

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Division

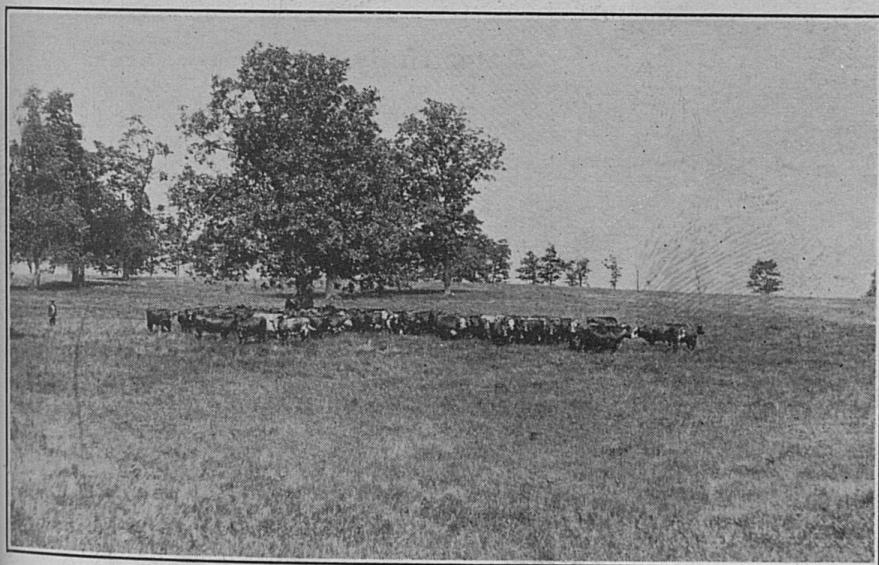
THOMAS P. COOPER, Dean and Director

CIRCULAR NO. 283

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935



More grass means fewer gullies in Kentucky. Good pasture keeps land productive. Good pasture reduces farm labor.

Lexington, Ky.

Published in connection with the agricultural extension work carried on by co-operation of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and distributed in furtherance of the work provided for in the Act of Congress of May 8, 1914.

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

Lexington, Kentucky
January 3, 1936

President Frank L. McVey
University of Kentucky

My dear President McVey:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1935. In this report will be found a statement of the various activities of the past year, a list of publications and a financial statement of receipts and expenditures.

Respectfully,

THOMAS COOPER, *Dean and Director*

Lexington, Kentucky
January 10, 1936

Honorable A. B. Chandler
Governor of Kentucky

Sir:

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March 15, 1916, I herewith submit the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1935.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. McVEY, *President*

CIRCULAR NO. 283

Annual Report of the Extension Division for 1935

T. R. BRYANT, Assistant Director

Thruout the year 1935, extension workers devoted much time to furthering the Agricultural Adjustment program. That part of the program adjusting the growing of tobacco especially affected Kentucky. Under the adjustment program 101,931 tobacco contracts were made in Kentucky alone. The tremendous task of handling this phase of the Agricultural Adjustment program was accomplished with dispatch. There were 27,031 corn and hog contracts. Despite the smallness of this number in comparison with that of tobacco contracts, the time required to do this work was more than that for the tobacco program.

The resettlement, rural electrification and other programs that were new or comparatively new to the Extension Service demanded increased attention. The urgency of these undertakings pointed to the need for extension workers to train committeemen. Great effort was made to continue to enlist unpaid leadership in regular extension projects as had been done in former years. Local help is necessary for performing much of the work which extension workers and farm people carried on before the adjustment program began. Requests came with increasing frequency that more time be devoted to extension projects, the value of which had been demonstrated to farm people before the adjustment program was undertaken. It was the desire of all persons who requested this division of time that the county agent have opportunity to devote himself more to the work for which he was originally employed.

It was especially desirable that 4-H club work continue without abatement. During the past year an earnest effort was made to keep up the enrollment and the quality of work at least to the standards of former years. While the extra effort of local leaders in 1934 prevented serious curtailment of the club program, the situation in 1935 caused great concern. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the success of 4-H club work is indicated by the figures given in this report. The losses to membership and achievement

would have been more serious had not the home demonstration agents made extraordinary efforts to assist in the work formerly done by the county agents.

