1947

1947 Marlboro County Extension Service Report

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

Colin McLaurin

J. L. Brown

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ANNUAL REPORT
COUNTY AGENT WORK

MARIBORO County
SOUTH CAROLINA
1947

Colin McLaurin County Agent
J. L. Brown Assistant County Agent

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Cooperating with
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION SERVICE
D. W. Watkins, Director
Clemson, South Carolina
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGENT WORK
MARLBORO COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
1947

Colin McLaurin, County Agent
James L. Brown, Assistant Agent

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
Clemson Agricultural College and the
United States Department of
Agriculture Cooperating
Extension Service
D. W. Watkins, Director
Clemson, South Carolina
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### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1. Days agents spent in the office: 153
2. Days agents spent in the field: 173
3. Days agents worked: 626
4. Farm visits made: 1064
5. Office calls: 2360
6. Telephone calls: 2660
7. Bulletins Distributed: 2500
8. Radio broadcasts presented: 36
9. Newspaper articles published: 85
10. Number individual letters: 1612
11. Number circular letters: 16
12. Adult Result Demonstrations Conducted: 59
PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Agricultural Economics

One county-wide and eight community outlook meetings were held during 1947. These meetings were well attended. Outlook information was presented at these meetings.

Cooperated with farm agencies in lending $529,438 for crop production purposes. Two hundred and twenty-eight loans were made.

Agricultural Engineering

The Soil Conservation District was formed in 1940. It is composed of Marlboro, Chesterfield, and Darlington counties. This work is progressing satisfactorily, and farmers are making more demands than this department can handle. To date three hundred and twenty-five farms are under agreement.

The Marlboro County Electric Cooperative has been operating for seven years. They have approximately 260 miles of lines and serve 1,020 customers.

The Freezer Locker Plant is now completing its third year of operation. They are meeting their obligations and serve the public well. All of the 398 lockers are in use and it seems that the plant equipment could be doubled.

Farm building plans have been furnished by the county agent's office. Models of some equipment are also on display.

Agronomy

Agricultural projects were carried out according to specifications as outlined by specialists. Records for the result demonstrations are given elsewhere in this report.

Thirty 5-Acre Cotton demonstrations, 2 oats, 2 sweet potato, 4 legumes, 6 pasture, 21 hybrid corn, 2 lime demonstrations, and other minor demonstrations were secured.

Animal Husbandry

Though there is a county livestock association, it has not been met for the past year. It is hoped that meetings may be resumed in 1948. Farmers have culled their herds drastically on account of high prices and short feed.

Dairying

Assistance has been given dairymen in selecting individuals at public sales. Also assistance was given in the planting of
Dairying (Continued)

new pastures and renovating the old ones. Hay harvesting was also emphasized.

There are 2 milk routes in operation with 20 patrons. Five farmers have put in from 5 to 10 cows each and are delivering grade A milk to the local milk station.

Entomology and Plant Pathology

Cotton seed treatment was emphasized. A cotton stalk campaign with emphasis on early destruction was carried out.

Fields of cotton, oats, wheat, and lespedeza were inspected for noxious weeds in complying with requirements for seed certification.

Publicity on cattle louse control and screw worm control was conducted.

Demonstrations and publicity were given in the use of zinc chloride for fence post treatment. Two thousand pounds of zinc chloride was ordered for farmers. Two cars of cyanamid for defoliating cotton were ordered and used. Five tons of calcium arsenate and 15 tons of BHC-DDT was used to combat the boll weevil.

Assistance was given housewives in the control of flower and garden insects and assistance in controlling fleas, ants, cockroaches, and rural homes were sprayed with DDT.

Forestry

Fire prevention and protection has been carried out during the year through the program. Fire towers and telephone lines are of great value in this work.

There is a big demand on the part of landowners for help in the moving of trees and pulpwood for market. Nine woodland examinations were made.

4-H Club Work

There are nine organized clubs in the county with a membership of approximately 150.

A County 4-H Council was organized in the fall of 1946 and has been very active during 1947. Good progress is being made.
Horticulture

Four commercial peach orchards were started during the year and 1 vineyard.

Home gardens were vigorously pushed and conservation by freezing, canning, and drying was emphasized.

Marketing

General sales for the county amounted approximately to $20,000. Total value of products bought was $17,105. Total value of products sold was $134,375.

Poultry

Record keeping was encouraged. Cooperated with hatcheries which complied with regulations of the National Poultry Association.

Carried on one turkey demonstration.

Emergency Labor

The labor situation was much better than in any year since the beginning of the war. There was enough available labor within the county.

No labor assistant was employed except one man to assist for 2 months in helping put on the Farm and Home Labor Saving Show.

Assistance was given farmers in securing custom work and schools were held to train workers in handling farm machinery.

Visual Instruction

Maps and charts were used at all community meetings. Motion pictures were shown at 25 meetings.

The addition of equipment for showing pictures has been a great help in carrying on the program.

Publicity

Individual letters .............. 1557
Circular letters ................. 16
Copies mailed .................... 7000
News articles published ......... 85
Radio broadcasts ................. 36
Bulletins distributed ............. 2360

An agricultural column was published in the two county weekly newspapers.
I. County, Community and Neighborhood Organization of Volunteer Farm and Home Leaders.

1. County Agricultural Committee:

   a. The County Agricultural Committee consists of thirty-nine members. Nineteen were appointed by the county and home agents, eleven automatically became members when they were appointed by the communities as Community Committee members, and the other nine became members as they were heads of the various government agencies.

   All of these members have shown an active interest in Extension Work and it is believed that their recommendations will be accepted by farm people.

   b. Names and Addresses of Marlboro Agricultural Planning Committee.

   L. W. McLaurin, Clio, South Carolina
   R. M. Pegues, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Mrs. R. Cosby Newton, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   M. W. Adams, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   W. E. Rogers, Blenheim, South Carolina
   Frank Copeland (FHA), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Earl Chamness (PCA), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   David E. Alcorn, (SCS), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   R. L. Floyd (AAA), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   R. F. Odom (County Ranger), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   George McKenzie (Vocational Agr.), McCall, South Carolina
   Polly McGill (Home Agent), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Colin McLaurin (County Agent), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   James I. Brown (Asst. Co. Agent), Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Peter Usher, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   V. R. Pegues, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Mrs. W. R. Rogers, Rt. 2, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Frank Gibson, Rt. 2, Gibson, North Carolina
   H. K. Covington, Jr., Rt. 3, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Mrs. Martin Locklar, Rt. 2, McCall, South Carolina
   R. Frank Breedon, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Z. L. Gray, Blenheim, South Carolina
   Mrs. Charles Usher, Rt. 1, Clio, South Carolina
   Mrs. Wm. Nicholson, Rt. 2, Gibson, North Carolina
   Mrs. Zack Drake, Drake, South Carolina
   Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Blenheim, South Carolina
   Mrs. Hamer Lee, Rt. 3, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   J. P. Hodges, Blenheim, South Carolina
   Rogers Townsend, Blenheim, South Carolina
   Teal Therrell, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Mrs. Peter Usher, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   J. J. Evans, Rt. 2, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   E. M. O'Tuel, Jr., Bennettsville, South Carolina
   P. A. Wallace, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
   Minnie E. Candy (Negro Home Agent) Clio, South Carolina
J. W. Nesbitt (Negro Farm Agent), Bennettsville, South Carolina
Nancy Dell Stanton (Pres., Marlboro H-M Council), Clio, South Carolina

