H. Salters, Ward, operated his 6 water-heated hotbeds very successfully in producing an average of 1,250 plants per bushel of seed bedded. These beds all operate from a central hotwater jacket, and although each bed is 100 feet long, it was found that the temperature only drops about 2 degrees from one end to the other. This was true despite the fact that the weather was very cold and wet throughout most of the plant-growing season. This demonstration was the only hotbed demonstration conducted this year, as shown below.

Sweet Potato Hotbed Demonstration						
Name	No. Beds	Size of Beds	Bu. Bedded	Date Bedded	Date first Plants Pulled	Total No. Plants Pulled
Z. H. Salters	6	6'x100'	400	March 13	April 15	500,000

Production Records: Only a very few farmers (Ridge Section) grow potatoes commercially. R. M. Watson and Sons, Ridge Spring, produced 5 acres of sweet potatoes from sprouts with the aid of a portable irrigation system purchased in 1947. These potatoes made excellent growth and it is felt that such a system can be used to great advantage in this section most crop years. One demonstration was conducted in sweet potato production this year which shows that potatoes can be grown successfully for market in this area. These were cut sprout potatoes, which gave a very good yield of U. S. No. 1 potatoes with shapes more like vine cutting potatoes than like sprouts.

Sweet Potato Production Demonstration (Cut Sprouts)			
Name	Acres	Yield Per Acre	
		No. 1's	No. 2's
Z. H. Salters	16	125 Bu.	65 Bu.

Harvesting: 3 farmers were given assistance in properly handling their sweet potato crop when harvesting. Publicity as to proper digging and handling methods was given in 2 news articles and 2 radio programs. A demonstration of the new Howard Rotary mechanical digger was arranged with the Extension Specialist on Mr. Salters farm, October 2nd. 12 farmers attended this meeting.

Curing: Much assistance has been received from the Assistant Horticultural Specialist on curing sweet potatoes. Z. H. Salters, Ward, is operating his 4000 bushel community curing house again this winter. Suggestions were made for several farmers as to construction of the trough-aerated sweet potato bank.

Plants: The use of good seed stock and good plants not only for commercial growers but also for home use has been urged in letters, farm visits and news articles. Several farmers were aided in obtaining certified plants for their home grown patch. The growing of potatoes with marketable flesh and skin color has been strongly emphasized in personal visits to the commercial growers.

Orchards

The commercial peach crop in the Ridge Section was very good again in 1947. A total of 550 cars of peaches were shipped to terminal markets from Saluda County this year. Labor again was a major problem in getting the crop harvested and packed, though not as serious as in the past 3 years. A review of the Extension representatives' efforts to meet this problem will be found on page 15 under the heading "Farm Labor Program" in the Agricultural Economics Section of this report.

Pruning and Spraying: 3 demonstrations were given as to proper pruning of peach trees. 1 for apples and 1 for grapes were also given. Home orchard spray schedules were furnished to approximately 60 farmers. The new peach and apple spray schedules were also furnished to all commercial orchardists in the county.

Oriental Moth Parasites: Orders for 66,200 oriental moth parasites, *Macrocentrus ancyliivorus*, were placed by 20 farmers through the county agents office with the Extension Specialists. The supply of these insects was limited, however, and only 59,900 were delivered as shown in the following table.

Macrocentrus Ancyliivorus Parasites Delivered			
Name	No. Ordered	No. Delivered	Total Cost
R. L. Hipp	1000	1000	\$15.85
J. J. Wheeler	500	500	7.93
W. W. Steadman	12000	11200	178.08
W. H. Stackey	1500	1450	23.06
O. B. Brodie	500	400	6.36
Frank B. Boatwright	2500	2250	35.78
J. L. & H. V. Cogburn	6000	5600	89.04
P. S. Watson	6000	5600	89.04
M. L. Wheeler	2000	1900	30.21
Claude Wheeler	500	500	7.93
J. Cal Watson	2000	1900	30.21
H. C. Cogburn	2500	2250	36.00
J. E. & Ben Boatwright	5000	4800	76.32
Butler Clark	1500	1450	23.06
J. P. Murphy	6000	5600	89.04
H. P. Herlong	2000	1900	30.21
R. H. Holstein, Jr.	1200	1150	18.29
A. L. Eidson	500	500	7.93
Gerald A. Watson	10000	9950	158.21
Mackye Smith	3000	0	0
Totals	66,200	59,900	\$952.55

Planting: 6 farmers were aided in 1947 in making up fruit and nut tree orders for 28 trees for home orchards. Several farmers of the county have small commercial apple orchards and some time was spent with the orchard specialist visiting these

farmers and aiding them with production, fertilization and spray problems.

Meetings: The county agent and 3 commercial orchardists attended the Peach Production and Marketing School arranged and conducted by Extension Specialists at Spartanburg, March 4th and 5th. A follow-up meeting to this school was arranged by the Edgefield and Saluda County Agents for all Ridge Section peach growers. 40 attended this meeting. 2 other peach grower meetings held were attended by 27 growers from the county. Extension Specialists discussed new pesticides, spray schedules, marketing and other production problems at these meetings.

Miscellaneous: Several farmers were aided with miscellaneous orchard problems by the agent and specialists. Curculio jarring came in for quite a bit of interest. This and other orchard work are reported on page 31 under the Entomology section of this report. 3 cover crop samples taken by specialists showed the following.

Orchard Cover Crop Samples				
Name	Crop--Seeding Method		Green Weight Per Acre	Dry Weight Per Acre
R. M. Watson, Jr.	A. W. Peas	Broadcast	18750	3672
R. M. Watson, Jr.	Vetch	Drilled	6331	1614
J. L. & H. V. Cogburn	Vetch	Drilled	7939	1771
Totals			33,020	7,057

Truck Crops

Asparagus: There is very little truck crop acreage in the county, asparagus being the principal one. Late cold cut yields some again this year, and the market was not very good. Many growers are losing interest in this crop, and acreage is rapidly decreasing. A total of 19 cars of asparagus were shipped from the county in 1947.

Tomatoes: In cooperation with F.S.A. County officers, the home agent and the F.C.X. Cooperative, a total of 110,000 South Georgia field-grown Rutgers tomato plants were purchased in a cooperative order. Most of these plants went to home gardeners. Most reports indicate that this was a very successful undertaking. It is felt that the total quarts of tomatoes and soups canned in Saluda County in 1947 was greatly increased by getting these early, toughened plants.

Other Truck Crops: Several industrious small farmers in the county have substituted small acreages of different truck crops for cotton since the beginning of the war. These farmers retail their produce individually or in small groups on the Columbia and Augusta markets and in the textile mill towns closest to the county. The county agent has aided several of these farmers in insect and disease control, and in supplying information as to recommended varieties, fertilizer rates, planting dates, etc.

MARKETING

Marketing work in 1947 consisted of aiding farmers' cooperatives and in aiding individual farmers in buying and selling miscellaneous items.

