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AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

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SOUTH CAROLINA

1957

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE *Cooperating With*
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE *Extension Service*
GEORGE B. NUTT, Director — Clemson, South Carolina

Agricultural Progress in South Carolina---1957

Foreword

SOUTH CAROLINA'S AGRICULTURE is changing rapidly, due in part to technological developments and federal programs designed to reduce production and stabilize prices. Industrial growth is providing seasonal and full-time employment for many people who would otherwise be dependent on the farm. Thus, farms are decreasing in number and increasing in size through the influence of farm mechanization and other developments. The growing demand for fresh fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, poultry, livestock and forest products has hastened diversification of the state's agriculture.

Altogether, the future is challenging, although adjustments involved are difficult. Because of South Carolina soil, climate, proximity to markets, and a wide variety of adapted crops, we are in a favorable position to provide the rapidly growing population of the East with a substantial part of its food and fiber. It is estimated that within 10 years the farmers of the United States must feed and furnish much of the fiber to clothe more additional people than now live in the States of New York, Illinois, Kentucky, and Minnesota combined. Our nation's population, currently estimated at 170 million, is expected to reach a total of 215 million by 1975, and much of this increase is to take place in the eastern states, our close-at-hand markets.

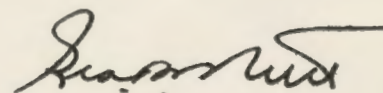
We have a great amount of "know-how" in the production of the long established crops, such as cotton, tobacco, small grains, and corn. However, our cotton and corn contests show that only efficient farmers are realizing profits in producing these

crops. **Unit Cost of Production** must be given considerable attention. This is a factor in manufacturing that is watched constantly and successful farmers must do likewise.

The consuming public has become quality conscious. Processors of farm and forest products must have supplies in the quantity and quality demanded.

The most discriminating of all customers are those who purchase food. Food chain stores cater to their customers and demand good quality in the items they procure for retail. South Carolina farmers have not given enough consideration to quality, but this point is being stressed in our extension efforts. Our fruit, livestock products, and poultry are gaining in consumer acceptance, but there is much more to be accomplished along this line.

Extension's program in agriculture and home economics, with adult farmers and farm women and with farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work, provides technical, practical, and cultural guidance to the farm family. Adequate farm income, proper use of farm income, a high standard of living, and the development of farm youth are primary objectives of the organization.



GEO. B. NUTT,
Director

Annual Report

Of Director

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

SOUTH CAROLINA

1957

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Cooperating with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

George B. Nutt, Director

Clemson, South Carolina

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Front Cover

The front cover shows a photograph of J. H. Bolding, Pickens, Route 2, Pickens County, and his first state prize-winning demonstration field of corn. . . . Mr. Bolding won first prize in the 1957 South Carolina Corn Contest with an average yield of 227.6 bushels per acre on his 3-acre demonstration.

Printed July 1958

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Agricultural Progress in South Carolina

1957

SOUTH CAROLINA farmers continued to adjust their farming operations in 1957 to meet changing market demands for farm products, further reduction of crop acreages through controls and other programs, and a further narrowing of the margin between income and costs of production.

Tightening acreage controls, plus their voluntary retirement of acreages of cotton and flue-cured tobacco in the Soil Bank, resulted in the smallest cotton acreage in the state in 90 years and the smallest tobacco acreage in 23 years.

The 1957 harvested acreage of cotton was 498,000 acres, the smallest since 1868, and less than one-fifth of the largest acreage that has been harvested in the state. The 1957 cotton crop amounted to 345,000 bales, the smallest crop since 1878.

The 1957 flue-cured tobacco acreage harvested in the state was 78,000 acres, the smallest since 1922, excepting 1932 and 1934. However, the acreage yield of 1,635 pounds per acre was the second highest on record for the state. Due to decreased acreage, the total tobacco crop of 127,530,000 pounds was the smallest since 1943.

Cotton, bringing a 1957 income of \$54,862,000, and tobacco with a 1957 return of \$76,263,000, remain the chief sources of cash income to South Carolina farmers. For the first time in the history of the state the 1956 and 1957 income from tobacco exceeded the income from cotton.

Total 1957 cash income to South Carolina farmers for products sold amounted to \$320,857,000. This represented a drop of \$40,450,000 or 11 percent from the 1956 income of \$361,307,000. The decrease in the value of the 1957 cotton and tobacco crops accounted for \$33,793,000, or 84 percent of this drop in income.

Of the 1957 total income of \$320,857,000 from the sale of farm products, \$90,645,000 or 28.3 percent was received from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Both this amount and this percentage are the highest on record for the state.

In 1957, South Carolina farmers used 54,000 tractors and a new high record of 47,000 motor trucks on their farms, while, at the same time, the number of mules and horses on their farms went down to a new low of 96,000. Miles of rural electric lines went

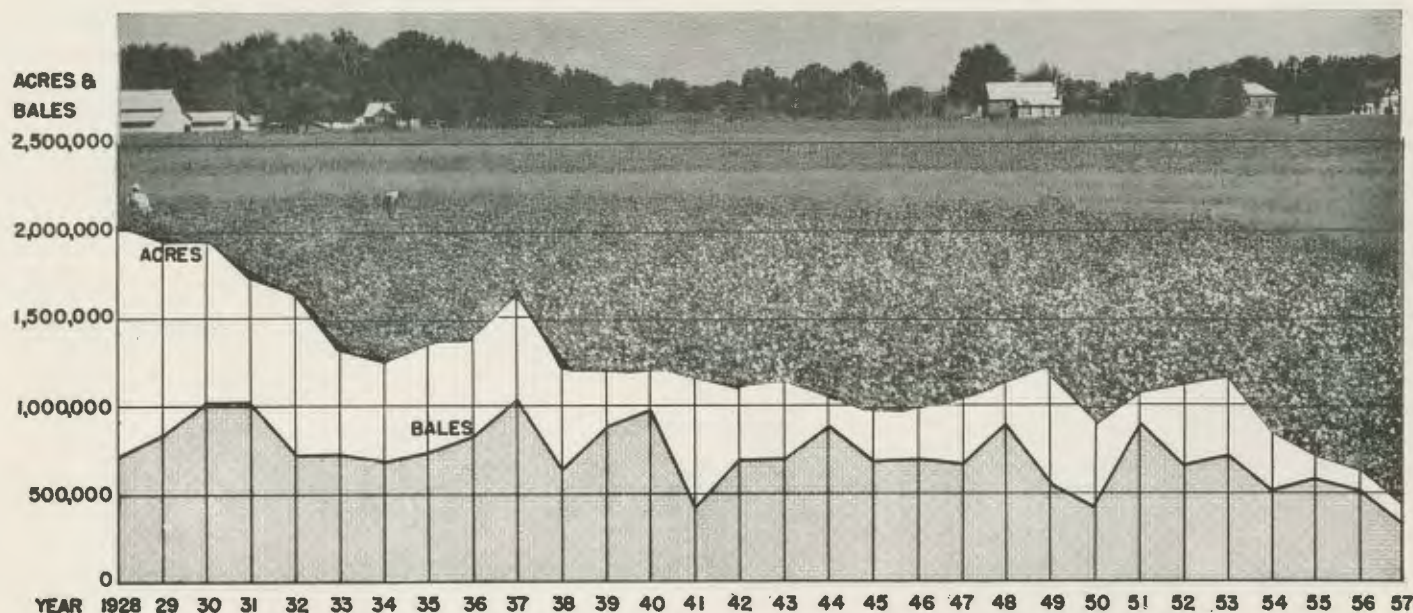
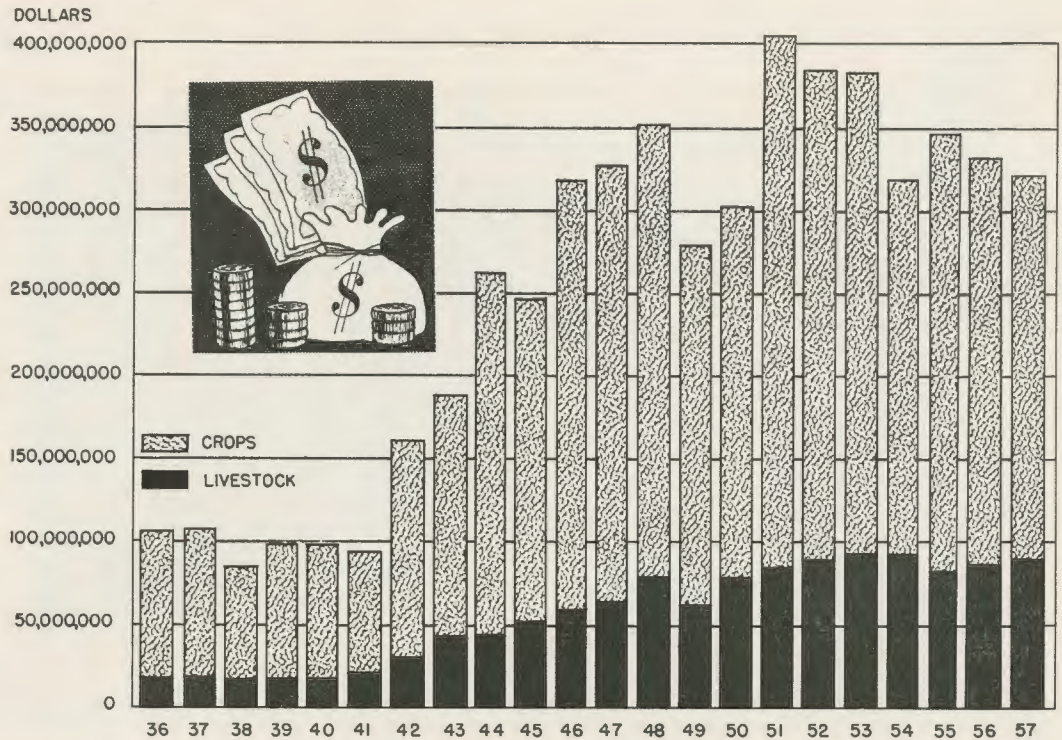


Chart showing cotton acreage and production in bales on South Carolina farms, 1928-57 . . . 498,000 acres harvested in 1957 represents only one-fourth of the 2,051,000 acres harvested in 1928, while the 345,000 bales produced in 1957 represents approximately one-half of the 726,000 bales produced in 1928.

Chart showing cash income from farm marketings by years, 1936-57 . . . of the 1957 cash income of \$320,857,000 from the sale of farm products, \$230,212,000 or 71.7 percent was from the sale of crops, and \$90,645,000 or 28.3 percent was from the sale of livestock and livestock products.



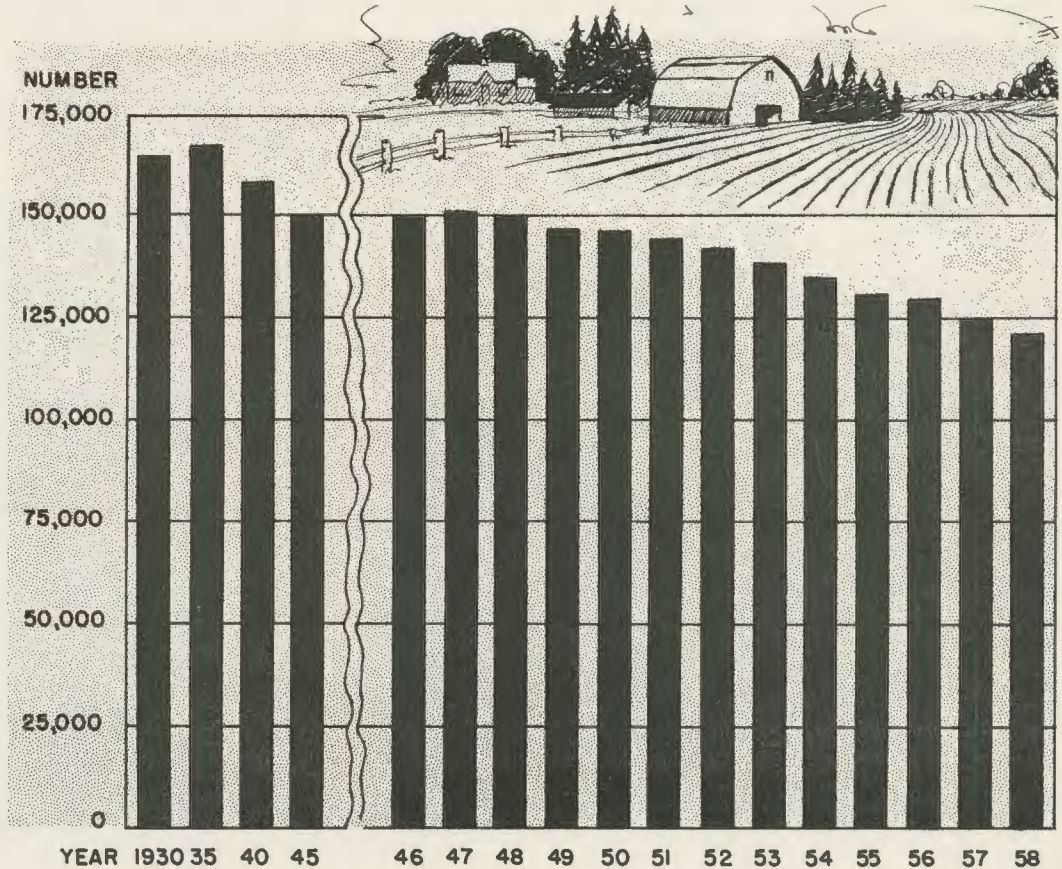
to a new high record of 50,872 miles, serving an estimated 115,000 farm families, or 92 percent of all farms in the state.

In changing their farming operations to meet changing conditions, South Carolina farmers have increased the production of livestock, poultry, dairy products, barley, pastures, soybeans, and truck and

specialty crops in order to maintain farm income.

Soybean acreage and production have increased from 27,000 acres and 270,000 bushels in 1947 to a new high record of 329,000 acres and 5,100,000 bushels in 1957. The 1957 average yield of 15.5 bushels of soybeans per acre set a new high record for the state.

Chart showing trend in the number of farms in South Carolina, 1930-58 . . . the number of farms as of January 1 decreased from 165,000 in 1930 to 122,000 in 1958.



ACRES

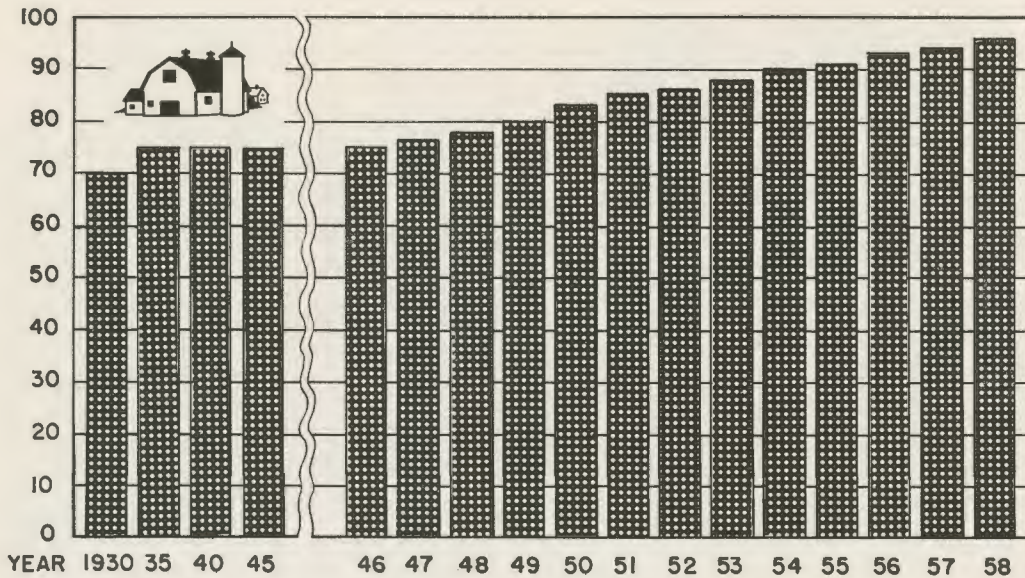


Chart showing trend in the average size of South Carolina farms, 1930-58 ... the average size of farms in the state has steadily increased since World War II.

The harvested acreage and production of barley increased from 22,000 acres and 572,000 bushels in 1947 to a new high record of 46,000 acres and 1,196,000 bushels in 1957. The acreage of improved permanent pastures and animal grazing, which is the foundation for South Carolina's growing livestock and dairy industry, increased from 267,000 acres in 1947 to a new high record of 1,362,600 acres in 1957.

During the 10-year period, 1947-57, the farmers of the state increased their average yield of corn from 19.5 to a new high record of 28 bushels per acre, oats from 25.5 to a new high record of 36 bushels per acre, and wheat from 16.5 to a new high

record of 23 bushels per acre.

South Carolina farmers are expanding their production of livestock and livestock products on a sound basis. The number of all cattle on farms increased from 380,000 in 1947 to 628,000 in 1957. The number of all cattle other than dairy cattle on farms, which are mainly beef cattle, stood at 452,000 in 1957 as compared to 121,000 in 1947. The number of dairy cattle on farms remained about the same for this 10-year period, but average annual milk production per dairy cow increased from 3,600 pounds in 1947 to a new record of 4,230 pounds in 1957, and total annual milk production increased from 565,-

Chart showing the number of motor trucks in use on South Carolina farms by years, 1920-57 47,000 trucks in use on farms in 1957 represented a new high record for the state.