Executive Committee
L. W. McLaurin, Chairman, Clio, South Carolina
R. M. Pegues, Vice Chairman, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
Mrs. R. Cosby Newton, Secretary, Bennettsville, South Carolina

Labor Committee
L. W. McLaurin, Clio, South Carolina
Peter Usher, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina
Mrs. W. F. Rogers, Rt. 2, Bennettsville, South Carolina
Mrs. R. Cosby Newton, Bennettsville, South Carolina
Colin McLaurin, Bennettsville, South Carolina
James L. Brown, Bennettsville, South Carolina
Polly McGill, Bennettsville, South Carolina
R. W. Walker, Bennettsville, South Carolina
V. R. Pegues, Rt. 1, Bennettsville, South Carolina

Mr. L. C. Norton, Dunbar, South Carolina, has been named to represent Marlboro County at a meeting to form a Livestock Association.

State Agricultural Committee Representatives
L. W. McLaurin, Clio, South Carolina
Mrs. R. Cosby Newton, Bennettsville, South Carolina

The duties and responsibilities of the County Agricultural Planning Committee are to make a thorough study of the agricultural trends and needs of the county and through this work formulate a county program of extension work. The members of the County Agricultural Planning Committee are leaders of their communities and are able to influence others to conduct demonstrations and adopt new and improved practices.

The heads of the various government agencies cooperating with the Extension Program are also members of this committee.
2. Community Agricultural Committees and Neighborhood Leaders:
   a. Names of communities organized and neighborhoods.

   Bennettsville  Brightsville
   Beauty Spot    Pineville
   Dyers Hill     Brightsville
   Dargan         Boykin
   Dudley         Harmony
   Ebenezer       Clio
   Blenheim       Hebron
   Blenheim       Dunbar
   Oak Grove      Wesley
   Salem
   Berea
   Drake
   Drake
   Hunts Bluff    McColl
   McColl
   Brownsville    Tatum
   Brownsville    Whites Creek
   Key
   Kollock
   Kollock
   New Hope
   Irby
   Pegues

3. Programs and Campaigns Handled through voluntary leaders in 1947.

   The Community and Neighborhood leaders all contributed to the Liming Program, Seeding Fall Grains, Farm Labor, and such campaigns as were put on.

   No record is available of results accomplished.
AN OUTLINE MAP OF MARLBORO COUNTY
Showing delineation of communities and location of county agricultural committee headquarters & community committee headquarters.

1. Brownsville
2. Beauty Spot
3. New Hope
4. Wesley
5. Tatum
6. Dargan
7. Brightsville
8. Pegues
9. Clio
10. Bennettsville
11. Boykin
12. McColl
13. Dudley
14. Lester
15. Blenheim
16. Fletcher
17. Drake
18. Willis
19. Hebron
20. Harmony
21. Dunbar
22. Irby
23. Pee Dee
24. Key
25. Ebenezer
26. Salem
27. Dyers Hill
28. Kollock
29. Whites Creek
30. Wilson
31. Pineville
32. Oak Grove

County Agricultural Committee Headquarters - ○
Community Committee Headquarters - □
AN OUTLINE MAP OF MARLBORO COUNTY

Location of community Headquarters, delineation of five neighborhoods, and location of neighborhood leaders, and community leaders which are neighborhood leaders selected as community leaders.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

1. Brownsville
2. Beauty Spot
3. New Hope
4. Wesley
5. Tatum
6. Dargan
7. Brightsville
8. Pegues
9. Clio
10. Bennettsville
11. Boykin
12. McColl
13. Dudley
14. Luster
15. Blenheim
16. Fletcher
17. Drake
18. Willis
19. Hebron
20. Harmony
21. Dunbar
22. Irby
23. Pee Dee
24. Key
25. Ebenezer
26. Salem
27. Dyers Hill
28. Kollock
29. Whites Creek
30. Wilson
31. Pineville
32. Oak Grove
AN OUTLINE MAP OF MARLBORO COUNTY

Showing location of neighborhood leaders, and location of farm families, they are responsible for.

1. Brownsville
2. Beauty Spot
3. New Hope
4. Wesley
5. Tatum
6. Dargan
7. Brightsville
8. Pogues
9. Clio
10. Bennettsville
11. Boykin
12. McColl
13. Dudley
14. Lester
15. Blenheim
16. Fletcher
17. Drake
18. Willis
19. Hebron
20. Harmony
21. Dunbar
22. Irby
23. Pee Dee
24. Key
25. Ebenezer
26. Salem
27. Dyers Hill
28. Kollock
29. Whites Creek
30. Wilson
31. Pineville
32. Oak Grove

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
15

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Agricultural Economics

Work in Agricultural Economics and Home Economics in 1947 included outlook meetings and cooperation with the Farm Credit Agencies.

Outlook Meetings: The County Outlook Meeting for 1947 was held in January, 1947. Eight community outlook meetings were held. Meetings were well attended, and farmers made their plans to conform to information received.

As home supplies would be scarce particular emphasis was put on making the farms self-sustaining. As red meat supplies would be scarce farmers were urged to produce more poultry and make special efforts to meet home needs for lard and pork. Canning, drying and freezing were recommended.

Outlook meetings are one of the best ways of reaching the tenant classes and arranging for agreements with landlord and tenant in regard to production of home needs.

Complete Farm Record Demonstrations, 1947

There were no complete records kept in Marlboro County in 1947.

Cooperation with farm credit facilities: The County Agent has cooperated with the Bennettsville Production Credit Association and the Farmers Home Administration.

The County agent advised farmers in regard to the organizations and as to the type of service he might expect from each. The County Agent also cooperated with the directors and on committees of these organizations.

Summary of Loans Made by Credit Agencies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>No. Farmers</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Production Credit Association</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>$529,438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual Farm Planning: The County Agent has cooperated fully with the Soil Conservation Service in planning individual farms that are cooperating with the agency. Most of the farmers have been advised in reference to special crops and livestock. An active Agricultural Planning Committee for Marlboro County was organized in 1942 and has been functioning since its organization.
Agricultural Engineering

Agricultural Engineering work for 1947 included terracing, irrigation, farm building, drainage, rural electrification, farm machinery, harvesting of grain and legume crops, and home made equipment.