Cooperative Marketing: Early in 1946 the F.C.X. Cooperative Services, Inc., a subsidiary of the F.C.X. Cooperative, Inc., of Raleigh, N. C., took over all assets and liabilities of the old Farmers Mutual Exchange, Inc. of Saluda. A local war-veteran, P. B. Waters, one of the originators of the Columbia, S. C. F.C.X. Cooperative, was appointed as manager. The local cooperative opened for business in April, 1946, but supplies have been scarce. A modern seed-cleaner, hammermill and feed mixer have been installed. Approximately \$73,000 worth of business was done in the first year by this cooperative.

The county agent has aided farmers by supplying information as to supplies and services available at this new business.

Miscellaneous Marketing: Marketing work was carried on throughout the year in aiding farmers to sell their products and to buy wisely. A total of \$287.26 worth of miscellaneous livestock supplies, bacterins, etc. were ordered for farmers as occasion arose. Miscellaneous Marketing work is summarized below.

Miscellaneous Marketing Summary			
Product	Quantity	Bought	Sold
Nursery Stock	28	\$34.20	
Livestock Supplies		287.26	
Purebred Boars	2	90.00	
Purebred Beef Bulls	2	375.00	
Purebred Dairy Bulls	4	608.00	
Purebred Dairy Heifers	1	250.00	
Cotton Seed	500 lbs.	50.41	
Pasture Seed	900 lbs.	140.00	
Grain Sorghum Seed	85 lbs.	5.20	
Sorghum Cane Seed	4 lbs.	4.00	
A. W. Peas (AAA)	120,770 lbs.	9,057.75	
Dixie W. Peas (AAA)	73,186 lbs.	6,037.85	
Common Vetch (AAA)	4,942 lbs.	433.30	
Hairy Vetch (AAA)	210 lbs.	44.10	
Limestone (AAA)	3,676 tons	19,299.00	
Superphosphate (AAA)	1,311 tons	26,220.00	
Soybean Seed	2½ bu.	10.00	
Velvet Bean Seed	1 bu.	5.50	
Hybrid Corn Seed	13½ bu.	110.00	
Tomato Plants	110,000	440.00	
Queen Bees	8	6.00	\$2.00
Sweet Potato Plants	4,000		12.00
Borden Milk Sales	1,678,858		69,101.06
Nitrate of Soda	10 tons		550.00
Annual Lespedeza Seed	1,000 lbs.		120.00
Purebred Dairy Heifers	4		1125.00
Purebred Dairy Bulls	3		600.00
Totals		\$63,621.57	\$71,510.06

The peach and asparagus crops are marketed through strongly organized growers' cooperatives which do not require extension supervision.

POULTRY

Poultry is a major income item on many farms in Saluda County and farmers were aided whenever possible in this work. Work included educational information as to sanitation and disease control, building and equipment plans and 4-H poultry work. Exorbitant feed prices and unsteady broiler and turkey markets over the past 2 years has considerably cut the size of the poultry industry in Saluda County recently. R. C. Metts, and W. C. Forrest both have installed broiler pickers to market their poultry dressed.

Sanitation and Disease Control: Recommendations were made for approximately 100 farmers in treating their poultry for parasites and diseases and general publicity given through news articles and circular letters as to sanitation measures and precautions. Poultry vaccination for fowl pox is quite a general practice among flock owners.

Miscellaneous Poultry Work: 2 culling demonstrations were conducted by the county agent in 1947. 22 farmers were furnished building and equipment plans. H. E. Shealy, R.O.P. breeder, was aided in his flock breeding work. Mr. Shealy operates a U. S. Cerified Pullorum-Clean hatchery. One breeder was aided in getting his small flock tested. A survey showed the following hatcheries in operation in Saluda County in 1947.

Saluda County Hatcheries

Name	Address	Capacity
J. L. & H. V. Cogburn	Ridge Spring, S. C.	10,000
J. L. Oxner	R-2, Leesville, S. C.	10,000
J. D. Watson	Johnston, S. C.	10,000
H. E. Shealy	R-2, Leesville, S. C.	24,000
E. O. Unger	Saluda, S. C.	104,000
Total		158,000

Turkeys: A low-priced 1946 Christmas Market and very high feed prices in the spring discouraged many of our turkey raisers, and production was cut heavily this year. Several days were spent and aid obtained from the specialist in helping the turkey producers of the county. Losses from diseases were fairly high in most flocks, however, as most growers let their turkeys run with their chickens.

Testing: Summarized below is the hatchery report of Extension Specialists of work done in Saluda County in 1947.

Hatchery Report--1947

Name	No. Birds	No. Birds Reacted	No. Birds Culled	No. Doz. Hatching Eggs Sold	Value with Premium
CHICKENS					
J. F. Amick	114	-	1	900	585.00
Lester Bodie	224		5	1080	648.00
L. D. Bodie	194			2691	1614.60
Mrs. J. N. DeLoache	144		17	930	604.50
Charlie Derrick	79		2	830	498.00
Jesse Derrick	363		42	180	117.00
Mrs. Lessie Derrick	152	1	11	870	565.50
Mrs. W. E. Eargle, Sr.	255		8	2400	1560.00
J. L. Frye	174		9	2010	1306.50
Mrs. J. B. Fulmer	527	1	174	4200	2730.00
Mrs. Effie Havird	211	1	83	450	262.28
J. W. Havird	212	3	49	899	513.83
J. H. Koon	588	4	53	3730	2240.00
Allene Livingston	120		24	475	274.88
S. A. Murphy	288		9	1865	1119.00
Louie Oswald	340		10	1550	930.00
E. I. Oxner	351	1	21	3150	2047.50
W. E. Riser	283		19	2870	1765.50
H. E. Shealy	2464			4556	2733.60
G. W. Shumpert	268		112	625	375.90
Ben Snelgrove	505	1	5	1339	803.40
S. A. Snelgrove	268	1	11	2550	1657.50
J. I. Stoudemayer	66		00	880	572.00
J. D. Watson	3892	1	27	10710	7366.44.
TURKEYS					
Crouch Brothers	1655	11	58	1286	3708.33

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Visual Instruction work consisted of educational use of film strips, photographs, charts and maps and miniature equipment models.

Film Strips: Extension film strips were shown at 57 meetings to 2844 farm people and also to 88 Saluda County 4-H Club members at summer encampment. Non-Extension films were also shown at 10 meetings to 473 people by the county agent. Extension films were also shown at 63 meetings to 2067 veterans in the Veterans Farm Training Classes at Saluda during 1947. It is realized by this agent from experience gained in past years that a good 16-mm. film is a very valuable asset in most any extension project. We are very proud of the projector assigned to this county in 1946 and are putting it to extension use. From the experience gained in the past, the county agent realizes that this is an important means of increasing attendance at meetings and also an excellent educational method.

Photographs: No camera has been available this year so no pictures were made by the county agent. Some pictures in possession of the county agent were used educationally.

Charts, Maps: Charts and maps were used in the county agent's office and also pointed out in bulletins distributed.

Miniature Equipment Models: Several miniature models in the possession of the county agent were used as illustrations to office callers.