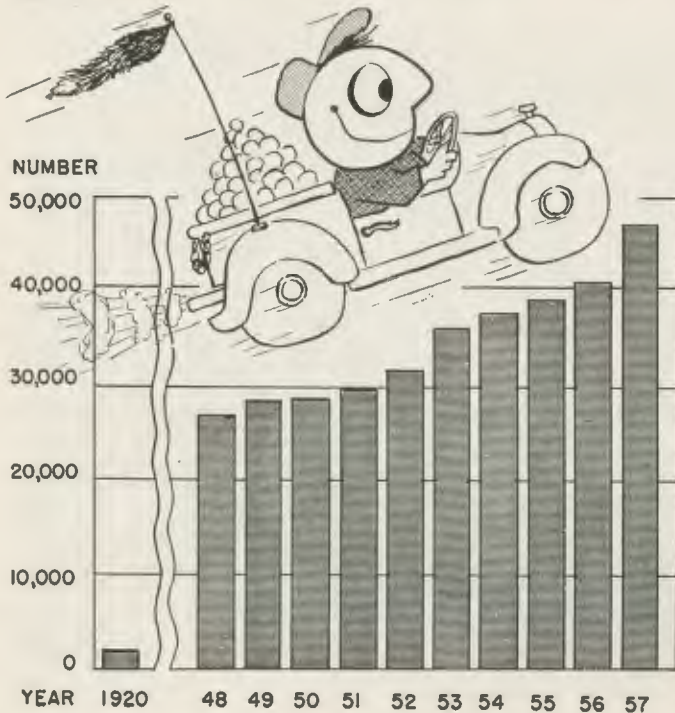


Chart showing number of tractors on South Carolina farms by years, 1945-57 the number of tractors on farms increased from 12,500 in 1945 to 56,120 in 1956, and dropped to 54,000 in 1957.

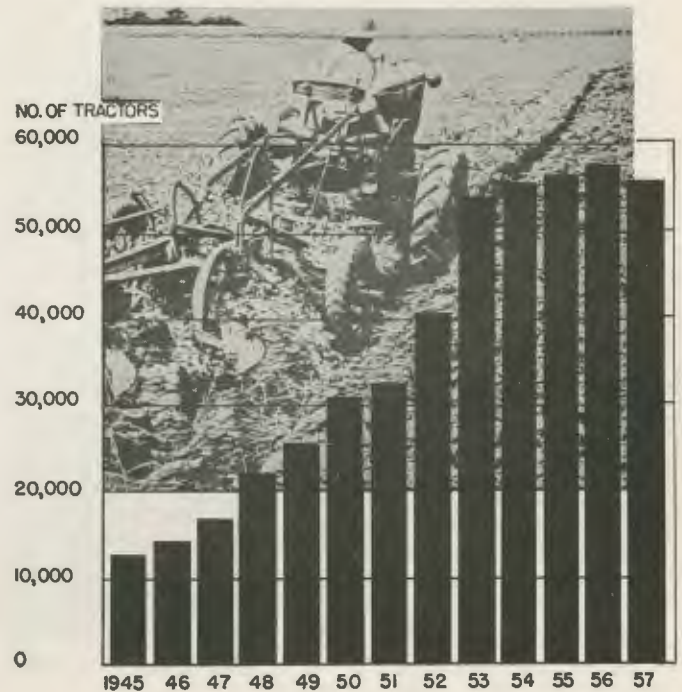
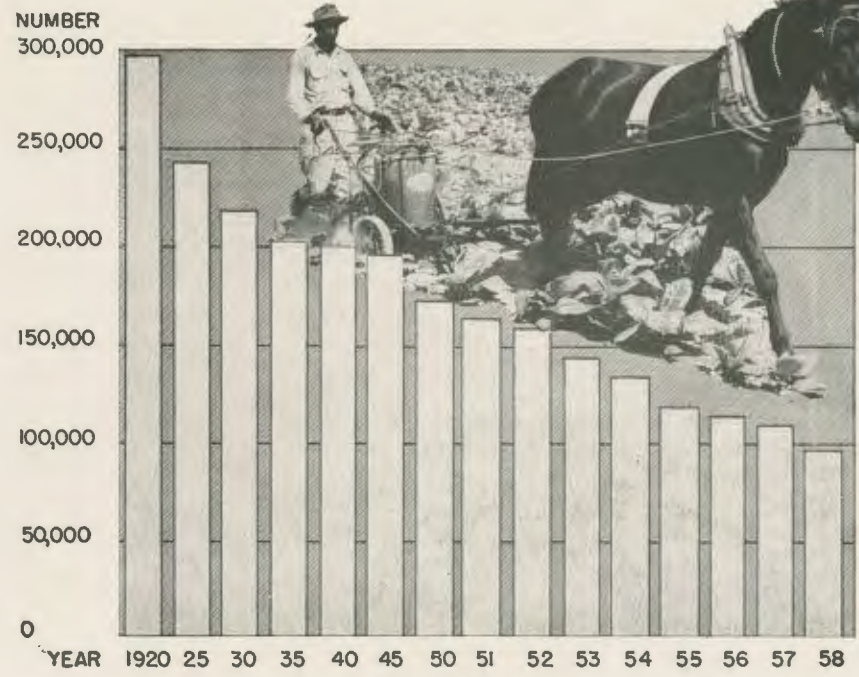


Chart showing number of mules and horses on South Carolina farms on January 1 by years, 1920-58 . . . 96,000 mules and horses on farms on January 1, 1958, represents a new low record for the state.



000,000 pounds to a new high record of 639,000,000 pounds during this period.

Poultry continues to grow in importance on South Carolina farms. Average annual egg production per hen increased from 116 in 1947 to a new high record of 184.4 in 1957, and total annual egg production increased from 369,000,000 eggs to a new high record of 557,000,000 eggs during this period. The production of commercial broilers also rose from 3,348,000 to a new high record of 15,690,000 per year during this 10-year period.

South Carolina farmers continue to make use of the results of research and successful farm experience in improving their farming and adjusting to changing economic and technological conditions. During 1957 they made marked progress in conserving and improving their soils, forests, water, and

other resources and in balancing their farming operations with efficient production of improved varieties of crops and high quality livestock. Efficiency in production and marketing continued to improve through more widespread use of mechanization and labor-saving practices. Farm homes are steadily being modernized for comfort and attractiveness, and farm life is being made better through the increased use of adequate home furnishings and equipment.

The tables on page 4 are based on data from Clifford Sims, agricultural statistician in charge, South Carolina Crop Reporting Service, Columbia, S. C. Charts and other data in this report are based upon reports from the South Carolina Crop Reporting Service and reports and estimates by county agents.

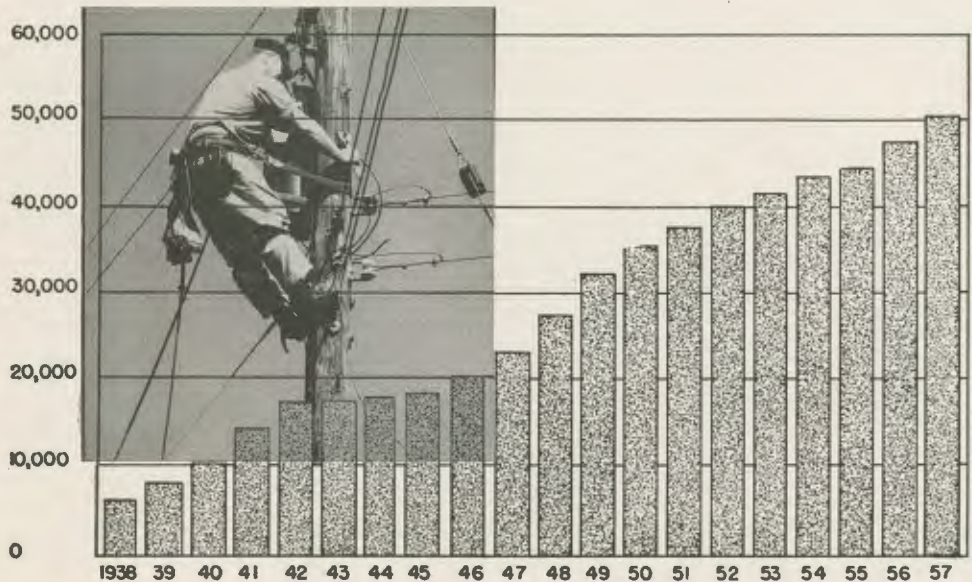


Chart showing miles of rural electric lines in South Carolina by years, 1938-57 . . . a new high record of 56,872 miles of electric lines in 1957 reached a new high record of 115,000 farms or 92 percent of the farms in the state.

**TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS,
LIVESTOCK, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ON SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS
1954-57**

| PRODUCTS | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cotton, Bales | 501,000 | 572,000 | 515,000 | 345,000 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 148,050,000 | 197,200,000 | 170,850,000 | 127,530,000 |
| Corn, Bushels | 11,466,000 | 29,344,000 | 20,475,000 | 23,816,000 |
| Oats, Bushels | 16,740,000 | 15,152,000 | 19,836,000* | 16,214,000 |
| Wheat, Bushels | 2,831,000 | 2,812,000 | 4,117,000* | 3,510,000 |
| Barley, Bushels | 583,000 | 451,000 | 990,000* | 1,196,000* |
| Rye, Bushels | 184,000 | 165,000 | 224,000 | 156,000 |
| Peanuts, Pounds | 5,600,000 | 9,350,000 | 12,600,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Soybeans, Bushels | 975,000 | 2,835,000* | 3,036,000* | 5,100,000* |
| Lespedeza Seed, Pounds | 950,000 | 7,875,000 | 5,100,000 | 7,310,000 |
| Hay, Tons | 436,000 | 647,000 | 486,000 | 492,000 |
| Peaches, Bushels | 3,600,000 | None | 4,350,000 | 4,800,000 |
| Sweet Potatoes, Bushels | 1,520,000 | 2,300,000 | 1,607,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Irish Potatoes, Bushels | 1,243,000 | 975,000 | 1,093,000 | 1,110,000 |
| All Cattle on Farms, Number | 646,000* | 633,000 | 639,000 | 626,000 |
| Milk Cows on Farms, Number | 175,000 | 168,000 | 171,000 | 174,000 |
| Milk Production, Pounds | 592,000,000 | 597,000,000 | 623,000,000* | 639,000,000* |
| Beef Cattle on Farms, Number | 388,000* | 383,000 | 386,000 | 370,000 |
| Hogs Raised, Number | 702,000 | 773,000 | 811,000 | 808,000 |
| Laying Hens, Average Number | 2,968,000 | 2,852,000 | 2,883,000 | 3,028,000 |
| Eggs Produced, Number | 485,000,000 | 510,000,000* | 530,000,000* | 557,000,000* |
| Turkeys Raised, Number | 1,431,000* | 1,116,000 | 1,216,000 | 1,180,000 |
| Commercial Broilers, Number | 11,047,000 | 10,053,000 | 13,359,000 | 15,690,000* |

*Indicates new high record of production for South Carolina.

**TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS
AND AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ANIMAL ON SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS
1954-57**

| PRODUCTS | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cotton, Pounds per Acre | 288 | 375 | 364 | 333 |
| Tobacco, Pounds per Acre | 1,175 | 1,700* | 1,700 | 1,635 |
| Corn, Bushels per Acre | 10.5 | 28* | 21 | 26 |
| Oats, Bushels per Acre | 31* | 27.5 | 36* | 29.5 |
| Wheat, Bushels per Acre | 19 | 18.5 | 23* | 18 |
| Barley, Bushels per Acre | 26.5 | 20.5 | 30* | 26 |
| Rye, Bushels per Acre | 11.5 | 11 | 14* | 12 |
| Peanuts, Pounds per Acre | 560 | 850* | 1,050* | 1,000 |
| Soybeans, Bushels per Acre | 6.5 | 15* | 11 | 15.5* |
| Lespedeza Seed, Pounds per Acre | 95 | 175 | 150 | 170 |
| Hay, Pounds per Acre | 1,480 | 1,920 | 1,780 | 1,880 |
| Sweet Potatoes, Bushels per Acre | 70 | 100 | 95 | 100 |
| Irish Potatoes, Bushels per Acre | 153 | 108 | 120 | 146 |
| Milk, Pounds per Cow | 3,820* | 3,930* | 4,180* | 4,230* |
| Eggs, Number per Hen | 163* | 179* | 184* | 184.4* |

*Indicates new high record of production for South Carolina.

The Clemson College Extension Service

Cooperative Extension Work in agriculture and home economics in South Carolina is a partnership undertaking between the Clemson Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture and is supported by federal, state, and county appropriations. The Extension Service is responsible for conducting with all people of South Carolina the cooperative educational and demonstrational programs of Clemson College and the United States Department of Agriculture in agriculture and home economics.

More specifically, the job of the Clemson College Extension Service is to make available to farmers, homemakers, and rural boys and girls the results of research and successful farm and home experience, and to assist them through interpretation, practical demonstrations, and otherwise in applying this information to improve their farming, their home-making, and their communities to the end that they may build a safe, sound, and progressive agriculture and rural life.

Agricultural Extension Workers include the director, assistant director, 3 district supervisors, 46 county agents — one in each county — 87 assistant county agents and 47 specialists in agricultural eco-

nomics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, boys' 4-H club work, dairying, crop insects and diseases, cotton ginning, forestry, horticulture, livestock, marketing, poultry and turkeys, publications, soil and water conservation, and visual instruction.

The Extension Home Demonstration Staff includes a state home demonstration agent, three district supervisors, 46 county home demonstration agents — one in each county — 35 assistant home demonstration agents, and specialists in clothing, nutrition, family life, home management, girls' 4-H club work, consumer education, and food production and conservation.

Negro Extension Workers include a leader and an assistant state leader for Negro Agricultural Extension Work, a leader and an assistant state leader for Negro home demonstration work, a Negro agent at large, a state Negro boys' 4-H club leader, and a Negro state girls' 4-H club leader, who have headquarters at the Negro State College at Orangeburg. Negro county extension workers include 34 Negro agricultural agents, 8 assistant Negro agricultural agents, 33 Negro home demonstration agents, and 6 assistant Negro home demonstration agents.

The Clemson College Extension Service is a branch of the Clemson Agricultural College, and has its headquarters at Clemson College... County extension workers are stationed in each county of the state, with headquarters in the respective county seats.



Farm and Home Leadership

The educational and service program of the Clemson College Extension Service is developed and carried out in close cooperation with the farm and home leadership in the state, counties, communities, and neighborhoods. Through the cooperation of these farmers and farm women, who give invaluable and unselfish service, the extension program is kept close to the lives and work of the rural people of the state.

Neighborhood and Community Leaders: A total of 9,309 farmers and farm women served as neighborhood and community leaders in the development and conduct of the 1957 program of extension work. These leaders demonstrated and taught others, improved farm and home practices, arranged meetings and demonstrations for county extension agents, organized and conducted community activities, served as voluntary leaders of 4-H clubs and adult community clubs, assisted other farm families in making contacts with agencies and organizations available to serve them, and in many other ways contributed their knowledge, experience, and leadership to the improvement of agriculture, farm homes, and rural life.

The County Agricultural Committee in each county is made up of one farmer and one farm woman elected from each agricultural community in the county, an ex-officio member of each county, state and federal agency serving farm people in the county, and representative business and professional people interested in the agricultural and rural life of the county. Each county agricultural committee

serves in an advisory capacity to the county extension agents, and assistants in the development and conduct of the county extension program, in making decisions regarding agricultural policies affecting the farm people of the county, and in setting up subcommittees to handle specific problems. In 1957, a total of 5,506 leading farmers, farm women, and others served on 46 agricultural committees. These committees held 160 full committee meetings and 949 subcommittee meetings on problems relating to the agriculture and rural life of the counties.

The State Agricultural Committee is made up of one farmer and one farm woman elected from the membership of each county agricultural committee, plus ex-officio representatives from state and federal agencies serving rural people in the state. The State Agricultural Committee serves in an advisory capacity to the Extension Service in developing agricultural programs and policies, and through subcommittees handles specific problems relating to the agricultural interests of the state. During 1957, Fred Dobbins of Townville served as chairman, and Mrs. M. H. Lineberger of Catawba served as vice chairman of the State Agricultural Committee.

Other Organizations and Groups: The Extension Service works closely with the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the soil conservation district supervisors, the State Home Demonstration Council, cooperative associations, business firms throughout the state, and other organizations interested in and connected with the development of agriculture and rural life in South Carolina.



Four-H club leaders receiving certificates of recognition for years of service 9,309 farmers and farm women served as voluntary 4-H club, neighborhood, and community leaders in 1957.

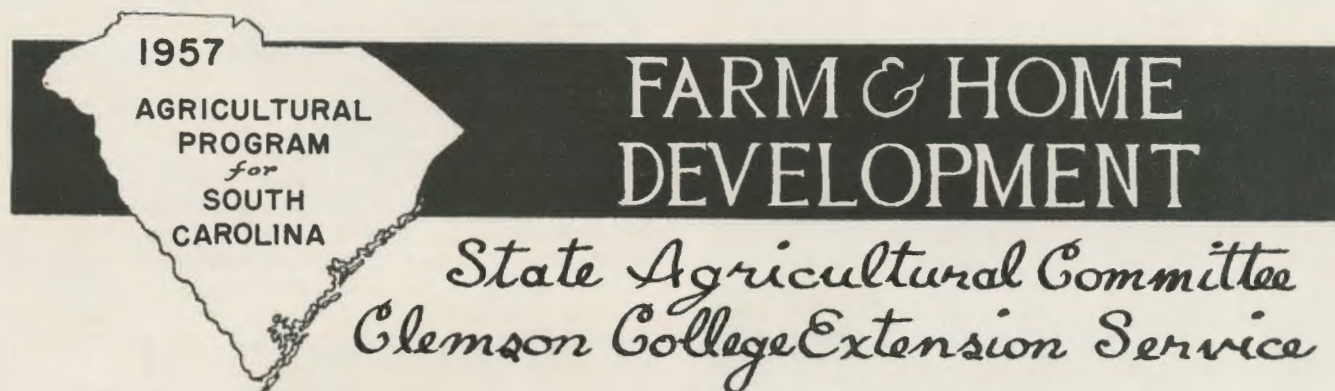
The 1957 Agricultural Program for South Carolina

"Farm and Home Development" was the theme of the 1957 agricultural program for South Carolina. The 1957 program, developed by the Extension Service and the State Agricultural Committee, was based upon the county farm and home programs developed by the county extension agents and the county agricultural committees in the 46 counties of the state.