Soil Conservation

A little more than one-half of Marlboro County is rolling, thus needing terracing and the remainder needs drainage. Marlboro County is a member of the Pee Dee Soil Conservation Area. There is considerable interest on the part of the farmers in regard to this work. To date 325 farms are under agreement.

The Soil Conservation District now operates one heavy terracing unit, 1 drag line, and 1 ditching machine. This equipment enables farmers to do work that heretofore they could not undertake on account of lack of such equipment.

The County Agent cooperated with the Soil Conservation Service by attending meetings held in the communities and meetings with the District Supervisors. He also assisted with farm planning.

Farm Building

Farm building plans have been furnished to farmers on request; in most cases demands are for blueprints and building materials for self-feeders, watering troughs, poultry houses, potato houses, barns, and milking sheds.

Rural Electrification

There is a total of 260 miles of REA lines in Marlboro County which serve 1,020 families both white and colored. Seventy miles was under construction during 1947 and is completed. There is a demand for electrical appliances which are slowly appearing on the market but not in sufficient quantity.

The County Agent cooperated with the manager of the local Freezer Locker plant. Farmers are using the meat curing facilities to the limit of available capacity and also slaughtering beef cattle in large numbers. The Freezer Locker is fast becoming a sales organization for farm products.

Farm Machinery

Combines: Within recent years the acreage of small grain has increased. This increase is due to labor shortage and the AAA program. Farmers have to use combines to meet this situation. A survey in 1947 showed that there are 70 combines in the county. More small grain was cut with mowing machines and binders due to lack of repair.
parts for combines. Aside from harvesting small grains, combines are being used to gather lespedeza, peas, crotolaria, soybeans, and in a few instances, corn.

There are enough combines to take care of all small grain.

**General Purpose Tractors:** Due to the scarcity of tractors and repairs, some farmers have had to use mules, but many farms still depend entirely on tractor plowing. A few farms have both large and small tractors. They planted with mules and cultivated with small tractors. They are also an answer to the labor program.

The demand for tractors for farm work is still acute.

**Miscellaneous:** During the past year 3 cotton pickers and 2 strippers have been purchased. Fourteen choppers and 4 flame throwers were purchased. A few of the farms are operating 100 percent with machinery. Many farmers are ready to buy complete equipment as soon as it is available.

The last survey showed that there are 400 tractors in the county.

**Ginning:** Two new ginneries have been constructed and 2 old ginneries completely modernized within the last years. This represents an outlay of close to $300,000 in new equipment. These outfits are prepared to gin snapped, stripped, or machine picked cotton. All gins are as good or better than the average. Farmers are learning the advantage of good ginning so patronize these gins with the best equipment. Farmers are not careful enough about preparing cotton for ginning. They depend too much on the modern gin to take care of moisture, trash, and bad handling. Seven gins are cooperating with the One Variety of Cotton Program.

**Agronomy**

Agronomy work in 1947 consisted of educational work through farm visits, bulletins, press articles, radio, and demonstrations with major field crops. Demonstrations were carried out with the following crops: Oats 2, Sweet Potatoes 2, Cotton 30, Legumes for Hay 2, Legumes for Seed 2; Legumes for Soil Building 2; Pasture 6, 21 Hybrid corn, 2 paprika, 2 lime thus making a total of 71 demonstrations.

Reports of these demonstrations are to be found on the following pages.

**Peanuts:** One hundred acres of peanuts were planted in the county in 1947.

**Soybeans:** There is not a suitable variety of beans for general purposes. Lespedeza is becoming more popular for hay than soybeans. Biloxi is the most popular bean at present. Most of these are used
for grazing purposes though good results have been obtained by broad-
casting at the rate of from one and one-half bushels to two bushels.

Fertilizers: Fertilizers were discussed at the County Outlook
meeting. Information was given as to the supply and demand, and
farmers were urged to buy early. Particular information was given on
the use of lime and phosphates for pastures and legumes and the judic-
ious use of potash. In connection with fertilizers, rotation, cover
crops, terracing, and drainage were discussed. Many farmers were un-
able to secure adequate supplies of top dressing.

The Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations conducted since
1929 have stimulated the use of better seed, fertilizer, and cultural
methods. As a result staple length and yields have materially increas-
ed. On the following page will be found the results of demonstrations
conducted in Marlboro County in 1947.

Marlboro County will produce about 38,000 bales on 50,000 acres
in 1947. Weevil damage was worse than in any year since 1921.

The following table shows the results for the past nine years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Yield</th>
<th>Value Per</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Lint Per Acre</td>
<td>Acre</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>$64.31</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>752 2/3</td>
<td>91.47</td>
<td>62.6</td>
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<td>626</td>
<td>131.95</td>
<td>60.48</td>
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<td>866</td>
<td>132.80</td>
<td>57.36</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>889</td>
<td>230.79</td>
<td>70.15</td>
<td>160.64</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>930</td>
<td>239.27</td>
<td>77.99</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>141.12</td>
<td>71.02</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>733 4/9</td>
<td>320.66</td>
<td>106.92</td>
<td>213.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>267.28</td>
<td>95.16</td>
<td>172.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One Variety Cotton: During 1947 the One Variety Cotton Improve-
ment Association was continued. Eight hundred and twenty-five farmers
are members of this association. Cokers 100 Wilt Resistant is the
adopted variety.

During 1947 seven gins cooperated in this movement. Warehousemen
as well as ginner are taking advantage of this program.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Contestant</th>
<th>Lbs. Seed Cotton</th>
<th>Lbs. Lint</th>
<th>Value Crop</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
<th>Cost of Lint</th>
<th>Percent Lint</th>
<th>Variety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Franklin McLaurin</td>
<td>13,740</td>
<td>4,945</td>
<td>1,899.22</td>
<td>$662.60</td>
<td>$1,226.62</td>
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<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. P. Allen</td>
<td>13,205</td>
<td>4,755</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>581.07</td>
<td>1,236.28</td>
<td>12.2</td>
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<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. W. Grandy</td>
<td>12,625</td>
<td>4,515</td>
<td>1,735.08</td>
<td>612.40</td>
<td>1,122.68</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>12,290</td>
<td>4,460</td>
<td>1,701.25</td>
<td>594.20</td>
<td>1,107.05</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Peter Usher</td>
<td>12,220</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>1,681.70</td>
<td>558.11</td>
<td>1,123.29</td>
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<td>Willis C. Moore</td>
<td>12,165</td>
<td>4,380</td>
<td>1,674.08</td>
<td>545.67</td>
<td>1,128.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. J. T. Quick</td>
<td>12,100</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>1,664.96</td>
<td>503.78</td>
<td>1,161.18</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<td>Coker 199 W. R. 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. R. Quick</td>
<td>11,850</td>
<td>4,266</td>
<td>1,630.56</td>
<td>486.33</td>
<td>1,144.33</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sonte-Wilt 2nd year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Allen</td>
<td>11,770</td>
<td>4,235</td>
<td>1,618.93</td>
<td>537.55</td>
<td>1,081.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ed Allen</td>
<td>11,705</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>1,610.38</td>
<td>538.00</td>
<td>1,072.38</td>
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<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>11,590</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>1,594.60</td>
<td>514.09</td>
<td>1,080.51</td>
<td>12.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. T. Kennedy</td>
<td>11,520</td>
<td>4,165</td>
<td>1,591.23</td>
<td>452.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Gibson</td>
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<td>3,980</td>
<td>1,521.40</td>
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<td>1,003.30</td>
<td>13.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. P. Allen</td>
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<td>3,935</td>
<td>1,494.20</td>
<td>538.85</td>
<td>955.35</td>
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<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. H. Lyles</td>
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<td>3,935</td>
<td>1,504.20</td>
<td>477.07</td>
<td>1,027.13</td>
<td>12.1</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Gibson &amp; LeGrand</td>
<td>10,690</td>
<td>3,850</td>
<td>1,471.00</td>
<td>476.85</td>
<td>994.15</td>
<td>12.3</td>
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<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. K. McColl</td>
<td>10,250</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>1,440.40</td>
<td>499.42</td>
<td>910.98</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamer Lee</td>
<td>9,740</td>
<td>3,506</td>
<td>1,348.05</td>
<td>428.70</td>
<td>929.35</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1945</td>
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</table>
### SUMMARY RESULTS FIVE-ACRE COTTON IMPROVEMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

(Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Contestant</th>
<th>Lbs. Seed Cotton</th>
<th>Lbs. Lint</th>
<th>Value Crop</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
<th>Cost of Lint</th>
<th>Percent Lint</th>
<th>Variety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesley Covington</td>
<td>9,625</td>
<td>3,465</td>
<td>1,324.40</td>
<td>431.05</td>
<td>887.35</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. L. Willis</td>
<td>9,225</td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>1,269.36</td>
<td>422.35</td>
<td>847.01</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. B. Sleigh</td>
<td>8,880</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>1,221.38</td>
<td>436.59</td>
<td>784.88</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. C. Baker</td>
<td>8,751</td>
<td>3,137</td>
<td>1,198.38</td>
<td>405.28</td>
<td>792.29</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reese R. Hamer</td>
<td>7,990</td>
<td>2,876</td>
<td>1,099.31</td>
<td>430.64</td>
<td>668.67</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Breeden</td>
<td>7,655</td>
<td>2,673</td>
<td>1,031.48</td>
<td>405.95</td>
<td>625.54</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. M. Usher</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>2,615</td>
<td>999.55</td>
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<td>515.25</td>
<td>18.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earnest Hodge</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>2,556</td>
<td>976.96</td>
<td>404.21</td>
<td>572.75</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesley Covington</td>
<td>6,875</td>
<td>2,475</td>
<td>946.00</td>
<td>359.14</td>
<td>586.86</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>933.94</td>
<td>343.55</td>
<td>590.39</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry E. Willis</td>
<td>6,370</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>873.51</td>
<td>343.30</td>
<td>530.21</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Bowen</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>753.66</td>
<td>275.66</td>
<td>478.02</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Coker 100 W. R. 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. Contestants - 30  Year 1947  Average Yield - 725  Value Per - $267.28  Cost - $95.16  Net Profit - $182.02
Corn Production

The yields of corn in Marlboro County are too low. During this year efforts have been continued to increase the yield of corn per acre in Marlboro County. The value of soil building, good seed, and proper cultivation have been emphasized in the work.

Limed plots showed a decrease in yield over the un-limed. PH tests showed that plots ran 6.2 and 6.4 before starting the demonstration. Probably lime tied up some essential plant food. Results of these demonstrations follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons Lime Per Acre</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>70.3 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>72.1 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>54.8 lbs. lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>57.4 lbs. lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>78.0 lbs. lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. C. Spears</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>85.6 lbs. lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>53.7 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>58.7 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>21.7 lbs. lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>26.3 lbs. lint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land on H. K. Covington farm was not planted in 1947. PH on Covington field before demonstration started - top soil 6.40; sub soil 6.50
PH on Spears field before demonstration started - top soil 6.40; sub soil 6.15

Farmers using high nitrogen got fine results.

Hybrid Corn Demonstrations: Twenty-one hybrid corn demonstrations were carried out. The best results were obtained with North Carolina 27, Louisiana 1030, Mississippi 5111, and North Carolina 26 in their respective order. North Carolina 27 showed practically no weevil damage while all the others particularly the white varieties were severely damaged.

Funks and Woods hybrids showed more undesirable characteristics than others.

There is a real demand for a good white hybrid that is weevil resistant.

The tests using hybrids are shown on the following pages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. Acres</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Row Width</th>
<th>Space in Drill</th>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>His Corn</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>100# N. Soda 600# 4-10-6</td>
<td>41.65</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lathan's Double</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>42.64</td>
<td>92.88</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 20</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>42.54</td>
<td>95.57</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>52.57</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 26</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>42.73</td>
<td>96.15</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>52.95</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 27</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>42.97</td>
<td>96.15</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>52.95</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 1032</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
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<td>35.15</td>
<td>74.08</td>
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<td>30.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
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<td>N. C. 1111</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>51.00</td>
<td>107.10</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>63.90</td>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>La. 502</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
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<td>39.64</td>
<td>85.16</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>41.96</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
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<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>La. 1030</td>
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<td>16&quot;</td>
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<td>44.9</td>
<td>94.27</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>51.07</td>
<td>White &amp; Yellow Mixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
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<td>Tenn. 5109</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
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<td>48.55</td>
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<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
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<td>Miss. P 511</td>
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<td>16&quot;</td>
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<td>49.00</td>
<td>105.35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Harris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Funks 9-714</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>100# N. Soda 3-12-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. M. Harris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Woods S-210</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
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<td>105.13</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>78.13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Harris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Woods G. Dent</td>
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<td>18&quot;</td>
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<td>37.00</td>
<td>15.73</td>
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<td>81.00</td>
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<td>44.00</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Harris</td>
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<td>Woods W-50</td>
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<td>7.65</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>Row Width</td>
<td>Space in Drill</td>
<td>Fertilizer</td>
<td>Yield</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Therrell</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Miss. 5111</td>
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<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>200# 0-14-7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 20</td>
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<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>60.07</td>
<td>129.15</td>
<td>41.60</td>
<td>87.55</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 27</td>
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<td>15&quot;</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 26</td>
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<td>15&quot;</td>
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<td>145.39</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 1111</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>55.60</td>
<td>119.54</td>
<td>41.60</td>
<td>77.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Therrell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N. C. 1032</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>62.79</td>
<td>141.27</td>
<td>41.60</td>
<td>99.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Therrell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>La. 1030</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>75.58</td>
<td>162.49</td>
<td>41.60</td>
<td>120.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Small Grains

Oats Production: The soils of Marlboro County are well adapted to the production of oats and the topography is such that big type machines both binders and combines are practical for harvesting. The average yield of oats for the county is 35 bushels per acre as compared to 19 bushels of corn per acre.