A.A.A. ACTIVITIES

Information as to the 1947 A.A.A. program was furnished an estimated 1500 farmers by the county agent in 1947 in meetings, news columns, a weekly radio program, circular and individual letters, farm visits, office calls and other personal contacts. Close cooperation and coordination, especially in publicizing the program, exists between the county agent and county administrative officer. Approximately 12 days were spent on matters regarding the A.A.A. program in the county. A new custom spreader service for limestone obtained through A.A.A. purchase order was a great help in this program in 1947. Summarized below are educational activities of the county agent with reference to the A.A.A. program in Saluda County in 1947.

Summary of A.A.A. Educational Activities

Days devoted to A.A.A. activities	12
Number of educational meetings held	13
Attendance of farmers and others	503
Number farm visits made re: A.A.A. matters	39
Number news articles published re: A.A.A.	18
Number circular letters and cards prepared	2
Number individual letters written	47
Number office calls re: A.A.A. Program	300

PUBLICITY

Publicity during 1947 in Saluda County was carried out through news articles, radio programs, circular letters, and distribution of bulletins and circulars. Summarized on the top of the following page is work done in this capacity.

Publicity Work in 1947

Method	Number
Individual letters	2160
Monthly Garden Letter	10
Copies	1760
Other Circular Letters	33
Copies	14,613
Weekly news columns	53
Special news items	4
Radio Programs	32
Bulletins and circulars distributed	3,175

Circular Letters: A total of 43 circular letters were written with 16,373 copies mailed relating to meetings to be held, timely information of an agricultural nature and extension recommendations. These included 10 issues of the Monthly Garden Letter which was sent to 176 addresses each month. Starting with page 49 will be found specimen copies of circular letters written.

News Articles: Regular weekly news columns were prepared for the Saluda Standard and the Saluda County Sentinel, but newsprint shortage prevented the editors from using a good many of them. Occasionally special news articles were prepared for the press, some being joint articles with the home demonstration agent, Extension Specialists or with representatives of other agricultural agencies in the county. Starting with page 64 will be found specimen copies of news articles printed.

Radio Programs: After appearing in February as a guest on the Soil Conservation Service District Technician's radio program over station WKDK, Newberry, the Saluda County Agent was given a 10-minute program each Wednesday, starting on March 12, 1947 on this station. This program has been a big aid in presenting factual publicity and information to farm people of this county and area. Considerable time was spent by the county agent in preparing and presenting these weekly programs in 1947. The extended weather forecast was furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau for all programs from April 1st to November 15th.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Lions Club: The county agent served on several Lions Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce committees during the year relating to agricultural interests.

Red Cross Drive: The county agent served as Secretary of the 1947 Red Cross campaign for raising funds for the Saluda Chapter American Red Cross. The county organization was set up on the pattern of the voluntary leader system, and the Saluda Chapter area covering about 2/3 of the county raised a total of \$1,178.67 in the campaign in March, 1947.

Farm Bureau: The county agent assisted state, district and county leaders in various Saluda County Farm Bureau meetings by furnishing factual information requested and in helping to make plans for meetings.

War Finance Committee: The county agent served as chairman of the Saluda County Treasury Finance Committee during 1947. A total of \$158,948.75 in Victory bonds was purchased in the county from December 1946 to November 1947.

Farm Leaders Conference: The county agent accompanied by E. L. Corley and Z. H. Salters attended the Farm Leaders Conference at Camp Bob Cooper August 11-14.

Other Miscellaneous Activities: Weekly Crop and Weather Reports were made for the Agricultural Statistitian of the USDA, Columbia, from April 5th through October 24th. Feed samples were submitted to the S. C. Commissioner of Agriculture for analysis for 5 farmers, and seed samples submitted to the same for germination and purity tests. 5 meetings of the Saluda County USDA Council were attended by the county agent. A Master Farm Family Award nomination was made for the E. C. Nichols family by the county agent.

On the following pages (50 to 62 inclusive) will be found specimen copies of circular letters written in 1947.

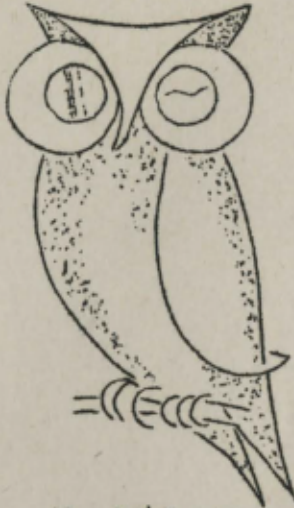
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

BE WISE -



SPENT A PROFITABLE
HOUR LATELY ??

-DON'T PLAN FOR
1947 WITHOUT -

TO ALL SALUDA COUNTY FARMERS:

The annual Saluda County outlook meeting will be held here at the Agricultural Building next TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th. at 2:00 P.M. All farm men and women are cordially invited to attend and bring your friends. The meeting will not last very long and a very good program is planned.



Mr. A. H. Ward and Miss Bessie Harper, Extension Service District Agents will discuss such outlook subjects as prospective supplies of new farm machinery and fertilizers in 1947, the future of cotton, the 1947 AAA program, governmental support prices, outlook for clothing and new household equipment, etc. In addition, Winthrop Extension Specialists will have some interesting exhibits set up in the building.

You can't afford to miss this profitable hour. Come and bring the neighbors-- it will be well worth your time.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Kearse

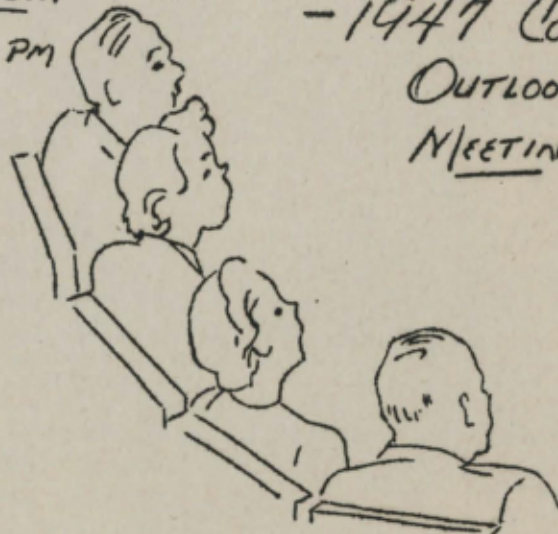
F. M. Kearse
County Agent

- ATTENDING -



NEXT TUESDAY
AT 2:00 PM

- 1947 COUNTY
OUTLOOK
MEETING!



AGRICULTURAL
AUDITORIUM

- 51 -

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Saluda, South Carolina

February 7, 1947

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

EXPERT ADVICE ON TRACTOR CARE

WHAT? TRACTOR CARE DEMONSTRATION

WHEN? NEXT WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 2:00 P. M.