The volume of extension work in all its branches was maintained by the addition of clerical workers in the county. The net increase in funds was not sufficient to make any major change in fiscal policy. There was a sufficient increase of funds to permit the employment of a few assistant county agents and home demonstration agents and to add two workers to the supervisory staff. The additions to the supervisory staff were made so that supervisors who were borrowed from subject-matter departments might return to their former work. Some of the subject-matter departments had all their extension workers taken away to assist with the adjustment program. The need for attention to regular extension work made it imperative that these supervisors return to their original task at the earliest possible moment. The addition of assistant county agents made possible the furthering of new programs inaugurated within the counties, and in those counties where assistant home demonstration agents were added, a full extension program will result.

During a portion of the year certain assistants employed by the Works Progress Administration were assigned to the Extension Service for supervision. These assistants were to aid in promoting soil building and soil conservation practices. At one time as many as 19 of these assistants were employed. Due in part to their cooperation the use of liming materials in Kentucky was increased to 272,392 tons. Farmers appreciate the value of such constructive work. The benefit derived from liming the soil not only helps the farmer of today but preserves the soil for other generations.

The alert county agents managed to look after a number of projects in addition to carrying the heavy duties with the adjustment program. The county agents' assistance was highly appreciated by both fruit and potato growers. In some of the commercial fruit-growing counties the practice of newly devised spray methods saved half the cost of spraying. In a large number of counties potato seed treatment and the use of certified seed as advocated by the Extension Service greatly increased potato yields. In some strawberry-growing sections the returns from that crop provided

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a saving factor in the farm program. These particular sections were affected by floods in the spring. Unseasonable weather during the growing season made poor farm crops. Those who produced strawberries fully appreciated the work of the Extension Service in establishing the strawberry enterprise.

A gratifying plan of cooperation was effected in soil conservation work. Three Governmental agencies each engaged in soil conservation projects, and the Extension Service agreed on lines of endeavor whereby overlapping or confusion of projects was eliminated.

Ten new assistant home demonstration agents were employed and were at first placed with experienced county home demonstration agents for training before being given counties of their own.

COUNTY AGENT WORK

County Agent work in 1935, like that in 1934, consisted mainly of Agricultural Adjustment service. This work almost to the exclusion of all other was of such volume that county agents and supervisors were overworked thruout the entire year. Annual reports were made for 116 counties in 1935, an increase of four counties over 1934. Two of these counties, without agents, obtained some assistance in the preparation of adjustment contracts from adjoining counties that had agents.

Tobacco Campaign. The A. A. A. tobacco program as carried on by the county agent, consisted mainly of the following activities: selection and training of organization committees; educational meetings held in schoolhouses and communities thruout the county; preparation of news articles and circular letters; obtaining signed contracts at the county agent's office or at work centers in various parts of the county; election of permanent officers and development of permanent organizations; training of permanent committees appointed as a part of the permanent organization; examination by these committees of contracts prepared by the community committees, listing and mailing contracts to the central office and compliance, including survey and check-up; distribution of checks.

Corn-Hog Campaign. The results were 27,031 corn-hog con-

tracts which represent 915,766 corn acres and 714,465 hogs, or 32.3 percent of the 1929 corn acreage.

There were 101,931 tobacco contracts and 27,031 corn-hog contracts signed. It was estimated that furthering the corn-hog program took three times as much of the county agents' time as was required for perfecting the tobacco contracts.

The average expense of the committeemen and the overhead for the corn-hog program was about \$8.98 per contract, which was \$5.13 per contract more than the expense of tobacco contracts.

In addition to the corn-hog and tobacco contracts, Kentucky carried on the wheat adjustment campaign, with 3,982 signers, and a cotton campaign in the southwest corner of the State, with 2,065 signers.

The A. A. A. program occupied a major portion of the county agent's time. In some sections where most of the farmers signed contracts, the county agent's position was strengthened, but in a few counties, mainly those in Eastern Kentucky, where a minority signed, the value of the county agent's service was discounted because needed production was reduced. Extension projects other than the adjustment program were neglected, and criticism of agents developed. Seven county fiscal courts in this area either refused to make appropriation for county agents or withdrew their financial cooperation.