Farmers have found that oats are a much more economical feed to produce than corn and as a consequence the acreage planted to oats in Marlboro County has increased. Oats is also one of our best cover crops.

Following are results of Oats Demonstrations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>No. Acres</th>
<th>Yield Per A. (bu.)</th>
<th>Cost Per Acre</th>
<th>Value Per Bu.</th>
<th>Cost Per Acre</th>
<th>Profit Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Little</td>
<td>Full Grain</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Therrell</td>
<td>Full Grain</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>.44</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to continuous grain behind grain our lands are becoming infested with noxious weeds such as mustard and thistle. More information should be furnished by Experiment Stations on the eradication of noxious weeds.

Rye: Rye is used as a cover crop. It is being replaced by oats and barley as both of these produce better yields.

Wheat Production: There is less commercial wheat planted now than was planted just before and during the war. Most farmers produce only their home needs. Due to the present price of wheat, acreages will be increased next year.

Barley Production: Barley is a good land crop, but has not proved as satisfactory as was hoped a few years ago and apparently is on the way out.

LEGUMES FOR HAY

Lespedeza for hay production: Annual lespedeza is making rapid progress in supplanting peas for hay. Kobe is the variety most used. Seed sown at the rate of 10 to 60 pounds per acre in February or early March on small grain is giving good results especially on bottom land. This method saves labor. Following are results of demonstrations:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Yield Per Acre</th>
<th>Cost Per Acre</th>
<th>Value Per Acre</th>
<th>Cost Per Ton</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will Breeden</td>
<td>Kobe</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. B. Hodges</td>
<td>Kobe</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>71.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cowpea Hay: The old method of curing hay is rapidly passing. It is becoming a general practice to use racks and stack the hay one-half day behind the mower. This method holds the leaves and retains the color. Such hay can be sold more readily and for a much better price. Pea hay acreage is decreasing.

LEGUMES FOR SEED

Lespedeza is replacing peas for hay therefore seed is in greater demand. Marlboro County will probably save approximately 150,000 pounds of annual lespedeza for seed. Two demonstrations were conducted but the crop has not been harvested to date. Records are not available. A good crop is in prospect. It appears that crops will make 400 pounds of seed per acre.

Wildlife Crops: Two demonstrations started in 1942 have been continued, but as yet have not been harvested. Lespedeza bi-color was used as a wildlife crop. There is very little expense in producing this crop other than harvesting. These original plots are furnishing seed to other interested farmers in the county.

LEGUMES FOR SOIL BUILDING

Crotolaria: On sandy land crotolaria seems to be our best legume. It has the added advantage of seeding freely and is easy to cultivate. The seed also can be combined.

Observations show that more cotton can be made following crotolaria with no fertilizer than where good cotton fertilizer has been used with no crotolaria.

V. R. Pegues has made more than 35 bushels of corn per acre for the past three years following crotolaria where he wasn’t making 15 bushels per acre before.

Soybeans: Soybeans is one of our best legumes used in summer for soil building. Best results are obtained where beans are grazed down and stubble turned under.

Crimson Clover: Teal Therrell produced 75 bushels of corn following Crimson Clover compared to 55 bushels where clover was not planted.
B. T. Clark produced 45 bushels of corn following 3 years of crotolaria. On corn not following crotolaria his yield was 30 bushels.

Austrian Peas: Austrian Peas when planted by October 15th on stiff land give good results; on light land Hairy Vetch gives best results. Sixty thousand pounds of Austrian Peas were sold through the AAA and 30,000 pounds of Vetch. Two tons of Dixie Wonder peas are being planted this fall.

TOBACCO DEMONSTRATIONS

No tobacco demonstrations were conducted this year.

PERMANENT PASTURES

Between 40 and 50 farmers are producing beef cattle. One of the goals of the Beef Cattle Association has been to establish an improved pasture on each farm. Most members have accomplished this.

Practically all of the pastures have been treated with basic slag and superphosphate during the year. One farm was top-dressed with Nitratre of Soda and others had a complete fertilizer. Clipping is becoming a general practice. Farmers have at last become pasture wise.

Many new pastures have been started, and practically all old pastures have been renovated this year. One thousand tons of 18 percent superphosphate and 3,000 tons of lime have been used on pastures during the year.

Following are the results of pasture demonstrations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. Acres</th>
<th>Animal Units</th>
<th>Days Grazed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. W. Adams</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. R. Pegues</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. P. Hodges</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Breeden</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Hollis</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Therrell</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fred Hollis top-dressed his pasture with 100 pounds of soda per acre and left cattle in pasture until August 2. In August he mowed the pasture and baled 2500 bales of Dallas Grass off of 35 acres.

Old pastures are improving where fertilizer treatment has been given. Weeds are disappearing.

SUGAR CANE

Repeated efforts to interest farmers in planting sugar cane
have failed. Their reason for not planting is that there are no syrup mills in the county available.

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**Hogs:** On account of the high price of grain feeds most grain was sold instead of being fed to hogs. Only a few farmers produced commercial hogs. These hogs were allowed to graze down corn and beans rather than being hand fed. This method proved to be the most satisfactory procedure.

**Beef Cattle:** Beef cattle enjoyed good profits during the year. A good calf crop was produced. As cattle had to be severely culled previously these calves were better than usual. For the first time local butchers and patrons of the freezer locker were able to secure nice steers locally. County raised beef was a material factor this year in supplying local demand.

**Dairying:** Dairying has taken on new life in the county since the Pee Dee Dairy has located in Bennettsville. Six farmers have put in from 5 to 10 cows each and started delivering milk to the Pee Dee Dairy. Four other farmers are making arrangements to put in from 4 to 20 cows. All of these intend to erect milking sheds that will meet the State Board of Health requirements. Twenty-five plans for erecting sheds have been distributed to interested farmers. Two milk routes with 20 patrons have been started in the county.

Twenty grade Jersey heifers were brought in from Starkville, Mississippi.

All prospective milk producers have either completed adequate improved barns or are in the process of doing so. A modest beginning has been made in dairying. This beginning is well planned and should result in a tremendous increase in dairying within the next few years.

**ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY**

**Crop Diseases:** The crop diseases that give the most trouble are sore shin, anthranose and wilt in cotton and the smuts in small grains. All of these are now controlled by established methods. It is the general practice to treat cotton seed with ceresan for the control of sore shin and anthranose. The use of wilt resistant varieties of small grains have practically eliminated smut. In some cases it was necessary to spray tomatoes for the control of blossom rot and certain wilts. Demonstrations in the past have convinced farmers of the value of these practices.