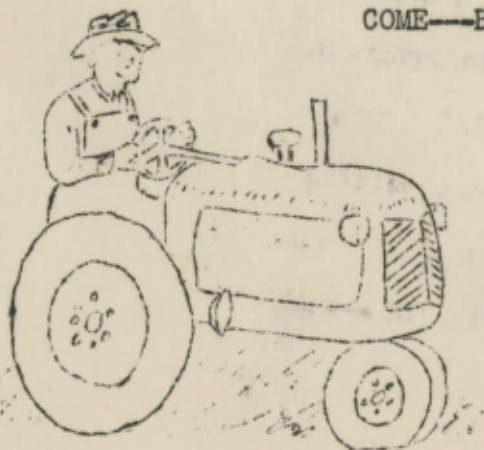
WHERE? HIGH SCHOOL IN JOHNSTON

WHO IS INVITED? ALL TRACTOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS AND ALL FUTURE TRACTOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS who would like to see some demonstrations showing how to:

1. Save money in operating his tractor.
2. Make the tractor last longer and do better work.
3. Make power farming easier.

Mr. R. L. Willis, special farm labor assistant with the Clemson College Extension Service will be in charge of the demonstrations, assisted by the local farm machinery dealers, who will furnish tractors. Lubrication engineers from some of the petroleum companies will be present to assist with lubrication demonstrations.

COME—BRING YOUR TRACTOR DRIVER.



Yours very truly,

F. M. Kearse
F. M. Kearse

County Agent

R. L. Rankin
R. L. Rankin

Farm Labor Assistant

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

Don't miss it!

Saluda, South Carolina
March 1, 1947



FOR ALL SALUDA COUNTY FARMERS

Dear Folks;

This is your invitation to bring the family to the Saluda-Edgefield Farm & Home Labor-Saving Show to be held in the school gymnasium in Johnston next Friday, March 7th, from 10 'til 4 o'clock. Come any time, leave any time between the above hours.

The show is free, and will consist of exhibits, models, panels, pictures, etc. from the Clemson Extension Service plus some local farmer-made labor-saving devices. Commercial dealers, including farm machinery dealers, will also exhibit many of their new models of labor-saving machinery and equipment.

The idea behind the show is to try to bring together for you to see at one time as many of the ideas, devices and equipment as possible that can be employed in fully utilizing labor on the farm.

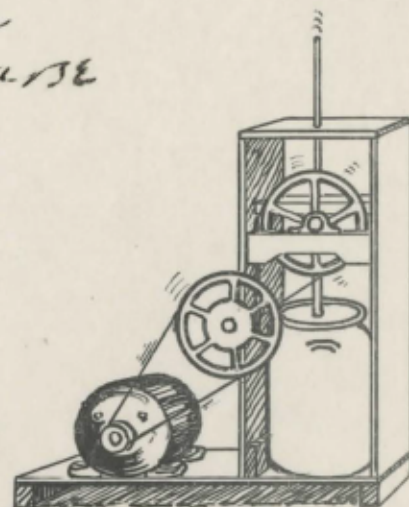
Yours very truly,

R. L. Rankin
R. L. Rankin
Farm Labor Asst.

F. M. Kearse
F. M. Kearse
County Agent



FARM and HOME
LABOR SAVING
SHOW



Take the labor out of
churning -

"Use of TRACTOR POWER
shifts the heavy jobs from
the worker to the machine."

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

Saluda, South Carolina
March 13, 1947

TO: SALUDA COUNTY PEACH GROWERS

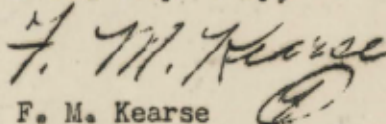
Gentlemen:

We have arranged with Mr. Roy J. Ferree, Extension Horticulturist, to hold a joint meeting of all peach growers in the Ridge Section. Mr. Ferree will present a summary and resume' of the recent 2-day peach school held at Spartanburg.

This meeting will be held at the Johnston High School at 7:30 P.M. next Tuesday, March 18th.

Please let me urge each of you to make a special effort to attend this meeting, as it will probably be the most important peach meeting we can arrange this year.

Yours very truly,



F. M. Kearse
County Agent

FMK:hpf

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Saluda, South Carolina
May 27, 1947

EXTENSION SERVICE

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

TO: SALUDA COUNTY COTTON FARMERS:

Watch the weather for the next few weeks and be prepared. The annual woods trash examinations at the Pee Dee Experiment Station reveal an unusually large number of boll weevils survived the winter. Two thousand nine hundred and four weevils per acre were found, or approximately 30% more than last year.

So, weather favorable to boll weevils during the next few weeks can be disastrous to our cotton crop unless an unusually large amount of poisoning is done.

Successful cotton farmers agree that the secret to effective poisoning is early application, especially with our crop so late.

The following Extension Service recommendations are suggested:

1 to 3 applications at 5 to 7 day intervals of pre-square poison, starting just as the squares begin to form. Three mixtures are suggested:

- (1) Mix 1 lb. of calcium arsenate in 1 gallon of water and add 1 gallon of blackstrap molasses
- (2) Mix 2 lbs. of calcium arsenate into 4 gallons of water and add 1 gallon of citrus syrup
- (3) Apply 2 to 3 pounds pure (or equivalent) calcium arsenate dust per acre (the second application of dust should contain 2% nicotine or 5% rotenone to control plant lice).



Repeat any application, immediately if possible, that is washed off by rain within 24 hours.

High yields are extremely important this year because of the high cost of producing the 1947 crop. Success poisoning can go a long way toward protecting yields.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Kearse

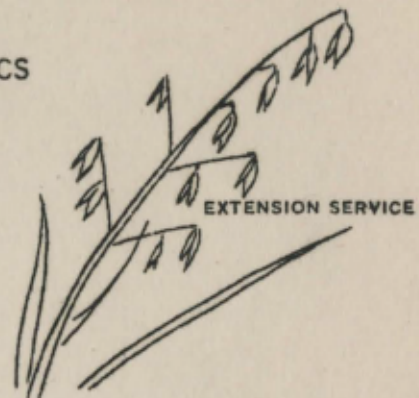
F. M. Kearse
County Agent

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

Saluda, South Carolina
May 28, 1947



TO: COMBINE AND BINDER OPERATORS

Gentlemen:

You no doubt have noted recent news articles regarding small grain diseases in the state at present, especially the helmenthiasporium disease. As this is a relatively new disease in the state, we need samples for laboratory research at Clemson in trying to develop a seed treatment that will kill this organism.

Should you note excessive lodging or falling over of some particular field of oats, you may find on close examination a considerable amount of discoloration and decay of the stem and node starting near the ground level. I shall appreciate it a great deal if you will report any suspicious looking conditions you may find while harvesting grain this year.