Appropriations and Personnel. County appropriations were more regular and were placed on a long-time basis in many good agricultural counties. The short-time appropriations which were accepted on A. A. A. funds for the purpose of carrying out the adjustment campaigns, have in most cases, become annual appropriations. At the end of the year, all but three counties had local funds provided and county agents at work.

In the better agricultural sections extension work grew in favor, partly because thru its agency better prices were received for farm products.

Local Leaders. Local leaders continue to be important factors in successful extension work. For A. A. A. activities, paid local leaders or committeemen were employed. In the older lines of extension work, the unpaid local leader must continue to be a de-

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pendable force if a large and successful program of extension work is to be accomplished.

Clerical Workers. During the first half of the year clerical workers employed by the University assisted all county agents who worked with the adjustment program. One of the greatest improvements made in the furthering of the county agent's work during the year was that made possible by clerical assistance.

Rural Resettlement. Early in the year the extension office was told that the Rural Resettlement Administration was willing to furnish a number of assistant county agents who might be assigned to the various counties to look after soil conservation and soil improvement problems. Nineteen were placed in Kentucky before the change of organization took place whereby the K. E. R. A. activities were in most part taken over by the W. P. A. As rapidly as outstanding obligations can be completed these assistant agents are being discontinued so far as K. E. R. A. work is concerned. In most cases they were transferred to the extension service or to other activities carried on by the W. P. A.

T. V. A. Assistants. Early in the summer, a cooperative arrangement was entered into with the Tennessee Valley Authority to place one assistant county agent to assist with soil conservation activities in each county of Kentucky which has all or part of its area in the Tennessee Valley. Kentucky has seven such counties. These assistant agents were to look after the soil improvement work in all its phases.

Extension Work Planned for 1936. For the purpose of carrying on an extension program of the old type, in addition to the A. A. A. program, it was planned that so far as possible clerical workers be retained in 1936 and assistant county agents be placed in the main agricultural counties, as far as funds may permit and suitable men are available.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS' WORK

	1934	1935
Counties with agents	112	115
County extension organizations	70	69
Membership (men)	7,942	6,724
Communities that built extension programs	857	734
Community leaders in community-built programs	7,655	7,529

Leader-training meetings	1,679	1,570
Attendance of local leaders	22,365	17,738
Meetings held by local leaders not participated in by county agents	5,841	2,854
Attendance	46,516	53,308
Meetings held by A. A. A. leaders	4,133	4,105
Method and result demonstration meetings	1,802	1,835
Attendance	51,859	43,410
Other extension meetings	8,370	8,663
Attendance	420,539	392,663
Farm visits made by county agents	30,389	38,446
Farms visited by county agents	18,239	21,302
Calls relative to work		
office	655,185	823,906
telephone	173,542	205,140
Individual letters written	280,959	303,932
Total meetings held by county agents, including demonstrations, short courses, leader-training meetings, etc.	11,851	12,068
Attendance	494,080	453,811
Animals in 4-H Club work completed		
Dairy	415	428
Poultry	81,180	89,530
Sheep	359	1,161
Swine	1,047	1,428
Beef	359	821

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

An organized home demonstration program was carried on in 26 counties with an enrollment in homemakers' clubs of 6,698 women. Thru these groups, 24,144 families were reached.

In addition to the home demonstration work carried on in organized counties, phases of the program in adult work were carried in each of 33 unorganized counties and in junior homemaking projects in 47 unorganized counties. The number of people reached thru this program cannot be accurately estimated. Results showed an increase in the number of people reached and improved methods adopted.

Food and Nutrition. Efforts were continued to adapt all subject matter given to existing economic conditions. The Extension Service demonstrated the use of materials and resources at hand and showed how to make improvements with little or no cash outlay. The program in gardening, food preservation and storage