**Insect Control:** From results obtained this year it appears that BHC-DDT gives effective control for boll weevil. Twenty thousand pounds of BHC and 10,000 pounds of calcium arsenate were used in the county. Very little sweetened poison was used. Demonstrations proved that yields were doubled where BHC-DDT was properly used. Farmers are confident that
weevils can be controlled and are planning now to poison next year on the largest scale ever undertaken. Many farmers intend to increase their acreage next year based on the belief that large yield can be made by poisoning. Airplanes and various dusters were used. Farmers liked BHC because they could see dead weevils on the ground within a few minutes after poisoning. In a field of W. B. Hodge of Elenheim as many as 9 dead weevils were counted in a space the size of a man's hand.

Boll Weevil catching machines were sold to a great many farmers in the county. These machines worked with a strong air blast. Apparently they were effective on small cotton. But it is very doubtful as to whether results obtained were justifiable on the large cotton.

On the field of H. K. Covington, Jr. 3 applications of BHC-DDT were applied starting June 1st. Severe damage had been done previous to this time. On the dusted plot 383 pounds of lint was produced, and on the check plot with no poison 260 pounds which shows an increase of 123 pounds of lint.

W. B. Hodges had 140 acres of land. Cotton planted on a secondary river bottom. On June 10th he used 1 application of Mop Mix. It was not necessary to poison again until July 25 at which time he started making daily applications of BHC at the rate of 1/4 pounds per acre. He used a total of $10 worth of poison per acre. The field produced 50 bales on 140 acres. He used a power take off duster on his tractor. On the end of the rows where dust was not applied in making turns, weevils practically destroyed all fruit. But where the duster began to operate weevil damage ceased. This was a very convincing demonstration to many farmers in the county who followed it.

The prevalence of red spider was very noticeable where BHC-DDT was used.

A tabulation of boll weevil infestation counts follow: See Page 29.
### BOLL WEEVIL INFESTATION COUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field #</th>
<th>June 6</th>
<th>June 13</th>
<th>June 20</th>
<th>June 25</th>
<th>July 3</th>
<th>July 10</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 24</th>
<th>July 31</th>
<th>Aug. 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>600 W</td>
<td>950 W</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td>per acre</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>750 W</td>
<td>1900 W</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>2 late poisons BHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>450 W</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>No poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>150 W</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1800 W</td>
<td></td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** BHC reduced infestation whenever used.

On plot #5, poisoning was started too late. On account of rain no BHC was used from July 20 to July 31.

Infestation jumped from 16% to 97%, the next application of BHC brought the infestation down to 78%.
HORTICULTURE

Four small commercial orchards were put out during the year. One 40 acre vineyard was put out.

There is one tomato cannery in the county. The tomato acreage was drastically reduced last year. Demonstrations started were practically failures on account of weather conditions.

Home gardens were particularly good during the year. Housewives were able to can and preserve larger supplies than usual.

Pimento acreage has been abolished due to the fact that the cannery has gone out of business.

The sweet potato acreage was reduced due to lack of plants which was the result of weather conditions. No electric beds were operated and hot beds made poor yields. Due to extreme weather conditions the early crop turned out short and rough. The later crop is about average.

Two records follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>No. 1's</th>
<th>No. 2's</th>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John C. Adams</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>$1500</td>
<td>$553.18</td>
<td>$966.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Gibson</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>325 (1's &amp; 2's)</td>
<td>40 (culls)</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>223.72</td>
<td>138.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paprika: Paprika is a new crop in South Carolina. Seed were brought to this country from Yugoslavia 7 years ago. Paprika produced in eastern South Carolina is superior in quality to that which is imported. Seed have been greatly improved by careful selection and the Charleston Truck Station is now working on new varieties. This product is prepared for market at Dillon, South Carolina. As there was no experimental data, practices and procedure had to be worked out. General recommendations for planting are: Prepare 50 square yards of plant bed for each acre to be set. Seed are sown on the beds in the middle of February. Plants are transplanted directly to field from April 15 to May 1. Eight hundred to 1,000 pounds of a good cotton fertilizer is recommended. Rows are 36 to 42 inches and plants 12 inches in the drill. Plant on low flat bed. Well drained sandy loam is the best soil. Large meat packers and catchup factories and canners of pork and beans are the largest consumers of paprika.

Harvesting starts about July 15 and continues until killing frost. Yields run as high as 8 tons per acre. No grading is necessary. No insect or disease has given serious trouble so far. At present the crop is being dehydrated at plants located at Bennettsville and Dillon.
Zinc Deficiency

Coming Back after spraying with zinc sulphate on leaves
Showing zinc deficiency

Minor element deficiency corrected by spraying with zinc sulphate
18 months old vineyard

18 months after setting
350 acres of paprika was contracted for in Marlboro County but due to plant failure only 155 acres was actually set. The total yield on this acreage was approximately 800,000 pounds.

Following are three enterprise records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Yield (lbs.)</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boyd Driggers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>117,415</td>
<td>$119.88</td>
<td>$2,935.42</td>
<td>$1515.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Caulk</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>84.60</td>
<td>177.50</td>
<td>92.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z. L. Gray</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37,683</td>
<td>551.76</td>
<td>920.07</td>
<td>468.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One grower produced more than 16,000 pounds per acre.

Home Orchards: The County Agent is not encouraging farmers to buy stock for home orchards as farmers will not properly care for these trees. Instead farmers are being encouraged to use varieties that can get by without much spraying and pruning.

The County Agent's office assists in securing seedlings, plants, insecticides, and containers and assists in marketing, packing, and grading.

MARKETING

Marketing work lacks organization in Marlboro County. Work in grading, packing, and selling sweet potatoes and tomatoes was assisted with. Assistance was rendered in marketing cattle and hogs and also small grains and miscellaneous farm produce.

POULTRY

Assistance was given poultry producers on management, feed, disease, and marketing. The County Agent cooperated with one hatchery that is complying with National Poultry Record regulations.

Arrangements for marketing eggs was not necessary as market was good for eggs during the spring.

Vaccination Demonstrations of Poultry: Farmers have been urged to vaccinate their flocks as a means of preventing chicken pox. Reports from growers who vaccinated early in the summer show that definite results were obtained.

Turkey Demonstration: One turkey demonstration was carried out, but we were unable to get the record in time to be entered in this report.
INSECTS AND RODENTS

Cattle lice: Most cattle in the county are infested with lice during the winter and early spring. The use of a formula gotten out by Mr. W. C. Nettles, Extension Entomologist, has proven entirely satisfactory in controlling lice. The same treatment killed heel fly grubs. A few demonstrations were all that was necessary. Farmers began using this method rather than greasing or dipping in cold weather.

Screw Worm: There were a few reports of screw worm in the county during the year due to experience that farmers have gained by taking care of this situation without assistance of the county agent.

Farmers have gotten good results by spraying cattle with DDT to prevent housefly.

A rat campaign is badly needed.

FORESTRY

The Marlboro County Fire Protective Association now has 3 fire towers connected with telephones, a good fire fighting organization, and a small truck and the use of a big caterpillar tractor for suppressing fires. They also have a good unit for constructing fire lanes. There are more than enough requests now to keep this unit busy.