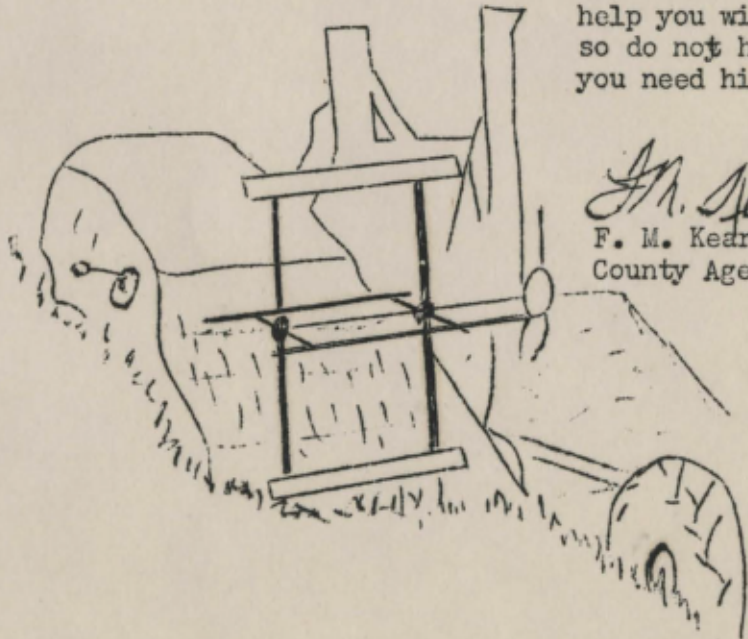
We also wish to collect a few samples of wheat that is pretty badly infested with smut, these also to be used for laboratory tests in trying to develop improved seed treatments.

We wish to again urge you to keep your harvesting machine running as much as possible until the grain crop is cut. Yours is a very essential machine to you and to your neighbors. They must depend on it for harvesting their crop also, and we certainly need to try to save every acre of small grain in this county this year.

Mr. R. L. Rankin is again available to help you with your machinery problems, so do not hesitate to call on him when you need him.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Kearsse *R. L. Rankin*
F. M. Kearsse R. L. Rankin
County Agent Farm Labor Asst.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Saluda, South Carolina

July 29, 1947

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

To: PARENTS OF 4-H MEMBERS ATTENDING CAMP

Dear Parents:

We are not sure of the time we shall get back from Camp Bob Cooper Friday August 1st. We shall endeavor, however, to follow, as far as possible, the schedule listed below:

Traffic circle	-- 5:30 P. M.
Ridge Spring	-- 5:45 P. M.
Ward	-- 6:00 P. M.
Pleasant Grove	-- 5:45 P. M.
Hollywood	-- 6:15 P. M.
Saluda	-- 6:30 P. M.

Should we be delayed in leaving camp or have tire trouble, etc. on the return trip, we shall thus be later. Therefore, please do not be uneasy should we run 30 minutes to an hour behind schedule.

Yours very truly,

Novice Hartzog
Novice Hartzog
Asst. Home Dem. Agent

F. M. Kearse
F. M. Kearse
County Agent

FMK:Ln

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

Saluda, South Carolina
August 19, 1947

EXTENSION SERVICE

Winter Grazing Letter

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FEED ANY FARM ANIMAL USES IS GOOD, GREEN, GROWING LEAVES.

The following suggestions on fall and winter grazing are for your study. Determine how you can best fit them into your live-stock program. Fall and winter grazing is usually more profitable than spring and summer grazing, since meat and milk produced at that season usually brings higher prices.

1. Fertilizer -- insufficient amounts will likely be the biggest mistake you may make. Use not less than 400 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre, preferably more, then:
2. Seed -- plant a sufficient amount of seed to use this heavy fertilizer application. A large number of plants per acre is also essential to help prevent cattle from bogging and packing the soil.
3. Land Preparation -- disk or plow as quick as possible now and fallow until planting time, so as to store moisture and keep down weeds.
4. Seeding -- disk lightly and then use a drag harrow before sowing and use a cultipacker or log just after sowing small seeds. Spend more time on seed-bed preparation and less money for highpriced seed. Seed winter grazing early -- any time after first good rain in early September.
5. Innoculation -- inoculate all legumes (clovers, vetches, winter peas). Use 2 or 3 times the manufacturers recommended amounts. Sow inoculated seed late in the afternoon, or on a very cloudy day. Sunshine kills inoculants.

The enclosed information is for your use. I hope that you will arrange to seed at least a small acreage for grazing this winter. I feel sure you will find it profitable.

Yours very truly,
F. M. Kearse
F. M. Kearse
County Agent

WINTER GRAZING CROPS FOR SALUDA COUNTY

SMALL GRAIN: Oats and barley are available on many farms and a mixture of the two makes very good grazing, but better still is a mixture of grain and crimson clover. Small grain will give earlier fall grazing than any other crop, but does not furnish as much winter and early spring grazing when seeded alone, however.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS: An annual, rye grass alone or in a mixture with crimson clover is one of our best winter grazing crops. However, rye grass is a little slow to get started in the fall, but a field in rye grass and a field in small grain makes a fine combination. Of course, it is better to have clover in all grazing mixtures. Rye grass is also a good producer of seed. It can be grazed until early spring and still make a good seed crop, easily handled with a combine. Do not buy English Rye Grass.

CRIMSON CLOVER: Crimson clover is excellent in a mixture with small grains or with rye grass. Not suited to poor or very wet soils. Inoculation important. An annual that produces a vast amount of late winter grazing.

LADINO CLOVER: One of the best for grazing alone or mixed with fescue or in pasture mixtures in bottom lands and in good heavy fertile soils. Ladino clover should fit in on many farms, especially in permanent pastures. Do not overgraze. Ladino is a giant species of white Dutch Clover and looks very much like White Dutch. It is a perennial plant.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER: Sub clover is a winter annual that shows much promise in upland permanent pasture mixtures and upland annual grazing. It looks mighty good for poorer well drained soils.

FESCUE: This perennial grass will probably mean as much to cattle raising as any grass we now have because of its long grazing period, ability to survive in most any weather conditions, will grow on most any soil type, vigorous growth and high seed yielding ability. Don't expect much grazing the first year. Fescue is a bunch grass and can be planted in rows or broadcast. Special emphasis must be given to seed bed preparation and fertilization. The varieties adapted to this section are Alta and Kentucky 31.

- SUGGESTED MIXTURES:
1. 2 bu. oats, 2 bu. barley, and 15 lbs. crimson clover.
 2. 35-40 lbs. Italian rye grass and 20 lbs. crimson clover.
 3. 4-6 lbs. subterranean clover and 6-8 lbs. fescue.
 4. 6-8 lbs. subterranean clover and 35-40 lbs. Italian rye grass.
 5. 3 bushels oats, 2 bushels barley.

Note: These suggestions are based on the use of at least 400 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer mixture. If you use less fertilizer, decrease seeding rates slightly.

Ladino, fescue, Italian rye and sub clover are well adapted for use on permanent pastures. The cost of ladino seed will probably prohibit its use this year except in permanent pastures. Use 2 to 3 lbs. of ladino per acre on permanent pasture sods.

MOST SEED ARE SCARCE ----- PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY

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

Saluda, South Carolina
September 26, 1947

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

To: County Agricultural Committee

Dear Committee Member:

The annual fall meeting of the County Agricultural Committee has been scheduled for 7:30 P. M. next Thursday, October 2nd, here at the Agricultural Building. We sincerely hope that you can be present.

At the meeting we will each make a brief report of Extension work in the county this year, and we also want to start our plans for next year's work.