The 1957 agricultural program was summarized in 10 points, and was given wide publicity throughout the state by means of newspaper articles and

editorials, articles in farm and trade magazines, advertisements sponsored by business firms, radio and television broadcasts, meetings and other methods. The program served as a guide for professional agricultural workers and agricultural and home economics workers throughout the year.

The 10 points in the 1957 agricultural program for South Carolina and the theme as it appeared on newspaper mats used in publicizing the program are given below.



The agricultural situation confronting farm people in 1957 demands careful farm and home planning, efficient production and marketing, and close cooperation between rural and urban people in communities, counties, and in the state to solve mutual problems.

1. **Farm and Home Development:** Make the farm an efficient operating unit by careful short and long-time farm and home planning for the best use of land, water, labor, machinery, cash and credit, and the wise use of income for good family living.

2. **Crops:** Grow those field and truck crops best suited to the land and to meet indicated market demands and family needs. Make full use of the Clemson Soil Testing Laboratory to determine fertilizer and lime needs. Use good planting seed of adapted varieties, better cultural practices and marketing methods. Expand use of small grains for winter cover, hay and silage. Investigate uses of Soil Bank in planning farming operations.

3. **Grassland Farming:** Continue the wise expansion and sound management of the Blanket of Green program to support our livestock, dairy, and poultry industry, and to aid in the conservation of our soil and water resources.

4. **Livestock, Dairying, and Poultry:** Produce the high quality meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products needed to meet home and market demands. Practice closer culling, improved breeding, better feeding, disease control, and efficient management to improve quality and increase income per animal and per man. Produce and store reserve feeds for emergency.

5. **Forestry:** Through better forest management make woodlands pay off regularly. Do a better job of marketing the timber crop. Reforest lands best suited to trees. Re-establish pines on areas now occupied by cull hardwoods. Provide protection from wildfire, insects, and diseases.

6. **Pests and Diseases:** Use approved methods, equipment, and materials in the control of crop and livestock insects, diseases and parasites, household insects, stored grain insects, rats, other pests, and in soil fumigation. Control weeds.

7. **Marketing:** Constantly study future market possibilities. Consider carefully buyers' preferences in types, quality, and quantity of farm products in planning farm production. Strive for adequate processing and storage facilities through individual and group effort. Take advantage of available market information and grading services.

8. **Family Living:** Plan for wholesome living for each member of the family. Provide attractive, convenient, well-equipped homes, improved nutrition, adequate clothing, and opportunities for health, education, religious training, and social life.

9. **Rural Youth:** Train rural boys and girls in improved methods of farming, homemaking, marketing, health, safety, citizenship and leadership, and provide vocational guidance.

10. **Community Development and Public Affairs:** Plan and work together to build better communities. Keep informed on public affairs and programs affecting farm people. Actively support local farm organizations.

Extension Activities and Results

General Activities

In carrying out their educational job in 1957, extension workers in South Carolina used a wide variety of teaching methods. They made 135,088 farm and home visits to assist families with farm, home, and community problems. They held or attended 37,047 educational meetings which were attended by 962,824 farmers, farm women, farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs, and business and professional people interested in the development of agriculture and rural life. In addition, voluntary farm and home leaders held 2,499 extension meetings for county extension workers; this brings the total to 39,546 meetings which were attended by 997,052 people. County extension workers report that 141,445 farm people came to their offices, and 196,184 called by telephone for information and assistance. These extension workers prepared and made 6,683 radio broadcasts and 555 television broadcasts, distributed 330,908

farm and home bulletins, and prepared 13,361 newspaper articles giving timely farm and home information. They conducted 16,131 result demonstrations with farmers and farm women showing results of improved farm and home practices, held 731 training meetings for 4-H club leaders and leaders of young rural men and women's clubs. The enrollment of 58,803 rural boys and girls in 4-H clubs sets a new high record for South Carolina.

Community Development

The South Carolina Community Development Program has grown from a beginning of 12 communities in Oconee County in 1953 to a new high record of 245 communities in 43 counties, and including 12,405 rural families in 1957. The purpose of the Community Development Program is to assist rural communities to organize under their own leadership and develop and carry out their own program of farm, home, and community improvement. The program is given impetus in South Carolina by state, district, and county contests, with cash prizes awarded by business firms, cooperatives, and farm organizations to the winning communities. This program continues to be enthusiastically supported by an increasing number of rural communities.

Farm and Home Development

Since July 1, 1954, the Extension Service has received federal funds under Public Law 83, Section 3(c) to provide additional county extension workers to give on-the-farm service to farm families in planning their farms and homes to increase their incomes and improve their living standards. This method of extension work was started in 1954 in six pilot counties, and has been expanded to the point where farm and home unit planning is now a vital part of the program in all counties. During 1957 a total of

Through the Community Development Program, many rural schoolhouses throughout the state, abandoned in the program of consolidation, have been acquired by community development clubs and transformed into community centers.



County agents and county home demonstration agents made 135,088 farm and home visits in 1957 to assist families with farm, home, and community problems.



3,697 farm families participated in the Farm and Home Development Program, 840 of which completed and put farm and home plans in operation. The remaining families made substantial progress in developing farm and home plans.

Rural Development

Rural Development is the title of a special program directed toward helping low-income families in rural areas to improve their incomes and standards of living. This program involves the activities of extension workers, other agricultural agencies, farm organizations, civic organizations, and business and professional leaders, and includes agricultural development, industrial development, and improvement of local institutions and facilities that serve rural families. In 1957, results show that 1,064 rural families were assisted in improving their incomes, and 2,229 families were assisted in improving their standards of living by having a better farm food supply, medical examinations and treatment, and by improving their homes and surroundings.

Agricultural Economics and Farm Management

Extension work in agricultural economics and farm management is aimed at the collection, analysis, and presentation to the farmers of the state of up-to-date information on economic matters affecting farmers, and assisting farmers in applying this information to the business side of their farming operations so that they may be able to make sound decisions on production and marketing problems and develop good farm management methods.

During 1957, extension workers held 64 county outlook meetings and 425 community outlook meetings which were participated in by 17,713 farm people . . . 445 meetings on agricultural programs and public policies were attended by 15,779 farmers . . . demonstrations were conducted with 1,456 farmers in complete farm planning . . . 383 farmers were assisted with demonstrations of complete farm accounts, which were analyzed by the Extension Service and results made available to the farmers of the state . . . 129 farmers conducted demonstrations of landlord-tenant relationships, and 309 farmers were assisted in developing up-to-date rental agreements . . . 116 farmers were assisted in developing father-son agreements in farm operation . . . 1,097 farmers were assisted in buying, renting, or obtaining work on farms.

Agricultural Engineering

The operation of modern up-to-date farms involves many engineering problems. Agricultural engineering extension work includes educational demonstrations and information and assistance to South Carolina farmers in the construction, remodeling, and repair of farm buildings and structures; selection, use and care of farm machinery and equipment; the use of electricity on farms; irrigation; drainage; storage problems; cotton ginning; soil and water conservation structures; and other engineering problems connected with farming.

South Carolina farmers continue to make progress in mechanizing their farms . . . In 1957, they used 54,000 tractors and a new high record of 47,000 motor trucks. At the same time the number of



Extension workers assisted 383 farmers in keeping demonstrations of complete farm accounts as guides to improving the business operations of their farms.



Mechanized production and adequate storage facilities are necessary steps in efficient production and marketing. . . . Extension workers gave 162 land-preparation and planting demonstrations, and 66 demonstrations of grain storage buildings.



Future mechanized farmers! . . . 1,885 farm boys enrolled in 4-H clubs were given training and practical experience at summer 4-H camps in the safe operation of tractors.



Farm ponds are used for irrigation, water for livestock, fish production, and recreation. . . . County agents estimate 18,356 farm ponds in the state in 1957, 2,000 of which were used to supply water for irrigation.

mules and horses on farms dropped to a new low of 96,000 . . . Miles of rural electric lines went to a new high record of 50,872 miles, serving an estimated 115,000 farms or 92 percent of all farms in the state.

In farm machinery extension work, 27 tractor maintenance schools were held by extension workers and attended by 1,034 tractor owners and operators . . . 72 4-H tractor clubs were organized, through which 879 farm boys enrolled were given training and practical experience in the operation and maintenance of tractors . . . 1,885 4-H club boys were given training in safe operation of tractors at summer camps . . . 162 land preparation and planting demonstrations were attended by 2,349 farmers . . . 155 weed control equipment demonstrations and 301 insect control equipment demonstrations were given by extension workers . . . 516 mechanized harvesting demonstrations were given, including corn, cotton, small grains, legumes, soybeans, hay and forage, silage and other crops . . . assistance was given

farmers in planning and operation of irrigation systems on 46,427 acres of crops, including peaches, truck crops, tobacco, cotton, corn, pastures, and other crops . . . county agents report a new high record of 2,624 irrigation systems in operation on the farms of the state in 1957 . . . assistance was given 400 cotton ginner with ginning problems during the year.

Farm buildings extension work included assistance to farm families in planning 184 farm homes, 235 general purpose barns, 47 dairy barns, 33 milking parlors, 351 hog houses, 305 poultry houses, 16 seed-cleaning buildings, 217 machinery sheds, 66 granaries, 22 radiant-heated brooder houses, 403 hog self-feeders, and 1,232 other farm buildings and structures . . . In addition, assistance was given in remodeling and repair of 1,027 other farm buildings and structures and in converting 866 tenant houses into grain-storage houses in 1957.

In carrying out the program of educational work in the efficient use of electricity on the farm, extension workers held 143 schools on the care and repair of electrical equipment and gave 318 demonstrations on the use of electrical equipment, including electric brooders, hotbeds, sweet potato curing, barn hay drying, seed driers, and others . . . 1,287 farm boys and girls enrolled in 69 4-H electric clubs received training in the use, care, and repair of electrical equipment.

Field Crops, Pastures, Soils, and Fertilizers

In 1957, the value of field crops produced on South Carolina farms was \$225,866,000. Field crops represent the principal source of income for South Carolina farmers, and pastures and feed crops provide the foundation for the expanding livestock industry on the farms of the state. The extension agronomy program is planned and conducted to give educational training and service to farmers in the economic production of high yields per acre of high quality crops through soil improvement, efficient use of fertilizers, improved varieties, and good cultural and harvesting methods.

The value of the 1957 cotton crop was \$54,682,000.

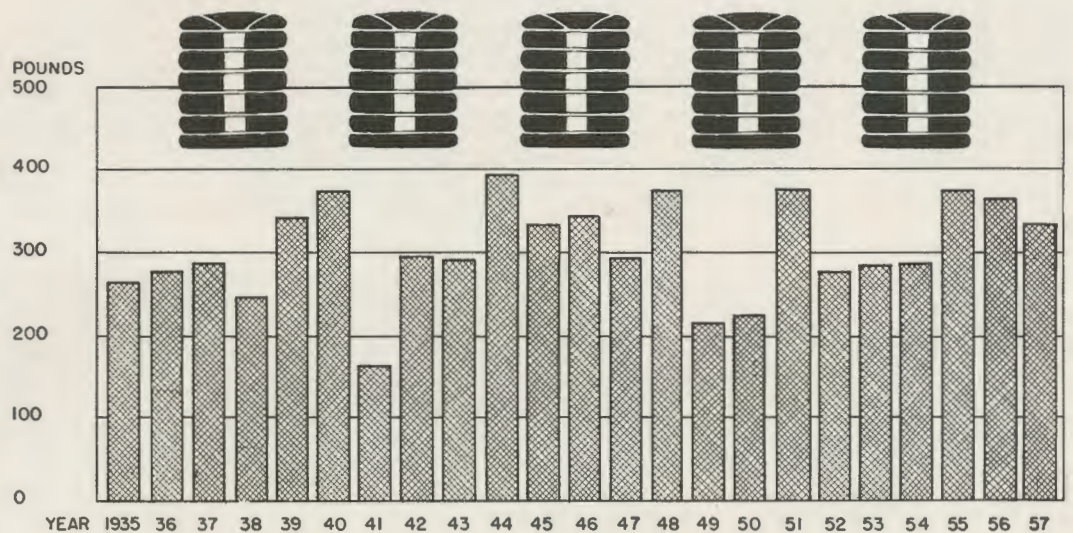
Chart showing percentage of the South Carolina cotton crop classed as rough-ginned by years, 1940-57 . . . a new low record of six-tenths of 1 percent of the 1957 cotton crop was classed as rough-ginned.



Negro 4-H club boys were trained by Negro agricultural agents to operate and maintain modern farm machinery.



Chart showing average yield of lint cotton per acre on South Carolina farms by years, 1935-57 the average yield per acre in 1957 was 333 pounds per acre.



PERCENT

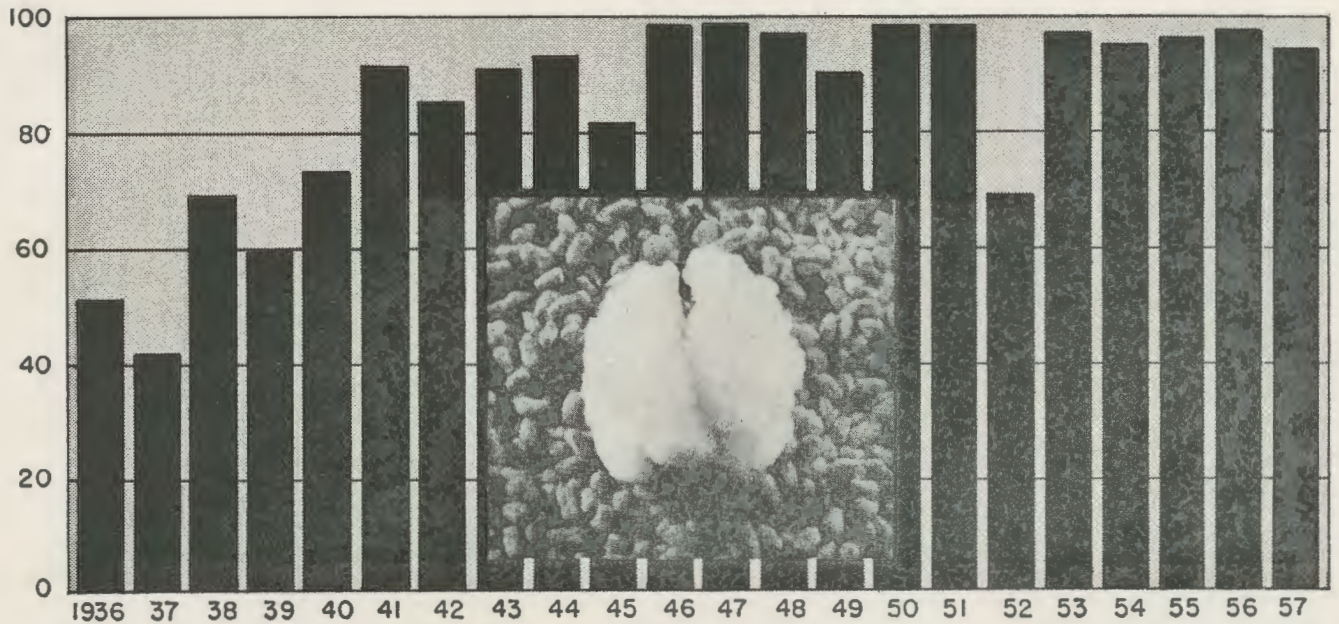


Chart showing percent of South Carolina cotton crop pulling 1-inch staple or longer by years, 1936-57 94.5 percent of the 1957 crop pulled 1 inch or longer, and 94.2 percent was of 3 staple lengths, 1 inch, 1 1/32 inches, and 1 1/16 inches.