A forestry thinning program has been started in the county.

Marketing: Farmers are now calling on the County Agent's office for assistance in marking both pulpwood and timber before selling.

Nine farmers had timber estimates and appraisals made.

Woodland Examinations and Selective Cutting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landowner</th>
<th>Woodland Examined Acres</th>
<th>Acres Marked</th>
<th>Bd. Ft.</th>
<th>Cords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. N. P. Harris</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>246,855</td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>186,640</td>
<td></td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. B. Hodges</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17,565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. R. Peggus</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>66,069</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. K. Covington, Jr.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11,615</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Effie McLuca</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Little</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. A. Wallace</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>126,430</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. E. Coxe</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>62,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,462</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>759,839</td>
<td>253.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planting: Approximately 60,000 seedlings have been ordered to be delivered this fall.
100 acres good stand loblolly pine on hardwood cutover land following 1 goat per acre

A good growth of young pine coming in
Left - following 1 goat per acre
Right - no goats

Thinned on left - unthinned on right
Thinned at left
Unthinned at right

A rogue tree
After thinning

After thinning
There are 9 organized clubs in the county with a membership of 102. Each of these clubs had a local leader.

A Rally Day was held in the spring with 399 present.

The 4-H clubsters have presented broadcasts 8 times during the past year.

**4-H club camps**

A total of 48 boys, 52 girls, and 7 local leaders attended the 4-H camp at Camp Bob Cooper in July. This was a profitable and pleasant camp for those attending.

Representatives also attended the Conservation Camp at Camp Bob Cooper, the Tractor School at Camp Long, and the 4-H Council Camp at Camp Long.

**Judging Team**

We had no dairy judging team this year, however, we did have a Fat Stock Judging Team which competed at Florence at the Fat Stock Show and Sale.

**County-Wide 4-H Club Leaders’ Conference**

One county-wide leadership conference was held jointly with the 4-H Council Officers. At this time county council goals were set up and plans were made for conducting 4-H club work in the county.

**Contests**

One club participated in the Health Contest. County winners were selected and sent to Sumter to compete in the District Health Contest.

Three 4-H club boys competed in the 5-Acre cotton Contest. One of the boys placed third in the contest (county).

**Fat Barrow Show**

Twenty-eight fat hogs were shown in our Fat Barrow Contest. The Grand Champion single, weighing 230 pounds, was sold for 70¢ per pound to Caulk’s Restaurant. This pig was owned by Charles May Driggers. A girl, Bobby Dailey, showed the Grand Champion pen of 3. Pictures follow of these champions.

**4-H Club Membership**

4-H club membership has declined markedly in the county due to the fact that Vocational Agricultural teachers have been employed in two of the schools.
In these schools students are not allowed to belong to 4-H clubs. However, we do have a small club with the eighth grade in these schools.

4-H Records

A small percentage of project records were obtained. This was due to the fact that the largest boys are now taking agriculture. The remainder of the 4-H club members come from grammar schools. These members being between the ages of ten and thirteen find the records that they are using much too complicated and difficult.

Results of the records follow.
Marlboro County 4-H Council Report

Submitted by Nancy Dell Stanton, Council President

On Arbor Day, December 6, a cork tree was planted on the Clio School Grounds by the club; a special program was given. This is the only cork oak living that has been planted in the county.

The District Council meeting was held on April 26 at Sumter. Two boys and three girls with Farm and Home Agents attended.

During National Club Week, two window displays were shown—one in Clio Drug Store, the other here in the Matthews Drug Store.

A spring council meeting was held at which all the 4-H clubs in the county attended. The total attendance was 396. Officers for 1947-1948 were elected.

The third week in June, 109 clubsters from Marlboro County attended Camp Bob Cooper below Manning.

Two boys and one girl and the Home Agent attended 5 days of Conservation Camp at Camp Bob Cooper.

Two boys and the Assistant Farm Agent attended a Tractor School at Camp Long.

Four girls and one boy and the Assistant Farm Agent attended the State Council 4-H Camp at Camp Long.

On September 18 ten county council officers, five local leaders, and the Farm and Home Agents met to plan work for 1947-48. Much enthusiasm came out of this meeting.

Goals set up were:

1. More and better home projects.
2. Parents night.
3. Increase active membership

The Pee Dee District 4-H Council was held at Camp Bob Cooper on November 1st. Several interesting talks were given and a panel discussion was carried on by the District and State Officers.

We hope at the Spring Meeting, Marlboro County will have attained 100 percent on the goals set up. We are looking forward to Making the Best Better, the 4-H motto, this year.
Grand Champion single pig raised by Leon Driggers - sold for 70¢ per lb. to Caulk's Restaurant

Grand Champion pen of 3 raised by Bobby Dailey - sold to Ballentine Packing Co. for 25¢ per lb.
MISCELLANEOUS 4-H REPORT

(Important to accompany project reports to State office)

County Marlboro _________ 19 47

4-H Farm Tenancy: Total club members _______; Number whose parents are tenants _______

Conservation Practices: Number who applied lime _______; Phosphate _______; Potash _______; Number who practiced terracing or drainage _______; Grew cover crops _______; Irrigated garden _______; Improved wildlife _______; Number of 4-H meetings at which AAA practices were taught _______; attendance _______.

Fair Exhibits: Number members exhibiting _______; Number exhibits shown _______; Number exhibits winning prizes _______; Prizes won in Dollars _______.

Farm Improvement: Articles made _______; Home grounds improved _______; Other improvements _______.

Use other side for other important 4-H achievements not included which may be of value for strengthening and publicising 4-H work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>No. Animals Fed in Wt.</th>
<th>Gain</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Driggers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>223.28</td>
<td>115.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leon Driggers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>649</td>
<td>203.90</td>
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<td>655</td>
<td>203.23</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bobbie Dailey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Quick</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>375</td>
<td>110.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willis C. Moore</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>130.22</td>
<td>118.00</td>
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<td>Mary Aimes Simms</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>39.72</td>
<td>38.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arden Clark</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>121.72</td>
<td>119.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edmond Blue</td>
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<td>Neville Locklear</td>
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<td>Francis Driggers</td>
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<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Griggs</td>
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<td>780</td>
<td>193.60</td>
<td>170.00</td>
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<td>Francis Quick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>47.84</td>
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| Total          | 16 | 34 | 2969 | 6192 | 2046.66 | 1401.07 | 645.59 |
Calf Club

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>No. Animals</th>
<th>Days Fed</th>
<th>Gain In. Wt.</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Profit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Griggs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coy Coward</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24.00</td>
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</table>

2 510 850 105.00 61.00 44.20
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>No. Acres</th>
<th>Yield (Bu.)</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Total Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everett Locklear</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>31.90</td>
<td>18.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmur Bowen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>36.30</td>
<td>31.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh P. Bowen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>29.10</td>
<td>38.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Bowen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>135.00</td>
<td>58.80</td>
<td>76.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. P. Wallace</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>22.80</td>
<td>77.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Willburn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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</table>

| Sum              | 6         | 255         | 480.00      | 209.20     | 270.80       |
## Cotton Club