Since your committee is the over-all planning group for Saluda County Extension work, we need your help in planning our 1948 program. We hope that you will give some thought before the meeting as to just what phases of work on which we need to put more stress and emphasis. For instance, do you feel that we are spending enough (or too much) time and effort on 4-H Club work -- or Forestry -- or home gardens -- or poultry -- etc?

We enclose a statement of our conception of the County Agricultural Committee in the hopes that you can more fully realize the functions of your committee.

Please bring your ideas to the meeting -- we need the best thinking of our best people behind us so that we can be of more service to you and your neighbors.

Yours very truly,

Curtys Ballentine
Curtys Ballentine
Home Demonstration Agent

F. M. Kearse
F. M. Kearse
County Agent

THE SALUDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

1. Why it exists:

Realizing that every step in farming progress is first started by some farmer, a County Agricultural Committee was formed several years ago by the Extension Service in every county in South Carolina to help direct the Extension work of that county.

2. What it is:

A group of men and women from all sections of the county who are looked upon as leaders by their neighbors because of their ability to make a successful business of farming and homemaking.

3. Who are it's members:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Ben L. Able | Mrs. J. W. Hipp |
| Claude L. Berry | Mrs. R. H. Holstein |
| O. W. Black, Jr. | Davis J. Jennings |
| Mrs. J. E. Boatwright | Ashby E. Long |
| Mrs. Hoyt Burnett | H. R. Long |
| H. J. Coleman | Mrs. L. B. Maffett |
| Mrs. R. W. Coleman | J. P. Murphy |
| E. L. Corley | Mrs. J. L. Oxner |
| J. S. Corley | Mrs. Maxie Padgett |
| Mrs. W. W. Dorn | R. L. Rankin |
| Mrs. Anna B. Edwards | J. C. Riley |
| H. J. Forrest | J. A. Satcher |
| G. Virgil Goff | W. H. Stuckey |
| Mrs. Jimmie Goff | H. E. Unger |
| Mrs. A. J. Gregory | A. L. Wallace |
| Mrs. Joe Griffith | Mrs. Janie Webb |

4. It's value:

- (1) To Committee Members--
 - (a) Spiritual--No argument can be found against the fact that any public-spirited service performed for the betterment of a community and it's people is a religious act,
 - (b) Social--The chance to swap ideas and talk with seldom-seen friends from other sections of the county,
 - (c) Patriotic--The soul-satisfying knowledge that you are trying to do something to help your neighbors and friends.
- (2) To Extension Agents--No worthwhile work has ever been done without previous planning. The thinking of the committee can be of great value to agents in planning their work by helping them determine;
 - (a) What projects need more emphasis and what need less emphasis,
 - (b) The biggest problems confronting local farmers,
 - (c) The best methods of approaching a solution of these problems.

(3) To All Farm People of the County--

(a) Service--"Two heads are better than one"--the combined ideas of what ~~should~~ be done is certainly worth more than just the Extension Agents' ideas alone; thus more service by their Agents of the kind needed the most,

(b) Democracy--Giving them a voice, a voice in the kind of Extension work needed,

(c) Knowledge--Giving them a better understanding through their committee members of what Extension Service work really is--it's capabilities as well as it's limitations.

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

Saluda, South Carolina
October 22, 1947

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

EXTENSION SERVICE

IMPORTANT

To All Milk Producers in Saluda County

Dear Folks:

Following are a few reasons why you cannot afford to miss the Dr. Hopson meeting at Newberry, S. C., 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. next Wednesday, October 29, in the Newberry High School Auditorium on Nance Street.

Mastitis is one of the dread udder infections which is causing so many dairymen so much trouble--high bacteria counts and loss of one or more quarters. **MASTITIS CAN BE CONTROLLED!**

Dr. Hopson is a national authority on mastitis and will discuss all phases of it.

Improper sanitation and improper use of the milking machine is the cause of a great deal of our mastitis trouble. The properly managed milking machine will cause less mastitis than poor hand milking or even good hand milking. See an expert--N.S. Carlson--show the proper use of the milking machine in an actual demonstration.

See the newest color picture "NO HAND STRIPPING" by Dr. W. E. Petersen.

Don't miss this. Bring your milkers with you. Be prepared to ask questions. Lets get the latest practical information on "MASTITIS CONTROL."

If you can't attend this meeting, similiar meetings are being held as follows:

- Anderson, S.C., 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Monday, October 27,
Courtroom at the County Court House.
- Spartanburg, S.C., 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Tuesday, October 28,
Ballroom of the Franklin Hotel.
- Bamberg, S.C., 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Thursday, October 30,
Auditorium at Carlisle Military Institute.
- Florence, S.C., 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Friday, October 31,
Auditorium at the Y.M.C.A.

I cannot urge too strongly that you plan to attend ~~one~~ of these meetings.

Yours very truly,
F. M. Kearse
F. M. Kearse
County Agent

On the following pages (64 to 69 inclusive) will be found specimen copies of news articles published locally in 1947.

The Saluda Sentinel

December 6, 1946

HYBRID CORN IS COMING

An indication that hybrid corn is coming south is seen in the fact that one of the larger seed breeders in the south will have native bred hybrid corn seed on the market in 3 years, and some of the southern experiment stations have strains already on the market. Our own Pee Dee station at Florence is working on this project. Hybrid corn has taken over the corn belt acreage almost entirely, and strains bred here in the South should do the same here.

A summary of 15 demonstrations with 7 different varieties in Saluda County this year shows an average yield of 31.4 bushels per acre. In nine of these trials, native corn was grown alongside the hybrid. In six cases the hybrid out-yielded the native corn, and the average yield per acre was increased by 5.5 bushels in the nine trials. Three of the strains tried shows promise of better than average yields for this section, and we plan to carry on work again next year with these three. Hybrid corn seed will be scarce again next spring and farmers should order early.

CORK OAK SET TODAY

In connection with an Arbor Day ceremony at the Saluda High School this morning, a 2 year old cork oak seedling will be set on the front lawn of the Court House. This tree is being set as a memorial to all former Saluda County 4-H boys who entered the armed services of this country during World War II.

4-H FAIR PREMIUMS

A summary of Saluda County 4-H boys exhibits at the 1946 State Fair and Augusta Fair shows that 21 members entered 59 exhibits. These exhibits won a total of \$115.46 on 40 placings at the two fairs.

The Saluda Standard

December 12, 1946

4-H MEMBERS SEE FILMS

Saluda County 4-H boys and girls saw two educational films at the December meetings of their 4-H clubs held in the past 10 days. A 10 minute comedy was also shown at each meeting. The new movie projector assigned to this office was used in showing the films. The films dealt with conservation of our wildlife and natural resources, and some very interesting scenes of larger wild animals and birds appeared in the two films.

PMA REPORTS DUE

Farmers now holding prior approvals for carrying out soil-building practices under the 1946 P.M.A. (formerly AAA) are urged by Mr. Forrest to report the completion of these practices as soon as they are carried out. The November 30th progress report lists Saluda as tenth in the State in the standings on percentage of county allocations used. Saluda farmers have obligated a total of \$56,540.70 for payment for carrying out practices. Of this total \$21,607.66 has actually been earned and reported to the local office. Farmers have until December 30th to report their practices for 1946. No prior approvals can now be issued (as of December 10th.)