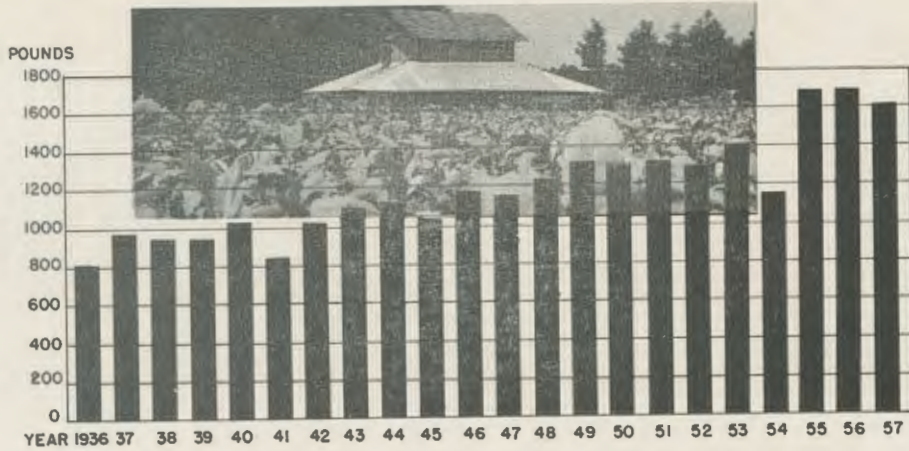
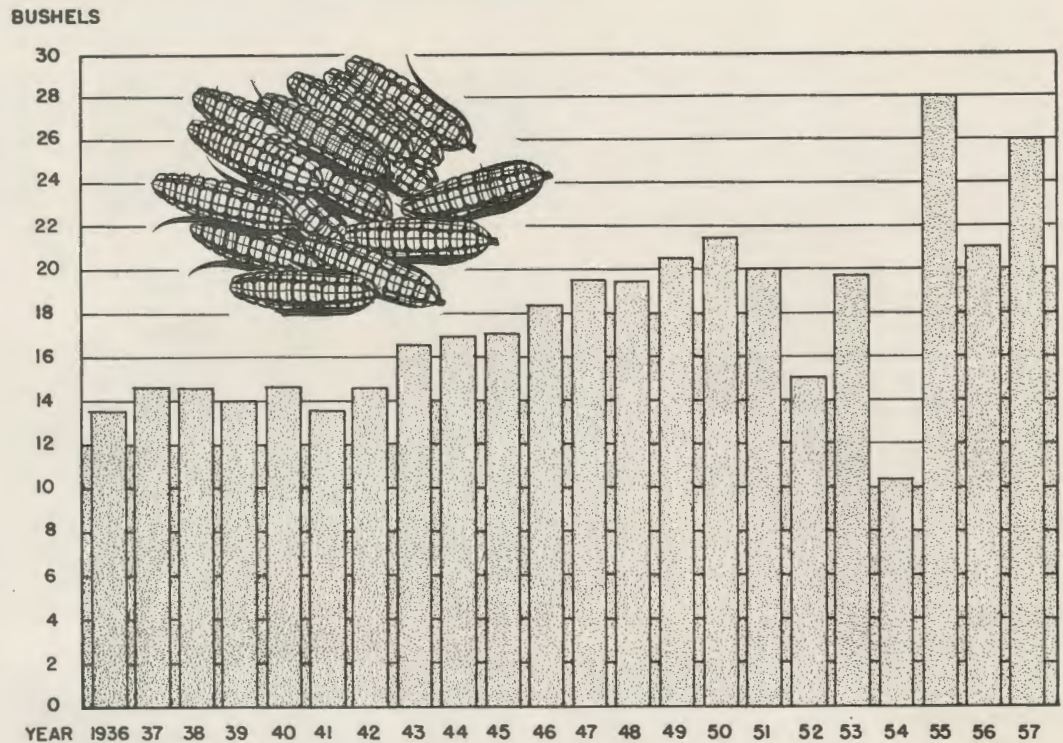


Chart showing average yield of flue-cured tobacco per acre on South Carolina farms, 1936-57 . . . the 1957 average yield of 1,635 pounds per acre is second only to the high record yields per acre of 1,700 in 1955 and 1956.

Chart showing average yield of corn per acre on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 . . . 1957 average yield of 26 bushels per acre is second only to the 1956 record average yield of 28 bushels per acre.



The 1957 South Carolina corn crop of 23,816,000 bushels was valued at \$32,152,000 . . . 418 demonstrations of corn production completed by farmers averaged 88.1 bushels per acre.

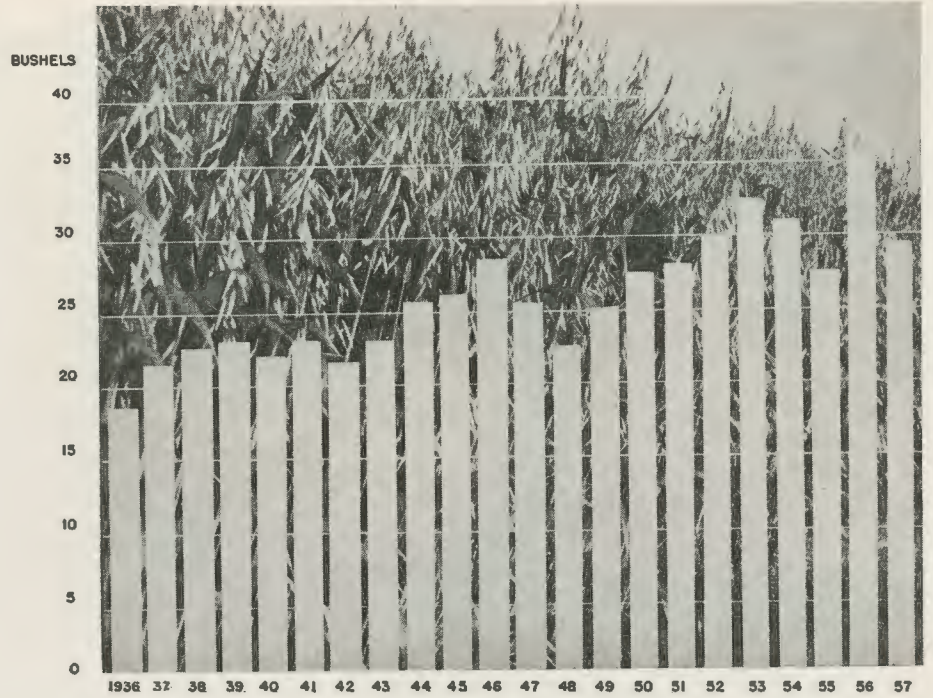


ranking second only to tobacco as a source of income to farmers . . . 1957 cotton acreage of 498,000 was the lowest since 1868 . . . Five-acre cotton demonstrations were completed on 764 farms with an average production of 675 pounds per acre, as compared to an average yield of 333 pounds per acre for the state . . . 94.5 percent of the 1957 cotton crop pulled 1-inch staple or longer, and of the 345,000 bales produced in the state 324,970 bales, or 94.2 percent, were of three staple lengths, 1 inch, 1 1/32 inches, and 1 1/16 inches . . . The Extension Service carried out an educational program to get farmers to make use of the federal grade and staple service, and 19,613 farmers made use of this service in marketing their cotton.

The 1957 crop of flue-cured tobacco brought an income from sales of \$76,263,000, which represented the largest income from a single farm commodity . . . plant-bed demonstrations were conducted on 181 farms, and 199 field demonstrations were car-



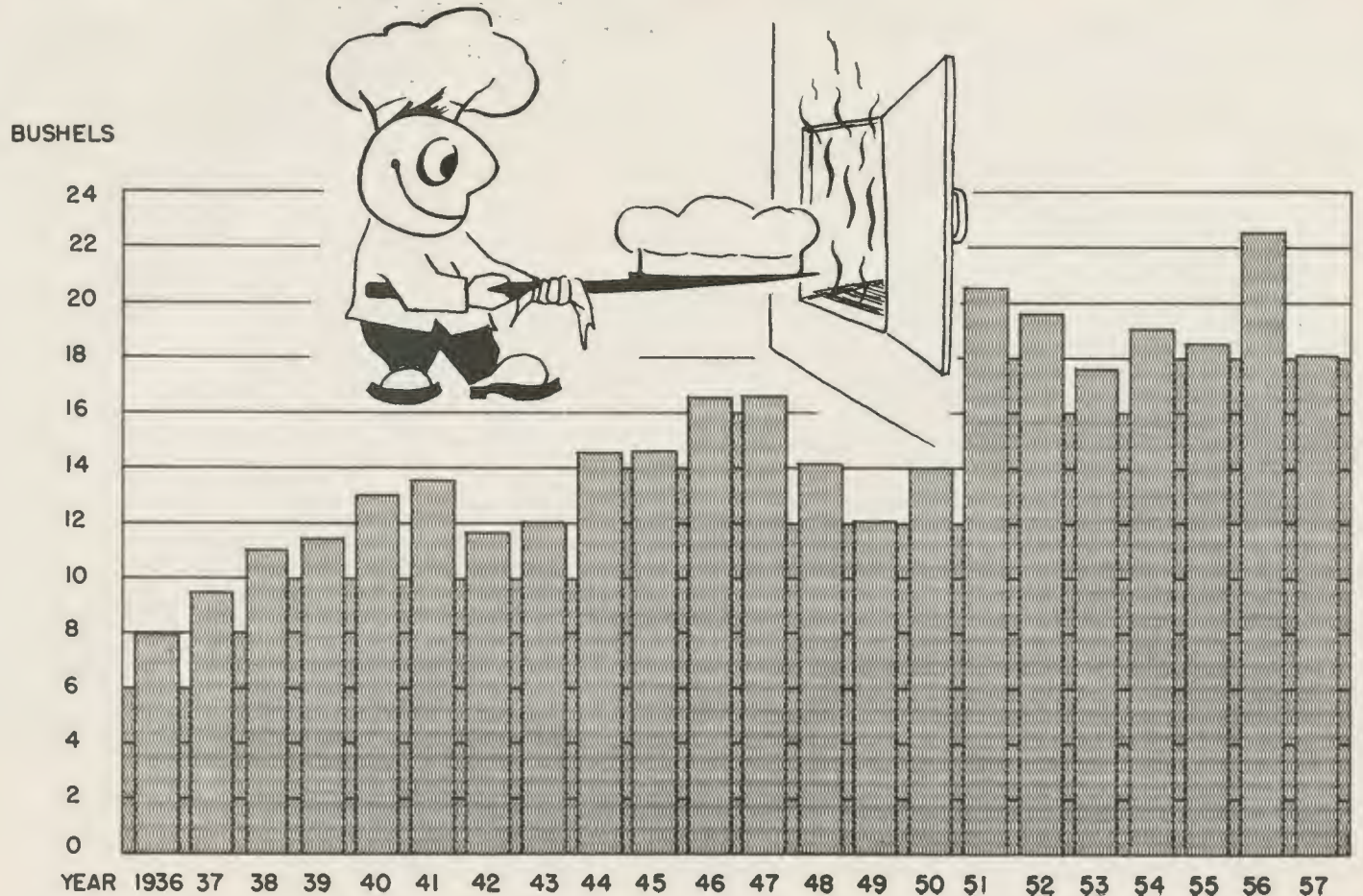
Chart showing average yield of oats on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 . . . the average yield of oats has steadily increased during this 22-year period, though unfavorable weather conditions have caused some yearly fluctuations in yields.



ried out showing recommended methods of producing high yields per acre of high quality tobacco . . . the 1957 average yield of 1,635 pounds of flue-cured

tobacco is the third highest on the record for the state, being exceeded only by the 1955 and 1956 high record average yields of 1,700 pounds per acre.

Chart showing average yield of wheat per acre on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 . . . the trend in average yield of wheat per acre has been definitely up during this period, going from 8 bushels per acre in 1936 to a new high record of 23 bushels per acre in 1956.



BUSHEL

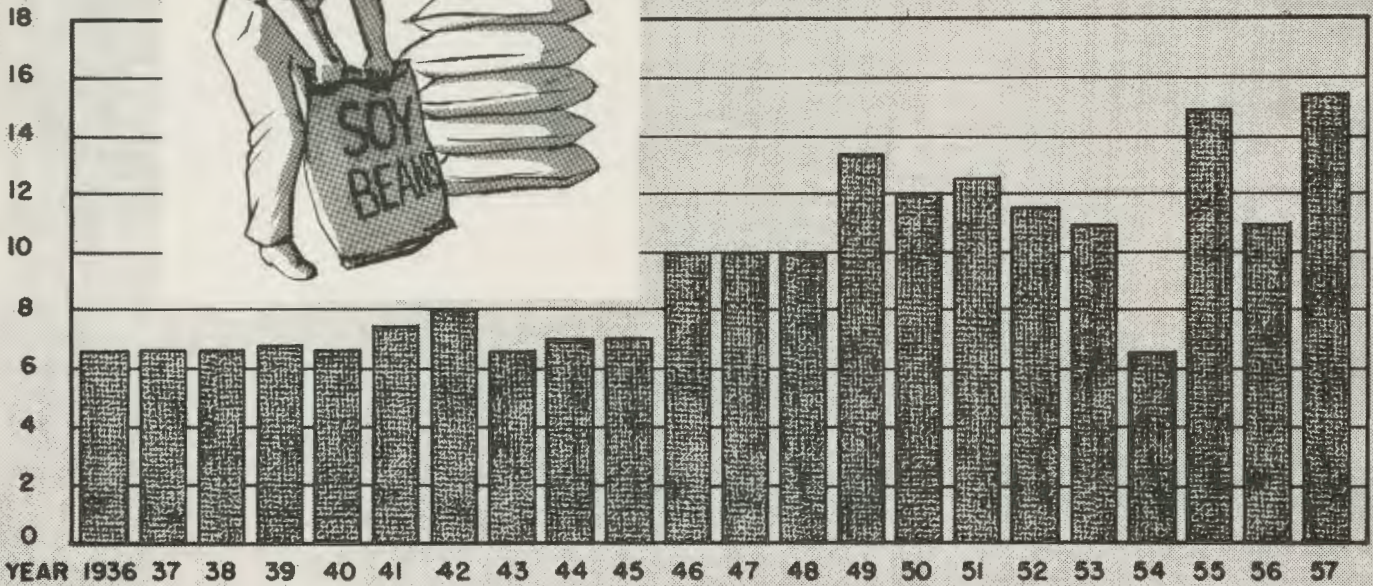


Chart showing average yield of soybeans per acre on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 the 1957 average yield of 15.5 bushels per acre established a new high record for the state.

Corn production demonstrations were completed on 418 farms with an average production of 88.1 bushels per acre . . . the state average production of 26 bushels per acre is the second highest on record . . . county agents estimate that 82 percent of the 1957 corn crop was of adapted hybrid varieties.

In 1957, South Carolina farmers produced 21,116,-

000 bushels of wheat, oats, rye, and barley with a total value of \$19,683,000 . . . Farmers conducted 300 demonstrations of recommended methods of producing oats, 262 with wheat, 151 with barley, and 39 with rye . . . total production of barley on the farms of the state set a new high record of 1,196,000 bushels in 1957.

BUSHEL

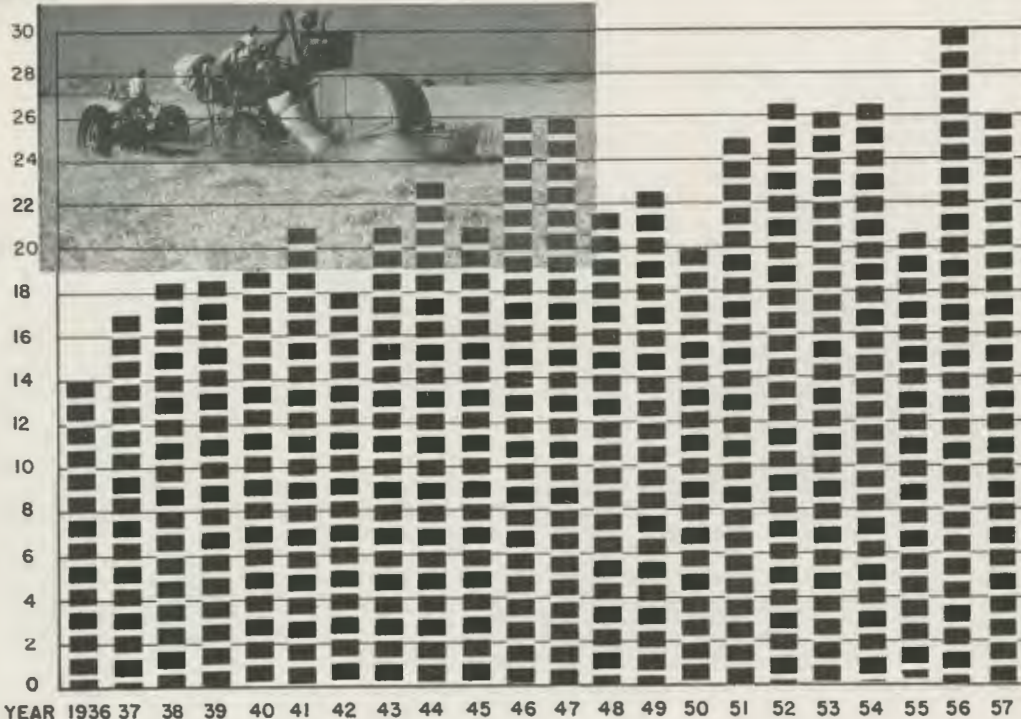
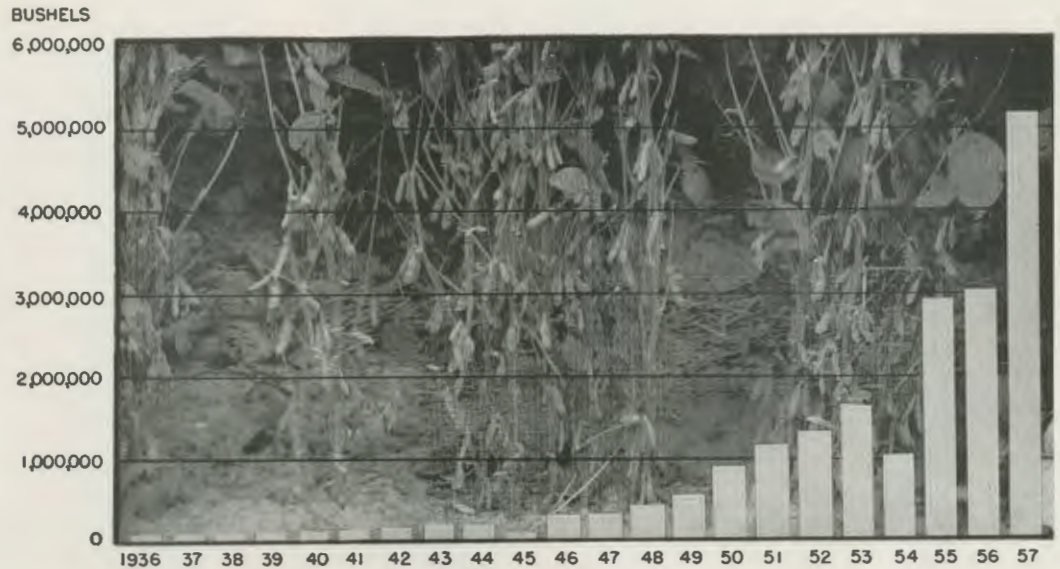


Chart showing average yield of barley per acre in South Carolina by years, 1936-57 improved varieties and better fertilization and cultural methods have gradually increased the average yield of barley per acre during this period.