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>No. of Acres</th>
<th># Seed Cotton</th>
<th># Lint</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Total Profit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willis C. Moore</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12,165</td>
<td>4,380</td>
<td>1,674.08</td>
<td>545.67</td>
<td>1,128.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earnest Hodge</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>2,556</td>
<td>976.96</td>
<td>404.21</td>
<td>572.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Bowen</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>753.66</td>
<td>275.66</td>
<td>478.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald Locklear</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>185.80</td>
<td>94.32</td>
<td>91.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarence Bowen</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>357.60</td>
<td>77.50</td>
<td>280.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|      |   | 11.8 | 28335 | 10349 | 3948.12 | 1397.86 | 2550.26 |

County: Marlboro 1917
VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Visual Instruction work for the year consisted of the use of educational charts, motion pictures, and maps.

Educational Motion Pictures: Twenty-five meetings of farm people were held at which motion pictures were shown. Sixteen hundred adults were in attendance and 1400 farm boys and girls were present.

Maps and Charts: Charts and maps were used at all Outlook Meetings and meetings held in connection with the agricultural program.

Models of Farm Buildings and farm and home equipment: Ten meetings were held at which models of farm buildings and other farm and home equipment were shown.

PUBLICITY

Publicity work and the distribution of educational information in connection with the 1947 program in Marlboro County was carried out through circular letters, press articles, distribution of bulletins, radio broadcasts, etc.

A summary of the work done in this capacity is given below:

- Individual letters: 1612
- Circular letters: 16
- Copies mailed: 4856
- Press Articles: 85
- Bulletins Distributed: 2500
- Broadcasts: 36

Circular letters: A total of 16 circular letters were prepared and 4,856 copies mailed to farmers and 4-H club boys in Marlboro County during 1947. These letters contained information on various agricultural matters, notices of meetings, and information on results of demonstrations and experimental work. Specimen copies of circular letters are attached.

Press Articles: A total of 85 press articles of timely agricultural interest were published in the two county papers in 1947. These are weekly newspapers.

Radio Broadcasts: Thirty-six radio broadcasts were presented by the county agents during the year.
Bennettsville, South Carolina
March 13, 1947

INFORMATION TO MILK PRODUCERS

Dear Sir or Madam:

A meeting will be held at the City Hall in Bennettsville on Wednesday, March 19 at 3 P.M. Mr. C. G. Cushman, Extension Dairy Specialist from Clemson College, will give producers instructions and information on producing milk to meet requirements for the milk station at Bennettsville. Mr. Cushman is the best authority on dairy problems in South Carolina. He will be able to give information on feeding, necessary equipment, management, breeding, sanitation, and all matters pertaining to milk production. He can also give information as to where good dairy cattle might be secured. Most of you already have been contacted in regard to selling milk.

This meeting should clear up any questions in your mind. The milk plant will be ready to receive milk within the next few days so it is important that you get this information before you start delivering. Please don't forget this meeting. It is important. You can't afford to miss it.

Very truly yours,

Colin McLaurin
County Agent
Don’t miss it!

Labor Saving Show

March 24, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

At the Armory in Bennettsville

Everybody is invited, men, women, and children, white and colored. Come between 10:00 and 4:00 and you can see the entire show - it's all

Specialists from Clemson and Winthrop Colleges will be here to put on demonstrations with many of the machines. They will have a display of charts and posters on labor saving methods, machines and devices reaching entirely around the inside of the armory. Dealers will exhibit all sorts of labor saving machines for your home and the farm, including small electrical appliances up to huge tractor equipment such as new types of machines for plowing, cultivating and harvesting - flame thrower - irrigation system - Roto-type plow, etc.

IMPORTANT - Someone will be in charge of each of these exhibits. If you will study these exhibits and ask questions, you can learn the what, where, when, and why about these various farm and home problems. This is an unusual opportunity and we trust that farmers and homemakers will take full advantage of this exhibit.

Dont’ forget date, time and place!
March 24, 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. - Armory

James L. Brown, Asst. Co. Agent
Colin McLaurin, County Agent
Polly McGill, Co. Home Dem. Agent

Use of TRACTOR POWER shifts the heavy jobs from the worker to the machine.
WHAT? A Tractor and Equipment Demonstration

WHEN? Thursday, January 23, at 2:30 P. M.

WHERE? Usher Hardware Shop on Liberty Street, just to the rear of the Hardware store

WHO IS INVITED? Any tractor owner or tractor driver in Marlboro County 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 Extension Service will be in charge of the demonstrations, assisted by farm machinery dealers who will furnish tractors and other equipment. All makes of tractors will be shown. Lubrication engineers from some of the petroleum companies will be present to assist with lubrication demonstrations.

Tractor drivers are especially urged to attend.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Colin McLaurin, County Agent

[Signature]
James L. Brown, Asst. County Agent
Dear Sir or Madam:

It is very important to have plenty of strong, disease-free plants early if one expects to produce maximum yields on any crop to be grown from plants. Plant production seems to be the bottleneck for Marlboro farmers who are producing these crops. There is no reason why farmers should not grow their own plants successfully. Proper plant bed treatment in October will insure early sturdy, disease-free plants and these plants can be produced much cheaper as it takes four times as much labor to weed untreated beds as it does to weed treated beds. Proper treatment saves labor and materials and reduces the size of the bed necessary.

Treatment: Treating beds chemically has passed the experimental stage. Most good farmers now follow this practice. Beds have been treated with Uramon and Cyanamid, but a mixture of the two gives best results. One hundred pounds of Uramon and 50 pounds of Cyanamid per 100 square yards is recommended. These materials should be secured at once and beds should be made by the 15th of October.

Beds should be located in good mellow soil, away from shade, and a windbreak erected. Long narrow beds are recommended. Before treatment, the beds should be thoroughly pulverized with a disk or grab rake to a depth of four inches being careful not to turn the soil upside down. After the bed is thoroughly prepared, work in one hundred pounds of the above mixture to a depth of not more than 3 inches. Be sure it is thoroughly mixed. Then apply 50 pounds to the 100 yards on top of the bed and work in lightly with a rake or some similar tool. After treatment is applied, wet the bed thoroughly. This is important. The bed should be drained with a ditch around it, and allowed to stand until seeding time when 1/2 of the usual amount of fertilizer will be applied, and the seed sown. Beds treated in this manner should require little or no picking and will produce more and stronger plants than beds prepared in the usual way.

Very truly yours,

James L. Brown, Assistant Co. Agent

Colin McLaurin, Co. Agent

The County Agent broadcasts timely farm information over the Bennettsville Station, WBSC, every Wednesday at 12:05. The long range weather report will be given at this time.