LIME DEMONSTRATIONS

A check of the two lime demonstrations started this year on the farm of R. B. Bauknight and R. Clyde Berry shows an increase of 85 pounds of seed cotton per ton of lime used and $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn per ton of lime used. The lime was not applied until the spring on these crops and we plan to follow up this work next year.

The Saluda Sentinel

December 13, 1946

TREE SET AT COURT HOUSE ARBOR DAY

Last Friday, Arbor Day, a cork oak was set on the west side of the Saluda County Court House grounds in a simple but impressive ceremony. The tree was dedicated to the County boys who died in service. The dedicatory address was presented by Fletcher Cockrell, president of the Saluda High School Boys 4-H Club. Following is the text of the address:

DEDICATION
(By Fletcher Cockrell)

As President of the Saluda High School Boys 4-H Club, I represent the 227 boys in Saluda County who are now 4-H club members, in this observance of Arbor Day in this first full year of peace since 1940.

Practically all of us were represented by a brother, sister or our father in the armed services of this country during the recent World War. Some of them gave their lives in defence of our home, for home was the main thing for which they fought.

Memorials of many kinds have been dedicated in this country down through the years and many of them have great significance in the history of this country. There are not a great many towns and villages in South Carolina which do not have a memorial of some kind erected in memory of some great native son, some courageous soldier, or some great battle. Thus, memorials have become landmarks in many cities and counties in the state, and many of these memorials serve their people as a constant reminder of some great deed well done.

In the observance of this Arbor Day, we are setting this cork oak seedling on the west side of the front lawn of the Saluda County Court House grounds. To all former Saluda County 4-H boys who entered the armed services of these United States in World War II, we dedicate this tree. May it live and vigorously grow so that the memory of what they did for us may not soon be forgotten.

The Saluda Standard

May 22, 1947

PARASITES RELEASED

A cooperative order by peach growers of this county for fruit moth parasites was received last Saturday. A total of 59,800 macrocentrus ancylovirus (that's the only name they have that we know of) insects were released in the orchards of 19 growers. This little mosquito-like insect lays her eggs right behind the oriental fruit moth female, and the larvae which hatch out feed on the oriental moth larvae, thus destroying them. This is the first year that mass releases of this parasite have been attempted in this state, although experimental releases of a few insects at the time have been made for several years. None of them, however, have been released in Saluda County since 1943. These parasites were reared in cages in New Jersey and flown down to Greenville by air express Friday night.

BOLL WEEVILS ARE OUT

Boll weevils have been found in peach orchards on the Ridge section in rather large numbers during the past four weeks. We have been doing some insect survey work in some of the orchards and we have found from 5 to 25 adult weevils per 20 trees consistently. This work is done by jarring the trees very early in the morning on every fifth morning. We can offer no complete explanation of this fact that they are there.

HYBRID CORN

A cooperative order of 13½ bushels of Funk's G-714 hybrid corn has been delivered to 23 Saluda County farmers for planting this spring. We have tried this variety along with a number of others for three years and have found it to be fairly suitable to this area. Other varieties also showing promise are Wood's S-210 and North Carolina T-23. Local dealers who handle the latter two varieties report that their seed supplies have been sold, and that interest by farmers in this new series of varieties of corn has been very great. We are trying experimentally in the county this year three new varieties to this section.

The Saluda Sentinel

June 13, 1947

The Saluda Standard

June 12, 1947

NOW OR NEVER

Good cotton grower's experience and Experiment Station tests thoroughly agree that to be effective, sweetened boll weevil poison must be applied early. And from all infestation reports this is one year when early poisoning has a good chance to be worth its weight in gold. Usually our early-set squares are the ones that make our cotton crop, but field counts last week showed far more weevils than squares in the field. Five fields checked for the weekly infestation report showed an average of 1650 weevils per acre with the highest showing 3750 per acre. These weekly checks will continue until early August, the same 5 fields being checked each week.

PEACHES NOW MOVING

Early varieties of peaches are now being shipped to market from the Ridge, some 3 weeks later than usual. Mayflowers started moving about June 2nd and some of the other varieties will start moving this week. It is expected that the peak Elberta shipment will come about July 25th.

PLANT GRAIN SORGHUMS

With the small grain crop yields lower than normal, we can help offset this possible grain shortage on the farm by planting grain sorghums. They are almost equal to corn, pound for pound, in food value and do well planted in stubble land anytime from now until the first week in July. Treat seed with Ceresan, plant in 3 to 3½ foot rows, leave 2 or 3 stalks every 8 to 10 inches and put at least 400 pounds of good grade fertilizer per acre. About 6 pounds of seed per acre is enough. Sidedress with nitrogen as for corn. Hegari, Martin's, Caprock and Plainsman are recommended varieties.

The Saluda Sentinel

June 27, 1947

The Saluda Standard

June 26, 1947

BOLL WEEVILS RAMPAGE

Last week's boll weevil checks revealed that these pests are still very much on the rampage in most fields. This is one year, however, when it looks like early poisoning is really going to pay big dividends. When we started these weekly checks three weeks ago, the most badly infested field had 3750 weevils per acre on June 7th. After two applications of 1-1-1 sweet poison on June 9th and 16th, the number of weevils present had dropped to 300 per acre on June 21st. The number present in other fields where poison had been used has also dropped considerably, but was building back up last week as no more poison had been used in over a week. The population of boll weevils in unpoisoned fields has continued to build up very rapidly, and has reached the serious stage at present, since they are not letting any squares stay on the plants. Unless we can get very hot, dry weather for the next 30 days, our 1947 cotton crop may be very seriously damaged by these pests. The average for last week's check was 1390 weevils per acre compared to 870 the week before. Only one field had any poison since the week before.

LAST CALL

Next Monday, June 30th, is the last day we can receive entries in the 1947 Five-Acre Cotton Contest, or for receiving applications of seed certification of crops grown in 1947. Blanks for both, and also details are available at this office. Two county prizes of \$50 and \$25 are available to cotton contestants.

PLANT GRAIN SORGHUMS

Right behind the recent rains in that unused stubble land is an excellent place and the right time to get grain sorghums seeded. Treat the seed with Ceresan and plant in 36 to 42-inch rows about 6 to 10 inches in the drill. Use about 6 pounds of seed per acre when planning to harvest the crop for grain. Apply 400-500 pounds of fertilizer per acre and side-dress with nitrogen if possible. I saw several folks planting some of these varieties last week. Recommended varieties are Plainsman, Martin's, Caprock and Midland (all dwarf), and Hegari or Imperial Kaffir (tall varieties). George Etheredge, Weyman Coleman, Robert Hipp and others can vouch for the value of this crop.

WELCOME, MISS HARTZOG

We add our whole-hearted welcome to that of the Home Demonstration Club ladies and others to Miss Novice Hartzog, newly appointed assistant home agent for this county. We understand that a new home agent will be here about August 1st.