Chart showing total production of soybeans on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 . . . soybeans have come from a very minor crop to one of commercial importance in South Carolina since World War II . . . 1957 production of 5,100,000 bushels had a value of \$10,710,000.



Production of soybeans continued to increase on South Carolina farms, mainly in the upper Coastal Plains counties . . . the 1957 average yield of 15.5 bushels per acre and the total production of 5,100,000 bushels is the highest on record for the state . . . the value of the crop was \$10,710,000 . . . 209 demonstrations on improved methods of soybean production were conducted by farmers.

Other field crop demonstrations included grain

sorghums, peanuts, aromatic tobacco, permanent pastures, animal grazing, and miscellaneous crops.

In the grassland farming program, county agents report 641 demonstrations with farmers in improved permanent pastures and animal grazing . . . they report a new high record of 1,362,000 acres of improved permanent pasture and animal grazing on the farms of the state in 1957.

Other extension activities in the agronomy edu-



The average yield of 1,000 pounds of peanuts per acre on South Carolina farms in 1957 was the second highest on record . . . 49 farmers carried out demonstrations showing value of recommended methods of production, harvesting, and marketing.



County agents assisted 116 farmers with problems in producing, harvesting, curing, and marketing aromatic tobacco in 1957 . . . this comparatively new crop offers good possibilities as an additional source of income on many South Carolina farms.



The 1957 South Carolina wheat crop of 3,510,000 bushels was valued at \$6,669,000 . . . 122 farmers completed wheat production demonstrations with an average production of 30.5 bushels per acre.



South Carolina produces more peaches for the fresh market than any other state . . . the 1957 crop of 4,800,000 bushels brought growers a return of \$14,400,000.

ational program in 1957 included 26 grassland schools and 119 farm tours, 294 meetings at field demonstrations . . . these were attended by 9,669 farmers . . . 1,486 farmers participated in crops and pasture contests.

Soil and Water Conservation

The extension program in soil and water conservation included educational assistance to farmers in conserving and making effective use of their soil

The commercial production of grapes offers possibilities as an additional source of income for many South Carolina farmers.



and water resources . . . this program is conducted in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the soil conservation districts in the state. Extension educational activities in the soil and water conservation program included 75 community meetings and 86 field meetings of farmers on soil and water conservation problems . . . 176 method demonstrations on soil conservation practices were given . . . 84 meetings were held to study the results of recommended practices . . . County agents assisted 1,520 farmers with soil and water conservation plans

Watching pine trees work . . . The Extension Service assisted over 7,000 South Carolina farmers with woodland management problems in 1957.



BUSHELS

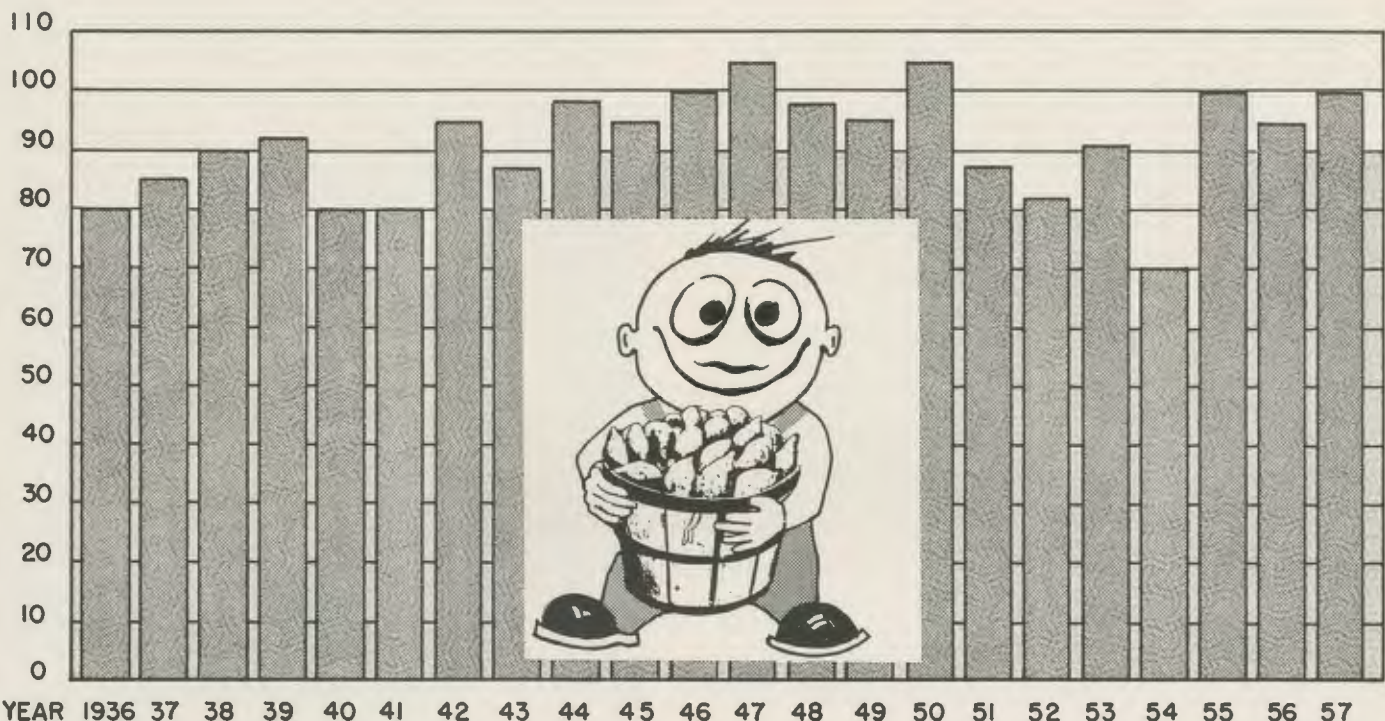


Chart showing average yield of sweet potatoes in bushels per acre on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 1957 average yield of 100 bushels equals the third highest average yield on record for the state.

... 29 demonstrations of farmer-built terraces and 33 demonstrations of terrace maintenance were given ... 185 demonstrations of farm drainage and 119 demonstrations of maintenance of drainage ditches were conducted ... 378 programs on soil and water conservation were given before 14,965 farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs ... 137 4-H club members participated in soil conservation contests ... 139 4-H club teams were

trained to give demonstrations in soil and water conservation ... 2,516 4-H club members were given training in land judging and 91 4-H land judging teams trained ... 134 demonstrations were given on control of weeds in farm ponds ... 402 demonstrations of farm pond management were conducted ... 927 farmers were assisted in stocking farm ponds ... **County agents report a new high**

BUSHELS

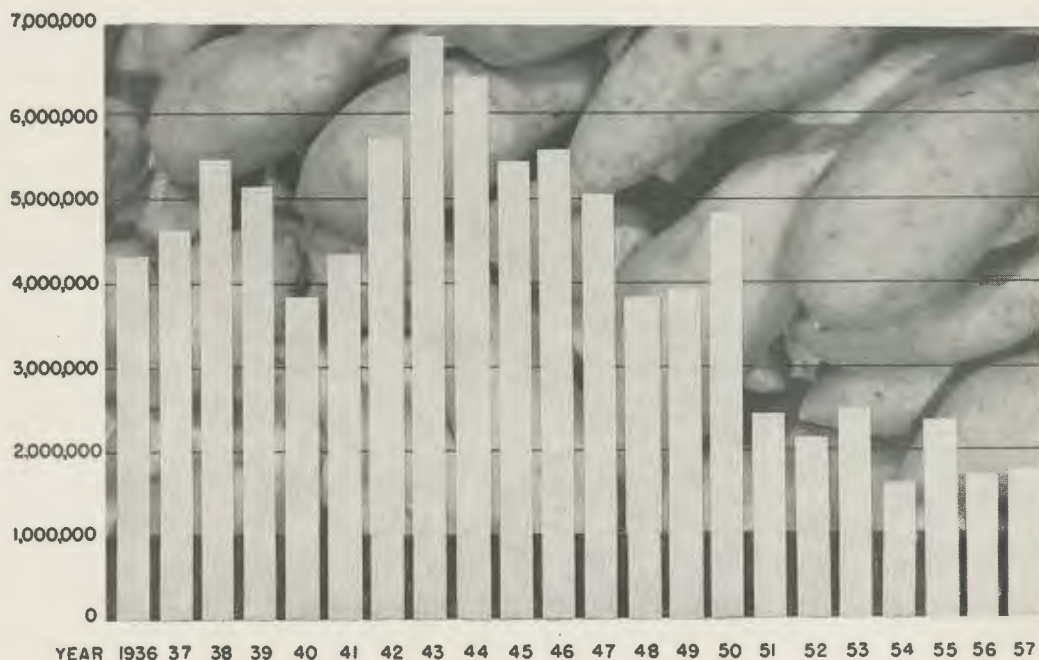


Chart showing total production of sweet potatoes on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 labor shortage and lack of mechanized facilities for handling have sharply reduced sweet potato production in the state during the past 10 years.

record of 18,356 farm ponds on farms of the state in 1957.

County agents report 392 informational circular letters, 412 news articles, 392 radio programs, 22 television programs, and 8,332 bulletins distributed on soil and water conservation in 1957.

Fruits and Vegetables

South Carolina farmers produced fruits and vegetables with a value of \$30,843,000 in 1957, with a peach crop valued at \$14,400,000 and a commercial vegetable crop worth \$10,555,000 leading the list The extension program in horticulture includes educational demonstrations and assistance to farmers in producing high yields per acre of high quality fruit and truck crops for home use and for market home orchard demonstrations were completed by 77 farmers home garden demonstrations by 1,383 farm families work in commercial orchards included 95 complete orchard demonstrations, 45 demonstrations of orchard cover crops, 31 spraying demonstrations, 131 in pruning, 84 in the use of orchard fertilizers, 50 fruit-thinning and 9 orchard-terracing demonstrations 391 farmers completed truck and market garden demonstrations.

Sweet potato demonstrations were completed on 139 farms over one million bushels of sweet potatoes were produced for market in South Carolina in 1957.

Other truck crops demonstrations conducted by farmers in cooperation with extension workers in 1957 include 43 with Irish potatoes, 65 with cucumbers, 63 with watermelons, 315 with tomatoes, 37 with cantaloupes, 27 with sweet corn, 19 with pimento pepper, 25 with cabbage, 90 with snap beans, 17 with fall tomatoes, and 18 with other vegetable crops 341 4-H club members completed sweet potato production demonstrations.



Negro agricultural agents assisted 8,114 Negro farmers to adopt recommended practices in the production and marketing of truck crops in 1957.

Pulpwood, lumber, and poles represent the main markets South Carolina farmers have for their forest products in 1957 extension workers assisted farmers in selective cutting and marketing timber to the value of \$3,102,078.



Forestry

Through an agreement between the two organizations, farm forestry extension work is conducted cooperatively by the Clemson College Extension Service and the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry. During 1957, through this program, assistance was given 1,842 farmers in selective cutting and marketing of timber for lumber and pulpwood with a value of \$3,102,078 847 woodland examinations were made covering 127,681 acres, and recommendations were made regarding proper handling of timber stands County agents report that 4,167 farmers requested and received assistance in woodland management 141 selective cutting demonstrations were conducted by extension workers during the year approximately 30 woodyards for the purchase of pulpwood were in operation during the year County agents estimate that 13,446 farmers practiced selective cutting, and 12,946 carried out recommended methods of thinning timber in 1957 190 tree-planting demonstrations were given 1,156 farm boys and girls conducted 4-H forestry demonstrations and received training

in forestry management County agents report assistance to 2,347 farmers in planting 32,003,850 tree seedlings for forestry purposes 750 4-H club members planted 750,000 pine seedlings donated by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company forestry demonstrations are maintained at the three state 4-H club camps to train farm boys and girls in farm forestry.

Beef Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep

Cash incomes to South Carolina farmers from the sale of beef cattle, hogs, and sheep and lambs amounted to \$40,786,000 in 1957.

Because of the lower prices the number of beef cattle on the farms of the state went down from 468,000 in 1956 to 452,000 in 1957 this number is still high as compared to 195,000 on farms in 1950 assistance was given 485 farmers in selecting and obtaining 295 purebred beef bulls and 1,441 purebred and grade cows and heifers to add to and improve the quality of their herds County agents report a new high record of 4,806 purebred beef bulls

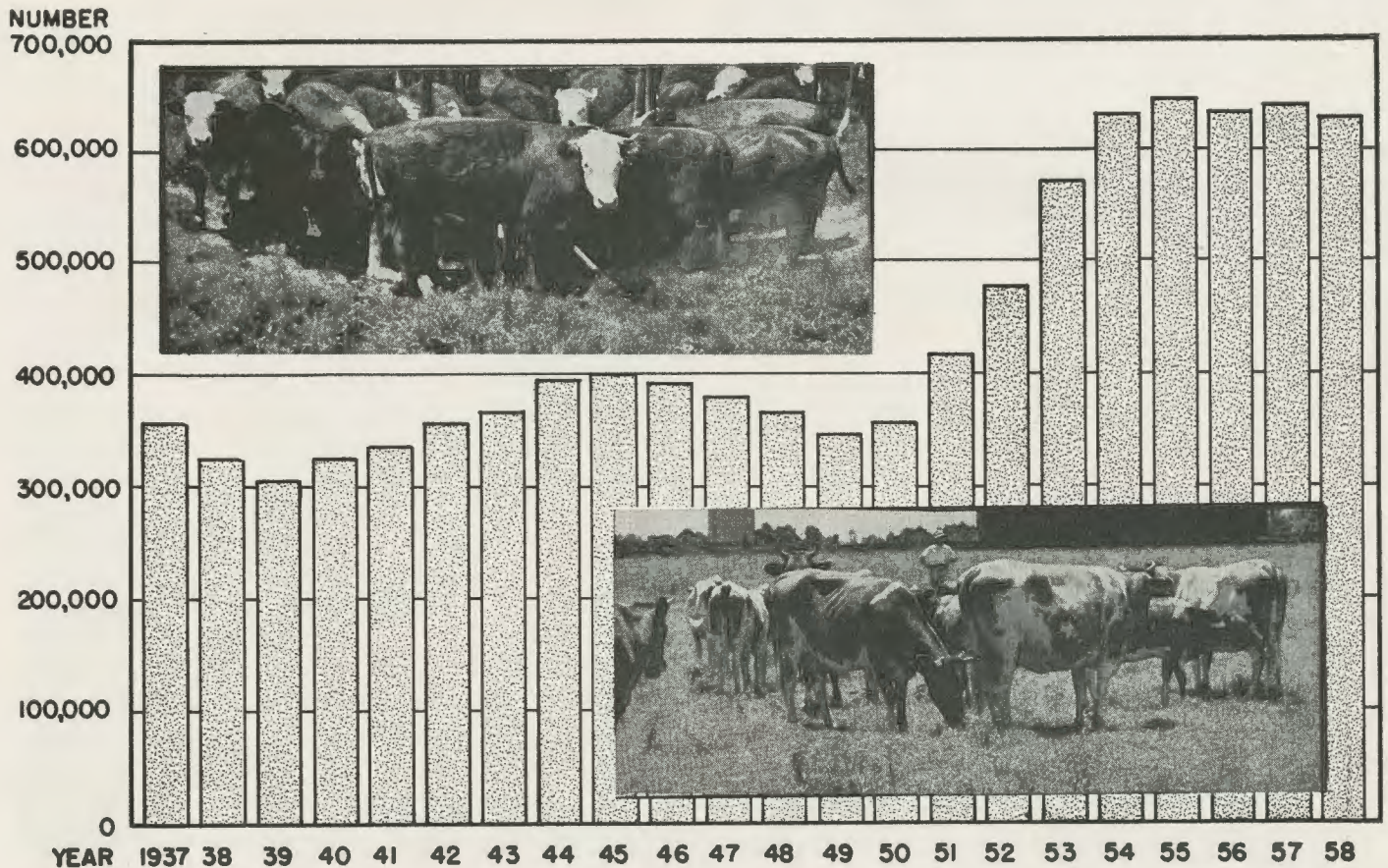


Chart showing all cattle on South Carolina farms on January 1 by years, 1937-58. . . . Sharp increase in number of cattle on farms since 1950 has been made up principally of beef cattle.

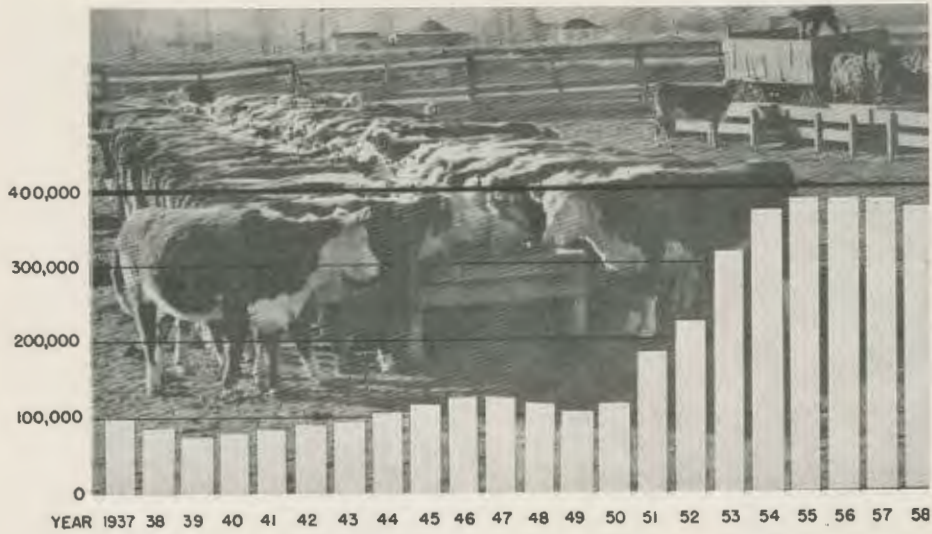


Chart showing number of beef cattle on South Carolina farms on January 1 by years, 1937-58 . . . changes in South Carolina agriculture have brought beef cattle production to the forefront as a source of farm income.