TRY LIME ON WATERMELONS

Although we generally don't recommend the use of agricultural limestone on watermelon lands, lower-state watermelon growers have found a use for lime on melons, anyway. Hydrated or builders lime is dusted on top of the melons themselves before they ripen to prevent sunburn. The lime reflects the hot sun's rays, and is easily brushed off at shipping time. This eliminates the practice of covering the melons with the vines, since any handling of the vines rapidly spreads anthracnose disease.

BEST POTATOES FROM VINE CUTTINGS

Sweet potatoes grown from vine cuttings are freer from disease, have better shape and store much better. It isn't too late to put out a patch of potatoes for banking for home use next fall, although vine cuttings set for market after June usually do not pay. The bigger the bed that potatoes are put on, the better the potatoes, has been most growers experience.

The Saluda Sentinel

September 12, 1947

The Saluda Standard

September 11, 1947

Nature built a cow to live off of green vegetation in her original wild state. It therefore stands to reason that the feeding of green vegetation is the cheapest way to produce milk. Any time that a cow can go out in the field or pasture and harvest her own feed without the hand of hired labor having to touch that feed in any way, its bound to be economic feed. We now know that we can produce without too much trouble an abundance of green winter grazing in this county. We know, too, that there are three essentials in producing good green winter grazing in this county.

1. Plant early, which means now as soon as possible.
2. Use plenty of fertilizer, which includes not less than 400 pounds of a high grade complete fertilizer as well as a ton of lime per acre and a heavy application of manure at planting time, plus a top dressing of nitrogen in the early spring.
3. Plant plenty of seed to use this heavy fertilization and also to provide a carpet to prevent cattle from packing the soil in wet weather.

We have in this county a choice of several seed mixtures for winter grazing, all of which are very good. On the basis of pasture experiences here and in nearby counties, the following mixtures and per acre seeding rates are recommended.

1. 2½ bushels of oats, 2 bushels of barley, and 15 pounds of crimson clover.
2. 35 pounds of Italian rye grass and 15 pounds of crimson clover.
3. 2½ bushels of oats, 2 bushels of barley, and 30 pounds of Italian rye grass.
4. 3 bushels of oats and 2½ bushels of barley.
5. 40 pounds of rye grass (seeded along).
6. 12 to 15 pounds of Alta (tall meadow) Fescue (seeded alone).

It isn't recommended that crimson clover be seeded on extremely low, wet-natured land nor should Alta Fescue be seeded on extremely high droughty soils. It is preferable that all winter grazing mixtures include some legumes although crimson clover seed are somewhat scarce. Local experiments indicate that a man can almost wholly control the amount of grazing he gets from one of these mixtures by the amount of fertilizer he uses under these mixtures. In other words, an application of 800 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre (with, of course, and increase in the amount of seed per acre) will produce just about twice as much grazing as an application of 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre on the same piece of land. We had several farmers who found this out by experience last winter.

Neither is this winter grazing program limited to milk producers. Beef cattlemen are finding that they can save amazingly large amounts of hay and silage by planting winter grazing crops for their breeding herd. Experiments at Clemson last year brought out the fact that where brood cows in a beef herd are wintered entirely on good green winter grazing, troubles at calving time were almost completely eliminated. This was brought out very forcibly in last winter's Clemson experiments since a part of their beef herd was wintered entirely on green grazing and a part was wintered in the barn with only two or three hours grazing per day.

Further details and information with regard to winter grazing are available at this office. Call by or drop us a postal if you need help in getting this program started.

The Saluda Sentinel

October 3, 1947

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Next week is national Fire Prevention Week and the following suggestions are pertinent to all of us.

- (1) Inspect and clean chimneys,
- (2) Check stoves, pipes, and flues,
- (3) Inspect electrical wiring, plugs, sockets, etc.,
- (4) Clean leaves from roof vallies and gutters,
- (5) Do not smoke in bed, in the barn, or near fuel storage tanks.

DIG SWEET POTATOES EARLY

Clemson Horticulturist A. E. Schilletter strongly advises us to dig sweet potatoes before frost kills the vines. Potatoes so harvested keep much better through the winter. When frost kills the vines before the potatoes are dug, a chemical change takes place in the starch of the potato which causes it to go to the bad in storage much easier. Mr. Schilletter also recommends extreme care in handling potatoes at digging time. The use of cotton gloves by harvest hands will greatly reduce bruising and fingernail cuts which often result in decay during storage.

FARM NOTES ON THE AIR

We wonder if many of you folks hear Saluda Farm Notes over radio station WKDK, Newberry, each Wednesday at 12:45. Tune in and pass your judgement (to us) on this program.

GRAIN SORGHUM RESULTS

Experimental work in the Pee Dee Station indicates that the Caprock variety of grain sorghums is taking a lead, both as a grain crop and as a grazing crop. This is a combine type variety. It has certain characteristics such as open-top head, a strong stubby stalk, and is a heavy grain producer, making it easy to combine.

At the same time, it is well adapted to holding up velvet beans in a grazing mixture.

FENCE POST TREATMENT

A new circular has been received regarding the treatment of fence posts. Extension circular No. 262, "Longer Life for Fence Posts" is available free upon request at this office.

The Saluda Standard

October 30, 1947

AAA CONSERVATION MATERIALS ARE SHORT

Mr. H. J. Forrest of the local AAA office tells me that all conservation materials, especially limestone, are running very short. Orders for winter legume seed and superphosphate have been pouring in for the past few weeks, and of last Monday, there was no more acid available and only a very small supply of Austrian Winter Pea and Common Vetch seed. There was no Dixie Wonder Pea seed or Hairy Vetch seed available. You folks who still have not earned your full allowance will do well to contact Mr. Forrest the first time you are in town. Limestone is still available under purchase order and some of the limestone vendors have spreader service available. Don't forget that the Clemson Extension Service strongly recommends the use of limestone on all legume crops and small grains.

DIG SWEET POTATOES NOW

Sweet potatoes dug before frost keep much better in storage according to available experimental data and commercial growers experiences. When frost hits a sweet potato vine, a chemical change takes place within the sweet potato growing on that vine. This change causes much potatoes to be much more susceptible to the various bacterial and fungus diseases that attack potatoes in storage. With the normal frost date having arrived, we strongly urge you to dig your potatoes as soon as possible. We might add that digging time is the best time to select next year's seed stock, also, since seed potatoes can be selected from those vines that have produced at least three U. S. No. 1 Grade potatoes.

PLANT PLENTY OF SMALL GRAINS

If the world food situation is serious enough for the President to call a special session of Congress, we might do well to seriously consider what can be done to assure ourselves that our local feed needs are met. We have been told time and again by the state authorities that Saluda County soil types are some of the best in the state for producing oats. Even though the outlook for sufficient amounts of nitrogen top-dressing is dark, we urge that an increase in small grain acreage be seeded this fall. By the application of an extra amount of complete fertilizer at planting time, the problem of top-dressing can be partially offset.