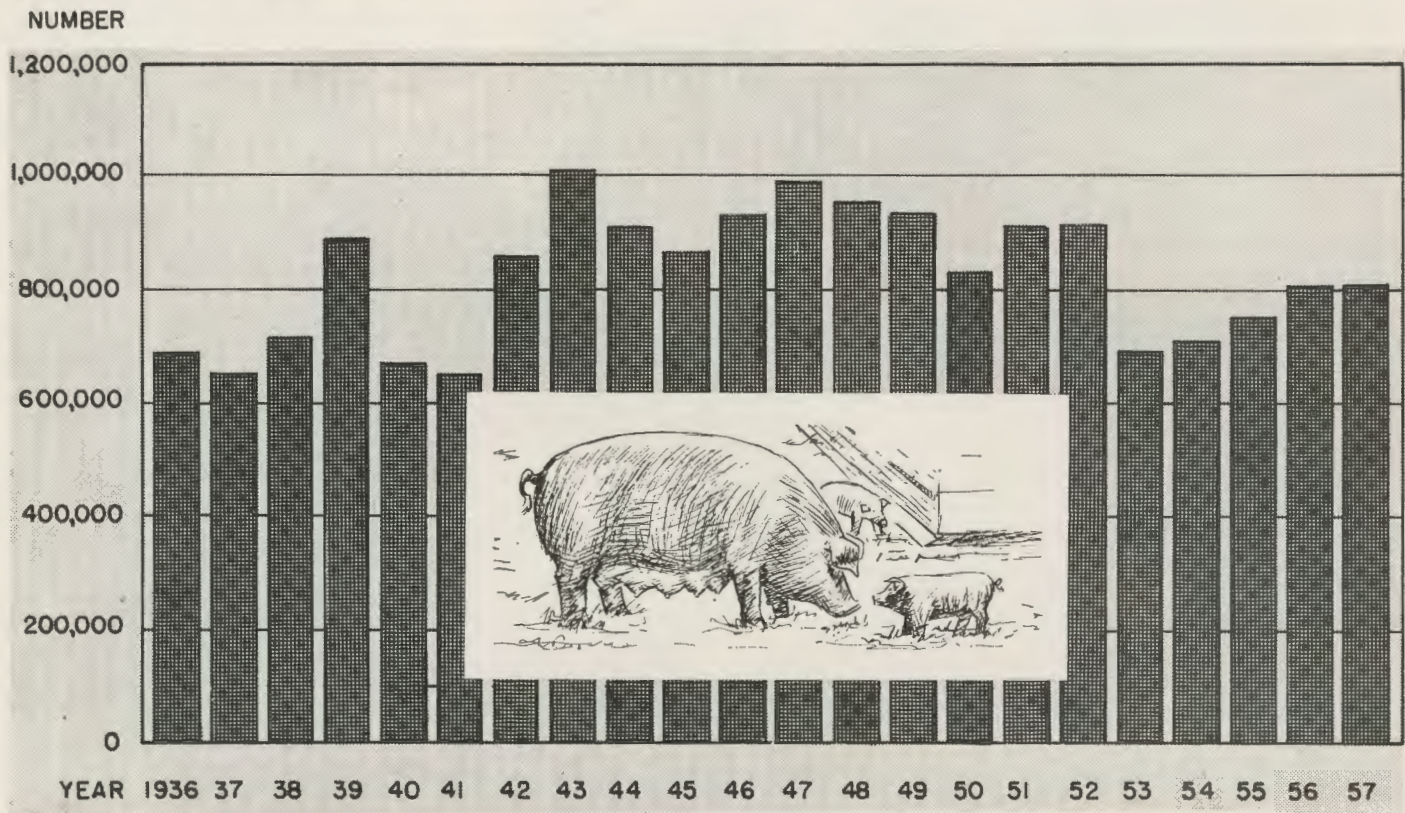


South Carolina farmers produced beef cattle with a total value of \$18,766,000 in 1957. . . Improved breeding and feeding practices are steadily raising the quality of beef cattle produced in the state.

in use in the state in 1957 . . . 78 cattle producers completed beef cattle herd management demonstrations, 78 completed grazing demonstrations . . . 90 producers were assisted in the performance testing program in which 1,103 calves were weighed . . . 615 farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs grew out beef calves as a part of their 4-H club work . . . extension workers assisted 1,881 farmers in marketing beef cattle with a value of \$1,366,344, and in pur-

chasing cattle valued at \$147,059. County agents and extension livestock specialists assisted 817 farmers in selecting and obtaining 344 purebred boars and 861 purebred and grade sows and gilts to add to and improve their herds . . . 234 hog-feeding demonstrations were completed by farmers . . . 85 farmers were assisted with meat-type certification of hogs . . . 3,020 4-H club boys and girls grew out 6,105 pigs in 1957.

Chart showing number of hogs raised on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 . . . improved prices are reviving farmers' interest in hog production.





South Carolina farmers continue to improve the quality of hogs for market and home use . . . 808,000 hogs produced in the state in 1957 brought \$22,265,000 from sales, with \$6,333,000 worth kept for home use, making a total value of \$28,598,000.

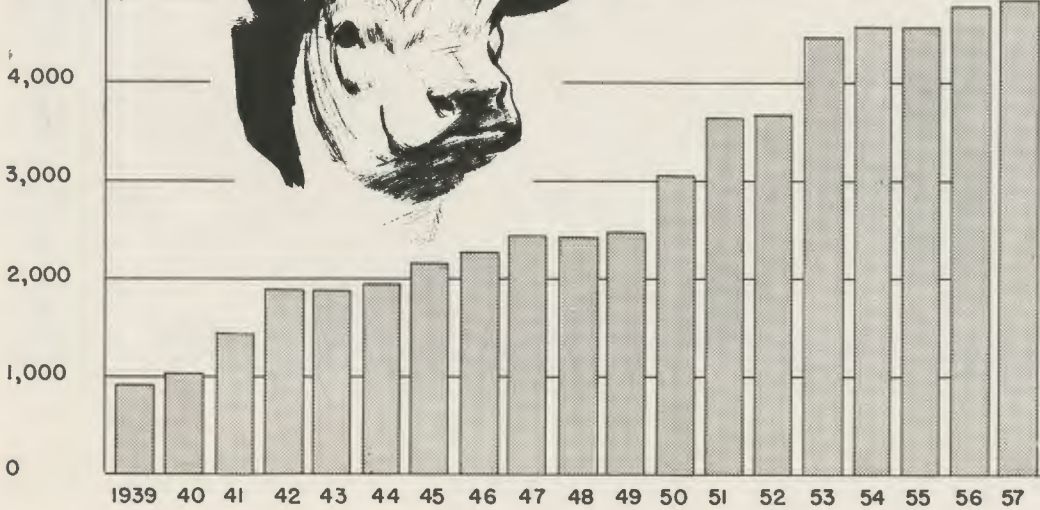


The final test of his product . . . 749 4-H club boys and girls grew out beef calves as a part of their work in 1957.

The number of sheep on South Carolina farms on January 1 increased from an average of 4,000 for the 10-year period 1947-1956 to 14,000 on January 1, 1958 . . . 10 return-per-ewe demonstrations carried out by sheep growers showed an average return of \$15.58 per ewe . . . 56 farmers were assisted in selecting and obtaining 58 purebred rams, and 303 purebred ewes for breeding purposes . . . in addition, 22 farmers were assisted in obtaining 422 grade or western ewes . . . three sheep-shearing schools were held by extension workers . . . two wool pools brought growers \$20,442 from the sale of 34,067 pounds of wool . . . six lamb pools brought growers \$27,171.27 for 1,871 lambs.



NO. OF BULLS
5,000



The number of sheep on South Carolina farms on January 1 increased from an average of 4,000 per year for the 10-year period, 1947-56, to 14,000 on January 1, 1958. Sheep production offers an opportunity for additional income on many South Carolina farms.

Chart showing number of purebred beef bulls in use on South Carolina farms by years, 1939-57 . . . 4,806 purebred beef bulls in use in 1957 represents a new high record for the state.



South Carolina dairy farmers are building the dairy industry on a sound foundation of good pastures and annual grazing and improved breeding of dairy cows.

Dairying

The total value of milk and milk products produced in South Carolina in 1957 was \$35,514,000 cash income to farmers from the sale of milk and milk products amounted to \$22,203,000, the other \$13,311,000 worth being used for home consumption

. . . . the extension program in dairying is aimed at assisting farmers to produce high quality dairy products at low cost, and the efficient marketing of commercial dairy products the average number of cows milked on South Carolina farms increased from 149,000 in 1956 to 150,000 in 1957 the average production of milk per cow increased from 4,180



NUMBER

200,000

150,000

100,000

50,000

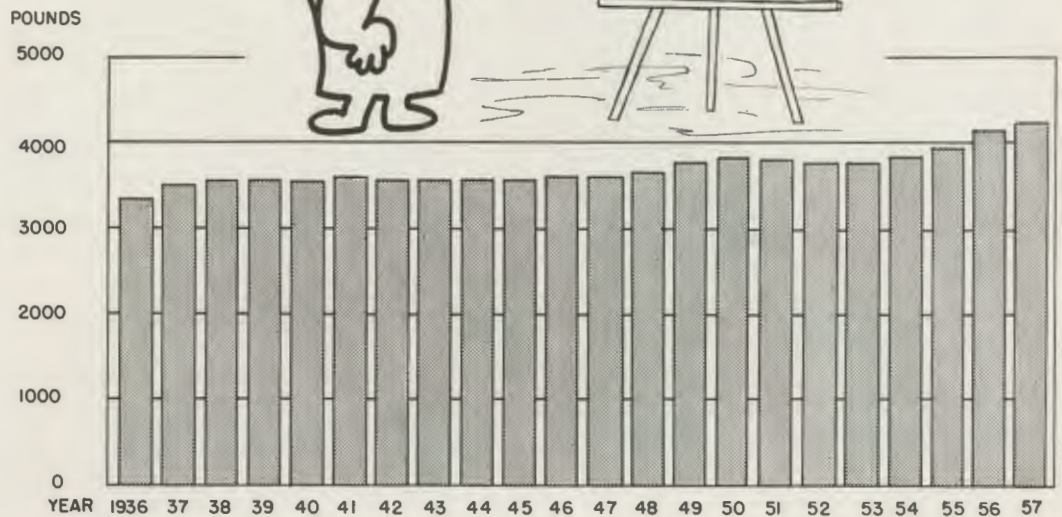
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YEAR 1937 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

Chart showing the number of dairy cows on South Carolina farms on January 1 by years, 1937-58 while the number of dairy cows has decreased from the high point reached during World War II, higher production per cow has steadily increased total annual milk production in the state.



Chart showing average milk production per cow on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 4,230 pounds per cow average in 1957 is the highest on record for the state.



pounds in 1956 to a new high record of 4,230 pounds in 1957 . . . also the total production of milk in the state increased from 623 million pounds in 1956 to a new high record of 639 million pounds in 1957 . . . the artificial breeding program in its 13th year of

operation included 19 cooperative breeding associations through which 16,829 cows, or 10 percent of all dairy cows in the state, were artificially bred . . . 69 farmers were assisted in selecting and obtaining 73 purebred bulls suited to their herds . . . county

POUNDS
700,000,000

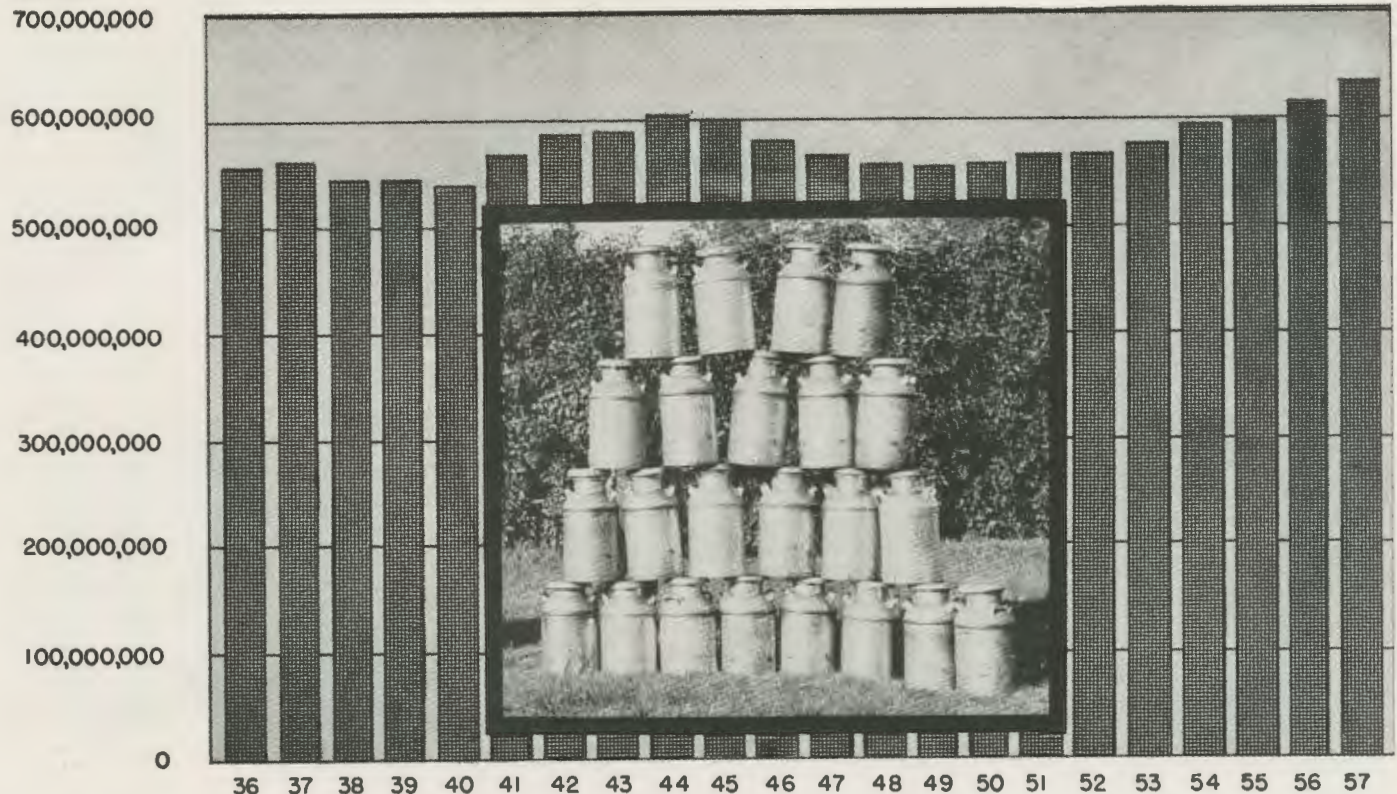


Chart showing total production of milk on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 639,000,000 pounds of milk in 1957 is a new high record for the state, and represents a total value of \$35,514,000.

NUMBER

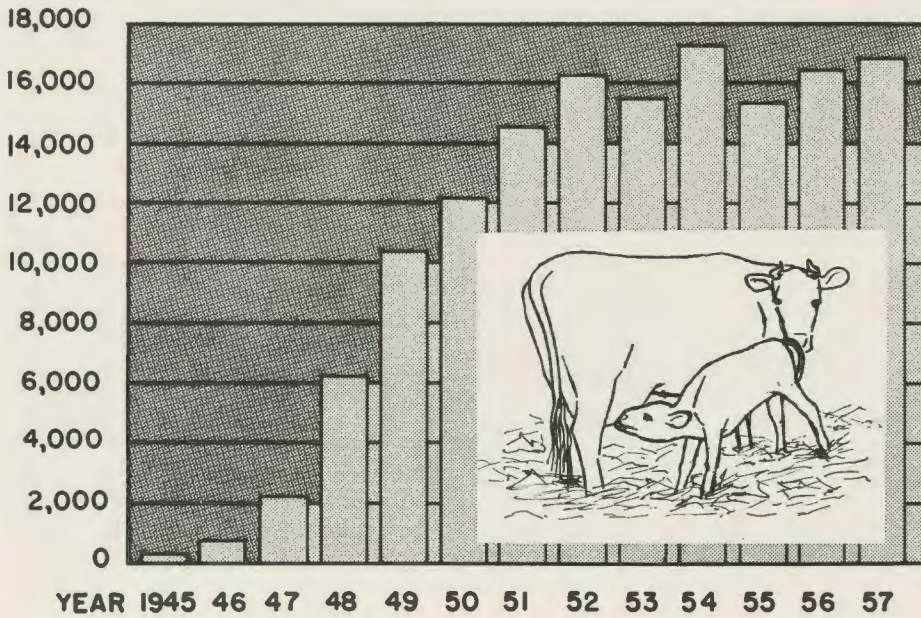


Chart showing number of dairy cows artificially bred on South Carolina farms by years, 1945-57 16,829 or 10 percent of the dairy cows in the state were artificially bred in 1957 through 19 breeding associations.

agents report a total of 1,238 purebred dairy bulls in use on the farms of the state in 1957 390 farmers were assisted in selecting and adding 1,944 purebred or grade cows and heifers to their herds 238 farmers were assisted in marketing dairy cattle to the value of \$133,134, and in marketing dairy products to the value of \$146,913 807 farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work grew out

dairy calves in 1957 168 farmers were enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement associations and 80 farmers were enrolled in the Weigh-A-Day-A-Month program for records of performance on dairy cows the extension dairy technologist worked with commercial dairy-processing plants in the state to help them improve the quality of dairy products sold.

NUMBER

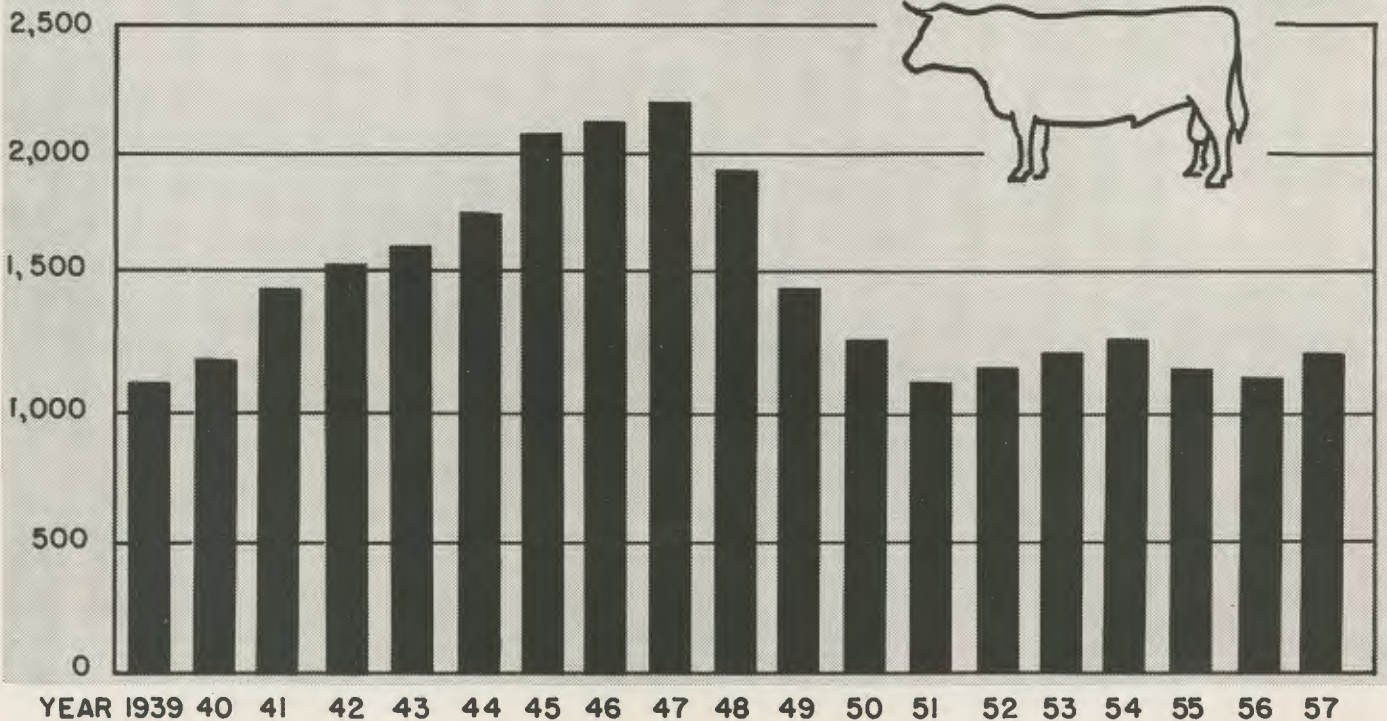


Chart showing number of purebred dairy bulls in use on South Carolina farms, 1939-57 the artificial breeding program, started in 1945, reversed the upward trend in the number of purebred bulls in use, leveling the number off at around 1,200.



NUMBER

4,000,000

3,000,000

2,000,000

1,000,000

0

YEAR 1936 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57

Chart showing average number of laying hens on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57. . . . While there has been a gradual decrease in the average number of hens on farms since the war years, increased egg production per hen has resulted in a steady increase in total eggs produced.

Poultry

Poultry and poultry products, with a total value of \$39,085,000 in 1957, represented the third largest source of income to South Carolina farmers, being exceeded only by tobacco and cotton Poultrymen are making great strides in increasing the efficiency of their production of poultry and poultry products the average egg production has increased from 116 eggs per hen in 1947 to a new high record of 184.4 eggs per hen in 1957, and total annual egg production has increased from 369,000,000 eggs

to a new high record of 557,000,000 eggs during this 10-year period commercial broiler production also increased during this period from 3,348,000 in 1947 to 15,690,000, with a value of \$9,288,000 in 1957 the 1957 production of 1,180,000 turkeys was the fourth highest on record for the state The extension program of work in poultry included demonstrations and assistance to farmers in efficient production of high-quality poultry, eggs, broilers, turkeys, and other poultry and poultry products . . . five farmers completed demonstration poultry flock

NUMBER

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

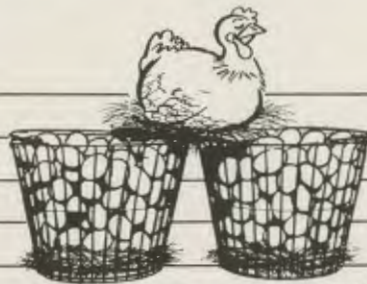
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YEAR 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57

Chart showing average egg production per hen on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 184.4 eggs per hen in 1957 set a new high record for the state.



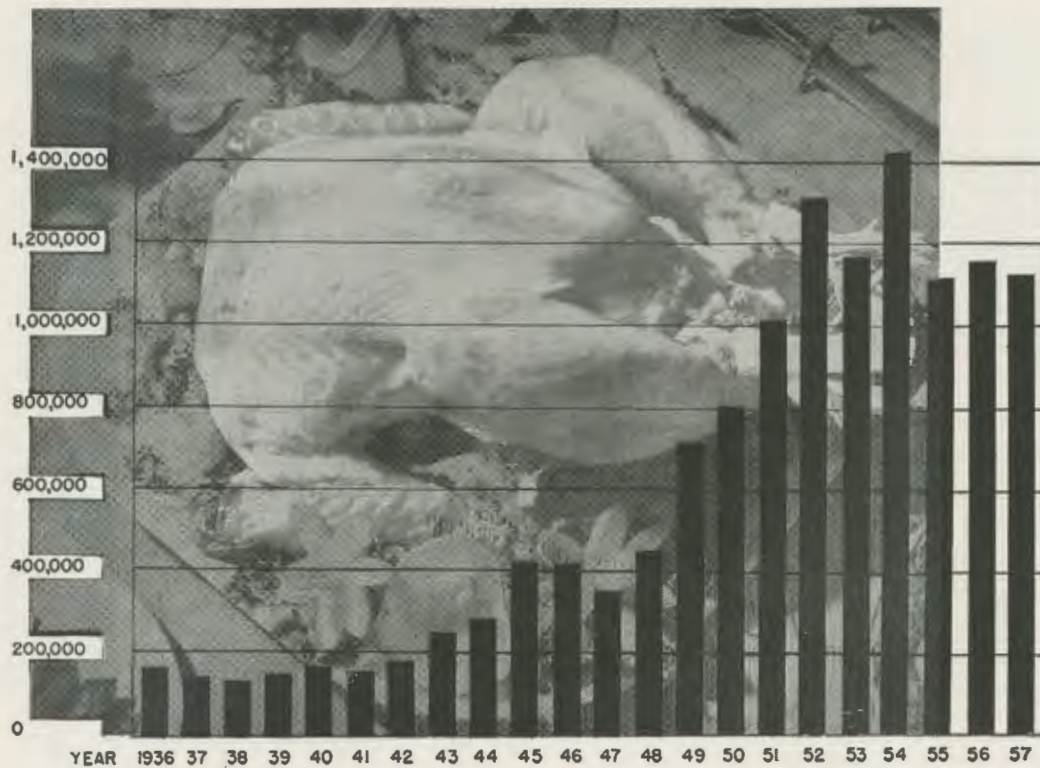


Chart showing number of turkeys raised on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 from below 200,000 in the late thirties and early forties, the number of turkeys raised has averaged over 1,000,000 per year since 1950.

Chart showing number of commercial broilers raised on South Carolina farms by years, 1937-57 15,690,000 commercial broilers raised in 1957 represents a new high record for the state.

NUMBER
16,000,000



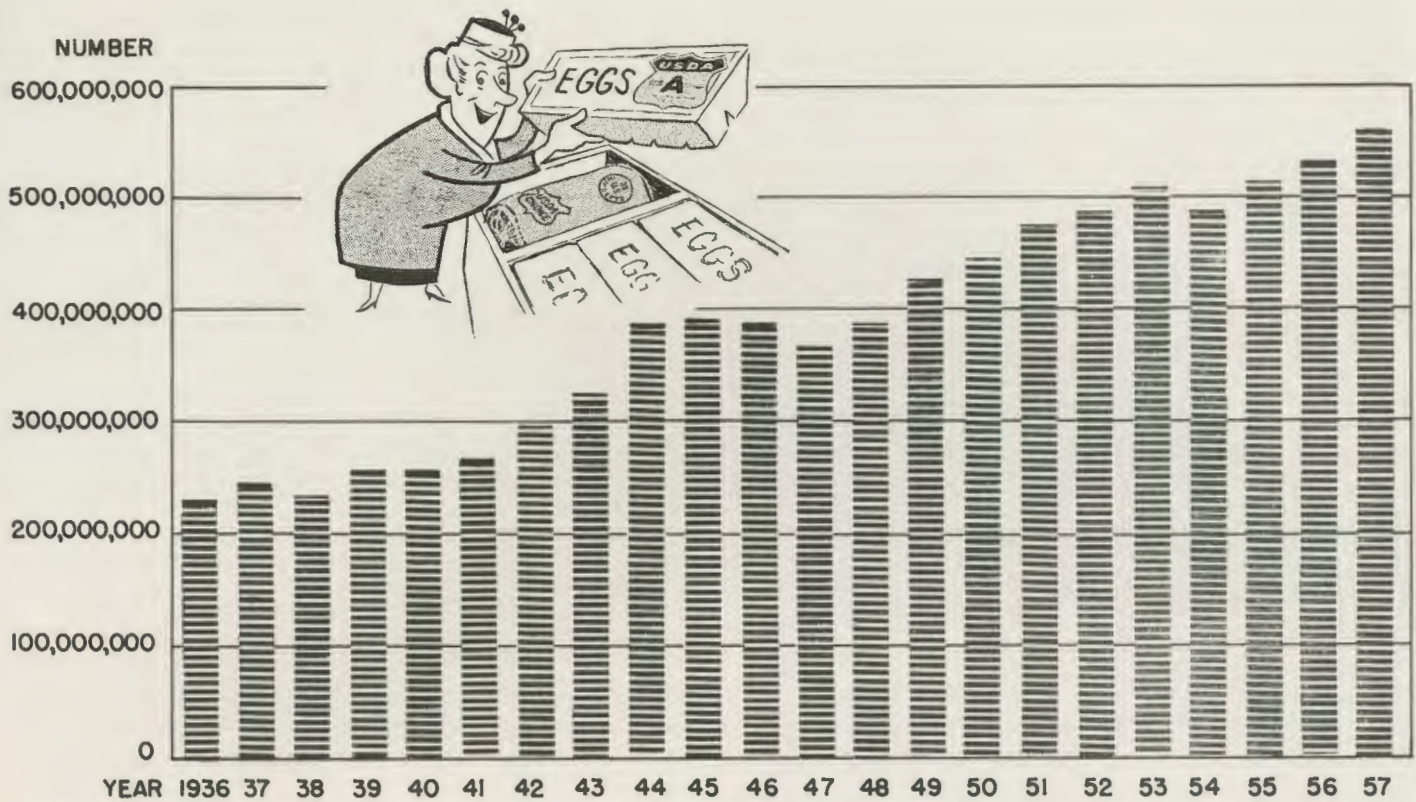


Chart showing total eggs produced on South Carolina farms by years, 1936-57 . . . 557,000,000 eggs produced in 1957 is a new high record for the state.

records . . . extension workers gave 1,382 poultry vaccination demonstrations, 422 culling demonstrations, assisted 3,995 farmers with poultry disease problems, and assisted 2,367 farmers with marketing poultry and poultry products . . . 902 farmers were assisted in obtaining improved poultry breeding stock . . . 13 farmers conducted broiler production demonstrations . . . 11 conducted turkey production

demonstrations . . . 1,121 rural boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs grew out 77,083 chickens for a profit of \$21,437 . . . in addition 517 4-H club boys and girls enrolled in major poultry flock demonstrations grew out 51,750 baby chicks to clear \$12,982 . . . 33 hatcheries and 216 poultrymen in the state participated in the National Poultry Improvement Plan under the supervision of the Extension



Commercial broiler production continues to expand on South Carolina farms . . . 15,690,000 broilers produced in 1957 brought farmers a return of \$9,288,000.



The value of the 1,080,000 turkeys produced on South Carolina farms in 1957 was \$5,934,000.



Extension workers conducted an intensive educational program on the detection and control of witchweed in infested counties.... This relatively new parasite plant offers a serious threat to the production of corn and certain other crops in sections of the state picture at left shows a witchweed plant growing on roots of host corn plant picture at right shows witchweed damage to field of corn.

Service 11 hatcheries and 22 turkey growers participated in the National Turkey Improvement Plan Other poultry extension work included assistance to farmers and 4-H club members in the production of rabbits, geese, guineas, pigeons, ducks, and game birds.

Insects, Diseases, and Pests

The Extension Service assisted farmers throughout 1957 in their continuous fight to control insects, diseases, and other pests 50,613 farmers were

assisted with insect problems and 32,429 farmers were assisted in controlling plant diseases 13,572 farmers were assisted in controlling rats, other rodents, and predatory birds 234 result demonstrations were conducted by farmers showing results of new pesticides 983 cotton growers demonstrated use of chemical weed control Other demonstrations included control of insects and diseases affecting tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, small grains, stored grains, fruits and vegetables, ornamental plants, forests and shade trees, and others 263 demonstrations of treating cattle for lice and grubs were conducted 1,351 dairymen and 43,798 other farmers used new chemicals to control flies 1,131 demonstrations of screwworm control in livestock 1,809 demonstrations of control of household insects were given 2,815 demonstrations were given in treating farm buildings for control of insects.



Negro extension agents assisted 6,646 Negro farm families to adopt recommended methods of poultry production in 1957.

Beekeeping

Beekeepers produced 1,482,000 pounds of honey from 57,000 hives of bees in 1957 This production was valued at one-half million dollars 43 beekeepers completed enterprise demonstrations in beekeeping 14 completed demonstrations of bees for pollination extension workers gave 26 demonstrations of transferring bees to modern hives and 28 requeening demonstrations 126 farm boys enrolled in 4-H clubs completed demonstrations in beekeeping.

Food Production and Conservation

The extension program in food production and conservation in 1957 included demonstrations and assistance to farm families in producing and canning, freezing and otherwise conserving the family food supply home demonstration agents assisted 1,973 farm families with planning and producing the family food supply 27 pressure cooker clinics were held and 401 pressure cookers were tested 86 canning demonstrations were attended by 956 farm women home demonstration agents gave 185 demonstrations of freezing foods with an attendance of 4,159 women farm women enrolled in home demonstration clubs and farm girls in 4-H clubs canned over 8 million jars of food and froze 2,650,610 pounds of food Negro home demonstration agents assisted Negro farm families in canning 859,000 quarts of food and in freezing 327,630 pounds of food.

Foods and Nutrition

The extension program of educational work and assistance in nutrition is aimed at helping rural families improve the balance and preparation of their diets home demonstration agents gave 748 demonstrations on improved nutrition which were attended by 8,627 rural women included in these



Some foods will freeze well; others will not 4-H club girls are taught to understand and give demonstrations in recommended methods of freezing, canning, drying, curing, and other methods of conserving foods.

Four-H club girls are taught the principles of good nutrition 4,675 4-H club girls participated in food preparation demonstrations and gave 524 demonstrations of recommended methods of food preparation.



Negro home demonstration agents taught 4,675 Negro girls improved methods of food selection and preparation.

demonstrations were weight reduction, food fads and fallacies, meals for busy days, foods to fit family needs, vegetables and fruits in the diet, the value of meat, milk, and eggs, cereals and other subjects . . . 5,818 families were assisted in planning meals to supply needed amounts of vegetables and fruits, 5,512 to supply milk and milk products, 1,687 to reduce weight, 6,080 to supply meat and meat products, 767 to gain weight, and 1,019 families were assisted in planning diets to supply other needs . . . 3,723 families were taught to cook vegetables with little water and not to overcook, 4,102 to broil, bake, or roast meats instead of frying, 3,488 to use more milk in cooking, 3,232 to drink more milk, and 4,901 to cook rice without washing and draining . . . Negro home demonstration agents gave 816 demonstrations on these phases of nutrition, which were attended by 14,802 Negro farm women . . . 4,675 4-H club girls participated in food preparation contests and gave 524 demonstrations of recommended methods of food preparation . . . 4-H club girls also prepared 261,874 balanced meals in their 4-H club training.

Family Life and Health

The 1957 extension program in family life and health stressed good health, safety in the home, and family life and parent education . . . 4,912 families had physical examinations as a result of the program . . . 9,998 families were assisted in improving sanitation, 2,507 were assisted in first aid and home nursing . . . home demonstration agents gave home safety demonstrations before 989 farm women and 2,767 4-H club girls . . . 8,081 families were assisted in fire prevention, 11,284 in accident prevention in the home and on the farm . . . 20,423 4-H

club girls saw demonstrations on "How to Get Along With My Family and Friends" . . . 5,110 farm women were given training in family life and parent education.

Clothing and Textiles

In carrying out the 1957 extension program in clothing and textiles, home demonstration workers taught rural families recommended methods of selection, construction, remodeling, care and repair of clothing for the farm family . . . 11,963 homemakers were assisted in selecting and buying clothing . . . 9,252 with care and mending of clothing . . . 13,832 with clothing construction . . . 6,617 with selection, use, and care of sewing and pressing equipment, and with sewing centers in the home . . . 12,904 farm women and 4-H club girls were assisted with good grooming and posture . . . 779 voluntary local leaders were trained and assisted with the program . . . in all, 28,605 farm families were assisted to adopt recommended practices.

Home Management and Home Improvement

Extension work in home management was directed toward helping South Carolina farm women make use of modern methods of home management and home improvements . . . farm and home outlook information was presented to 10,694 homemakers . . . 198 demonstrations on family business matters were presented to 2,233 homemakers . . . home demonstration agents assisted 2,427 families

Revolutionary changes are taking place in the style and condition of farm homes in South Carolina... Old-style homes, from columned mansions to shacks, are being replaced with comfortable, attractive, and well-equipped homes of modern design.



with financial planning and 2,298 with legal matters 520 demonstrations were given in home management with an attendance of 13,910 homemakers other demonstrations included 71 in easier home cleaning, 11 in selection and care of floors 140 demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents and voluntary leaders on storage for the home 632 farm families added storage space, 770 improved storage area, 250 added lights to closets, 251 added a sink to the kitchen, 493 built or added cabinets, 853 provided storage for canned foods and 601 families improved lighting in work areas 183 demonstrations were given in furnishing the home for comfort and beauty 9,760 4-H club girls were given training in room improvement 118 demonstrations were given by Negro home demonstration agents in kitchen planning, and 1,268 Negro 4-H club girls were given training in home furnishings.

Home Beautification

Home demonstration extension workers gave 993 demonstrations on improvement of home grounds with an attendance of 17,358 people as a result of these demonstrations, 142 farm families changed driveways and walks, 2,345 cleaned up and generally improved their yards, 451 planted new varieties of shrubbery, 23 planted flower gardens, 269 established lawns, and 962 improved mailboxes a total of 2,977 farm girls enrolled in 4-H club work completed some phase of home grounds beautification work in 32 counties home demonstration and 4-H clubs beautified the grounds of community centers, churches, schools, and other community buildings.



Negro home demonstration agents taught improved homemaking practices to 9,128 Negro farm women enrolled in 404 home demonstration clubs in 1957.

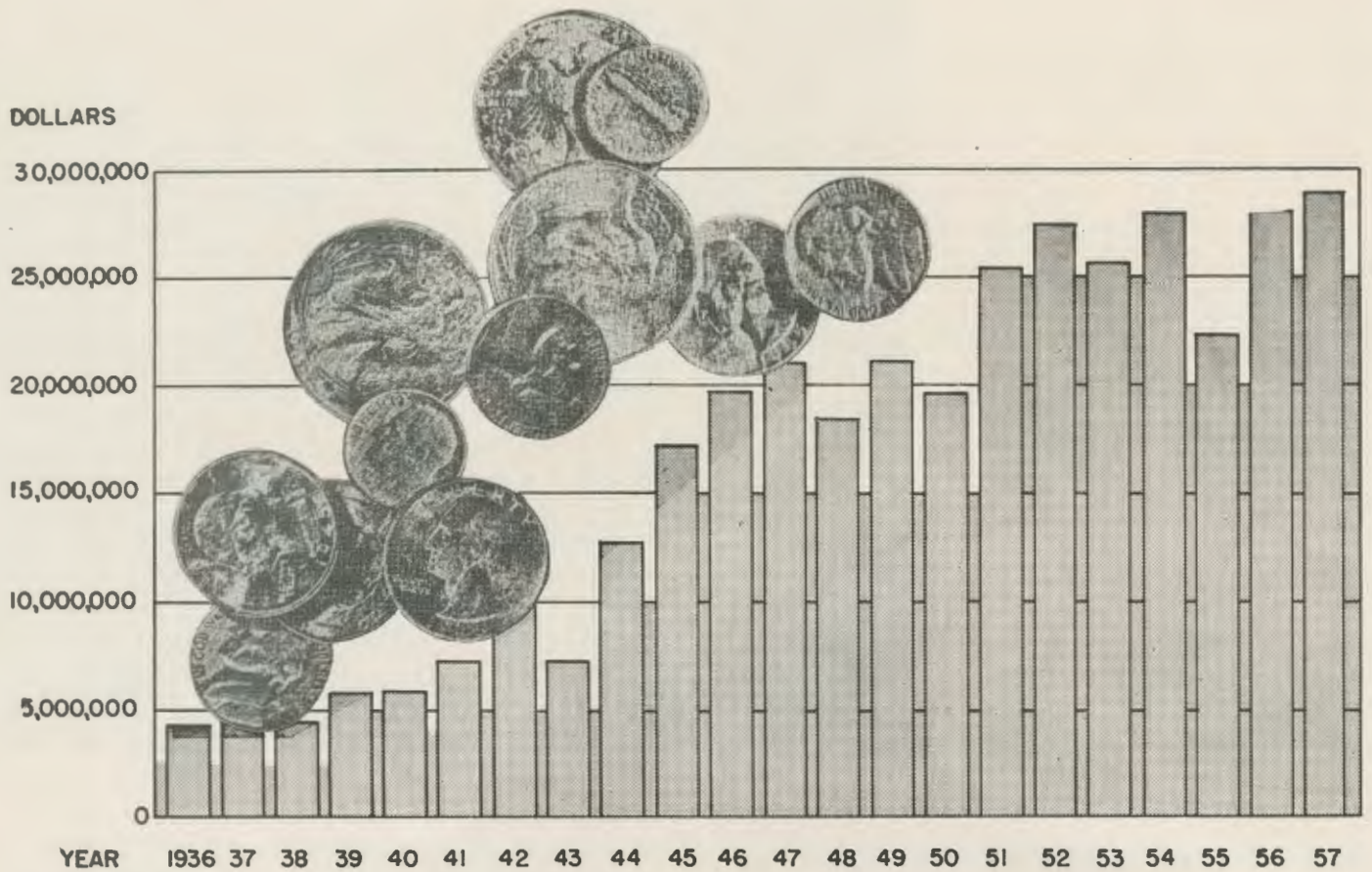


Chart showing value of products marketed by farmers with the assistance of extension workers in assembling, grading, packaging, processing, inspecting, finding markets, assistance in locating, purchasing, etc.... 1957 value of such products amounted to \$26,416,020.

South Carolina farmers made full use of up-to-date technology in producing and marketing their \$14,400,000 peach crop in 1957.



Consumer Information

The purpose of the extension program in consumer information is to encourage as many consumers as possible to make a wiser selection of foods, to bring together and localize food marketing information, to acquaint consumers with products which are currently abundant, to acquaint consumers with information on grades and quality of food products and to assist farm women in producing and standardizing high quality home products for home demonstration club markets home demonstration agents gave 1,055 demonstrations in wiser selection of foods before 6,435 farm women and 11,758 4-H club girls 10 television programs, 357 radio programs and 235 newspaper articles were presented on food marketing, 160 demonstrations on grades and quality of fruits, vegetables, and meats 16 home demonstration club markets were operated in 1957 through which home products valued at \$102,929 were sold by home demonstration club members 135 local voluntary leaders were trained in food buying Negro home demonstration agents gave 633 demonstrations to 4,805 Negro homemakers and 11,158 Negro 4-H club girls in wiser food selection and 97 demonstrations on grades and quality of foods to 2,240 Negro farm women and girls.

Marketing

An important phase of the program of the Clemson College Extension Service is the educational

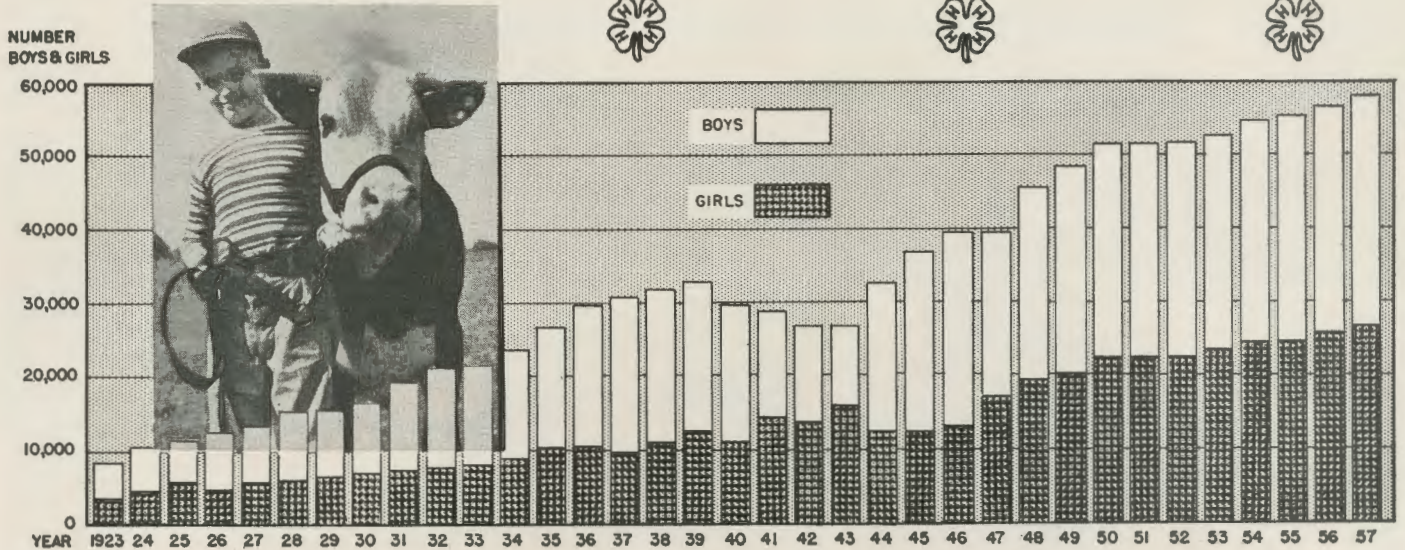


Chart showing enrollment of South Carolina rural boys and girls in 4-H club work by years for the 35-year period, 1923-57 58,803 rural boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs in 1957 set a new high record for the state.

work and assistance to South Carolina farmers in marketing their products . . . this program includes assistance to farmers in planning production to meet market demands, and in harvesting, grading, packing, processing, and marketing farm products . . . **the total cash income from farm marketings in South Carolina in 1957 was \$320,857,000 . . . of this total, extension workers assisted 36,824 farmers in marketing products of diversification with a value of \$26,416,020 . . . in addition, assistance was given farmers in locating and purchasing supplies and equipment to the value of \$2,671,367, bringing the total value of products bought and sold with the help of extension workers to \$29,087,387 . . .** This assistance included demonstrations and training in recommended methods of harvesting to insure quality, grading, and packaging or processing products to meet market demands, the finding of suitable markets for farm and home products for which there were no regularly established outlets, and help to farmers in locating and selecting breeding stock, farm equipment and supplies, and other items suited to their individual needs . . . 43 farmers' cooperatives were assisted with problems of organization and operation . . . in grain-marketing program 1,750 samples of grain were graded for farmers . . . demonstrations on harvesting, grading, and packaging, and federal-state shipping point inspection were given on 9,113 carlot equivalents of fruits and vegetables valued at \$12,215,530 . . . in addition, 225 cars of produce were certified at receiving point . . . assistance was given 831 farmers in marketing 687,639 dozen fresh eggs for \$313,051, and 827,874 dozen hatching eggs for \$636,560 . . . 1,262 farmers were assisted in marketing 579,414 pounds of poultry for \$122,627 . . . information from the field was furnished to market news services . . . The Extension Service cooperated with the South Carolina State Marketing Commission in planning and establishing centralized facilities for marketing farm products.

Four-H Club Work

A new high record of 58,803 rural boys and girls from 10 to 20 years of age enrolled in 1,630 4-H clubs in South Carolina in 1957 . . . these boys and girls, under the guidance of extension workers and local leaders, were taught the principles of good farming, homemaking, health, leadership, and citizenship by carrying out practical demonstrations themselves and learning by doing . . . 5,506 rural boys and girls in 4-H clubs received training in judging farm and



Four-H club boys and girls learn to combine work and recreation at summer camps 6,433 South Carolina rural boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work attended summer camps at the two state camps—Camp Long and Camp Bob Cooper—in 1957.



Four-H club boys and girls enrolled in dairy demonstrations grow out dairy animals as part of their training. 1,368 boys and girls conducted dairy demonstrations in 1957.

home products, 4,574 in giving demonstrations, 3,082 in group recreation leadership, 3,033 in music appreciation, 5,221 in money management, 17,704 in farm and home safety, 14,904 in citizenship, 8,836 in soil and water conservation, 9,520 in forestry, and 8,236 in health, nursing, and first aid each boy in 4-H club work grew a crop, an animal, or carried out some practical demonstration, and each girl enrolled in 4-H club work carried out some practical demonstration in the home, such as cooking, room improvement, constructing clothing, and others 5,985 4-H club boys and girls had

health examinations as a result of participation in the extension program 6,433 attended summer camp at one of the three state 4-H club camps South Carolina was represented with full quotas at all state and national 4-H club events in 1957.

Publications, Radio, and Television

The close cooperation given by the newspapers and radio and television broadcasting stations makes



The proof of his work 5,636 4-H boys grew out hogs as a part of their 4-H club work in 1957.



They won the highest awards.... These South Carolina 4-H club boys and girls, by the excellence of their work, won a trip to the 1957 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

it possible for the Extension Service to make available agricultural and home economics information regularly and promptly to the farm people of the state . . . in addition, the Extension Service prepares and distributes to farm people bulletins, letters, posters, and other informational material containing up-to-date farm and home information . . . during 1957 county extension workers prepared 13,361 newspaper articles, made 6,663 radio broadcasts and 555 television broadcasts, and distributed 330,908 bulletins and other educational material, all giving timely farm and home information . . . extension specialists prepared or revised 76 bulletins, circulars, and information cards, of which 683,000 copies were printed for distribution to farm people by county farm and home agents . . . "The Voice of Clemson," a daily statewide radio broadcast from Clemson, was broadcast throughout the state, and a weekly transcription service of farm and home programs was sent to radio stations . . . weekly columns, "Seen Along the Roadside" and "Farms and Folks," were carried by most newspapers in the state.

Visual Instruction

The Extension Service develops and uses visual aids consisting of educational motion pictures, slides, photographs, charts, and other visual materials for use in the agricultural and home economics educational and service program in South Carolina . . . reports show that educational motion pictures were used at 1,393 meetings which were attended by 67,415 farm people . . . slides and filmstrips were used at 1,100 meetings attended by 48,170 farm people . . . 55 films were used on television programs . . . 8 sound motion picture films and three silent films were produced by the Extension Service for showing to farm people in 1957 . . . in addition, 5,512 photographic prints and 2,311 slides were made . . . models of farm and home buildings were used in 400 meetings, and charts, posters, and other visual aids were used in 3,252 meetings of farm people in 1957.



View of the assembly hall at Camp Harry Daniels, the state Negro 4-H club camp 1,849 Negro farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work attended summer camps at Camp Harry Daniels in 1957.

Negro 4-H club boys are taught to judge and know soils by Negro agricultural agents.



Record of Sources and Disbursement of Extension Funds, 1956-57

| SOURCES OF EXTENSION FUNDS | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Sources | Funds Available |
| Federal Smith-Lever, (Act Amended 1953) | \$1,246,835.74 |
| S. C. State Appropriation | 915,000.00 |
| County Appropriations | 152,072.34 |
| USDA Fund | 1,000.00 |
| Aromatic Tobacco Fund | 5,280.00 |
| S. C. Poultry Improvement Association Fund | 1,200.00 |
| Soil Conservation Fund | 3,560.00 |
| R.M.A. and R.M.A. Offset Fund | 7,600.00 |
| TOTAL | |
| | \$2,332,548.08 |

| DISBURSEMENTS OF EXTENSION FUNDS BY PROJECTS | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Projects | Expenditures |
| 1. Administration | \$ 90,928.93 |
| 2. Publications | 63,442.00 |
| 3. County Agents | 942,688.02 |
| 4. Home Demonstration Agents | 531,980.15 |
| 5. Negro Demonstration Agents (Men) | 213,571.48 |
| Negro Demonstration Agents (Women) | 164,611.50 |
| 6. Livestock | 24,720.00 |
| 7. Dairy | 21,380.00 |
| 8. Agronomy | 28,120.00 |
| 9. Horticulture | 16,496.00 |
| 10. Poultry | 29,760.00 |
| 11. Marketing | 58,903.00 |
| 12. Entomology | 24,715.00 |
| 13. Agricultural Engineering | 49,920.00 |
| 14. Boys' 4-H Club Work | 16,780.00 |
| 15. Agricultural Economics | 17,920.00 |
| 16. Forestry | 23,226.00 |
| 17. Visual Instruction | 13,386.00 |
| TOTAL | |
| | \$2,332,548.08 |

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Sara K. Aiken, Negro Girls' 4-H Club Agent, State College, Orangeburg

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