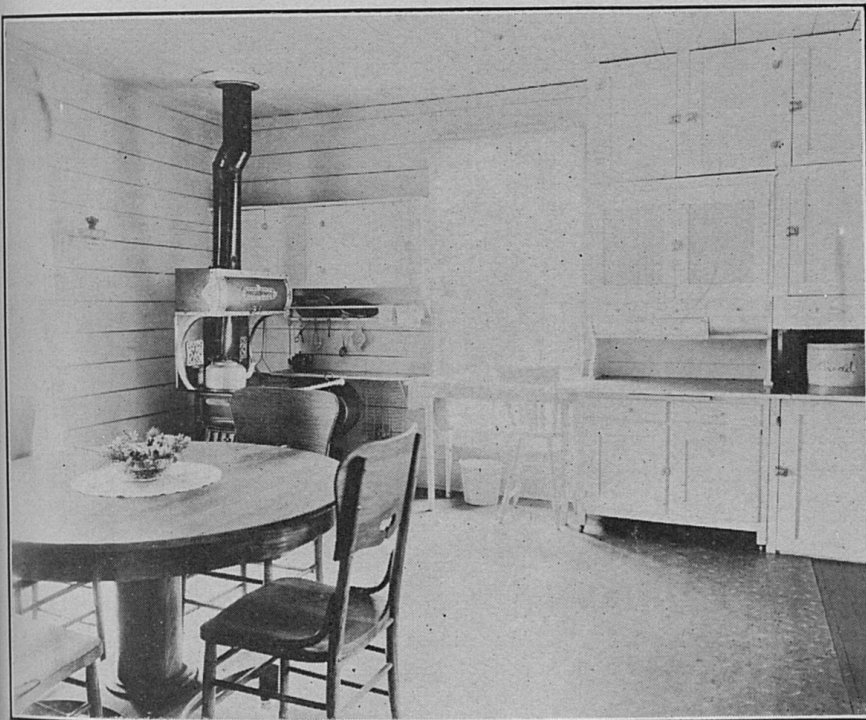
was planned organization trained the leaders. A canning w storage bu organized



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was planned to include definite cooperation with emergency organizations. The extension specialists in foods and nutrition trained the local home economists in the F. E. R. A. and their leaders. As a result of this relief program, an enormous amount of canning was done. More homemakers than ever used canning and storage budgets. Canning work was given in 353 communities in organized counties.



The equipment is arranged in a step-saving sequence in this combination kitchen and dining room. The compactness of the working area lightens the work of the busy housekeeper. The cabinets provide ample well-arranged storage spaces.

Food work undertaken included a variety of projects selected by farm homemakers to meet their needs. There was continued interest in better methods of preparing foods, attractive serving of foods, the place of foods in maintaining a high standard of health, the wise spending of the food dollar and more complete feeding of the farm family from the products of the farm. Two hundred and seventy-four communities participated in this program.

Some of the results in the field of foods and nutrition give evidence of the interest in this project. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-one families reported serving better balanced meals; 20,540 children were reached thru school lunch programs; 1,026 families were helped in problems of corrective feeding; 5,270 families reported improved methods of food preparation; 925 families reported improved practices in buying foods. Club members reported canning 1,280,547 jars of fruits, vegetables, meats and preserves, at an estimated value of \$256,109.40.

Child Development and Parent Education. This special group project was carried on in 50 communities in six counties during the year. This project was offered for the benefit of mothers of young children. As a result of this project, 327 families reported improved habits of children; 155 families recommendations regarding furnishings to meet the needs of children; 723 mothers and 100 fathers participated in the program. One thousand five hundred and twenty-one children were reached by this special group project.

Clothing and Millinery. Two outstanding trends are to be reported in this field. One is the continued state-wide interest in renovation and remodeling of millinery. The number of hats made and remade represents a considerable financial saving.

The other is the unusual interest in the project called, "Well Groomed Woman." This project was started less than three years ago in response to requests. Eleven counties requested it this year. The project is very popular with farm women. The study of themselves as personalities; the study of personal grooming; the conscientious effort to improve appearances thru attention to skin, hair, hands, etc., made a tremendous appeal.

Clothing work was carried on in 434 communities in 26 counties. Five thousand eight hundred and ninety individuals followed recommendations in clothing construction; 5,041 followed recommendations in clothing selection; 3,636 followed recommendations in clothing care and renovation; 424 sewing machines were reconditioned; 46,833 garments were constructed at an estimated value of \$75,724.50; 6,970 garments were remodeled to have an estimated value of \$10,140.00; 9,596 hats were cleaned and blocked, remodeled or made at an estimated saving of \$6,228.50; 3,071 homemak-

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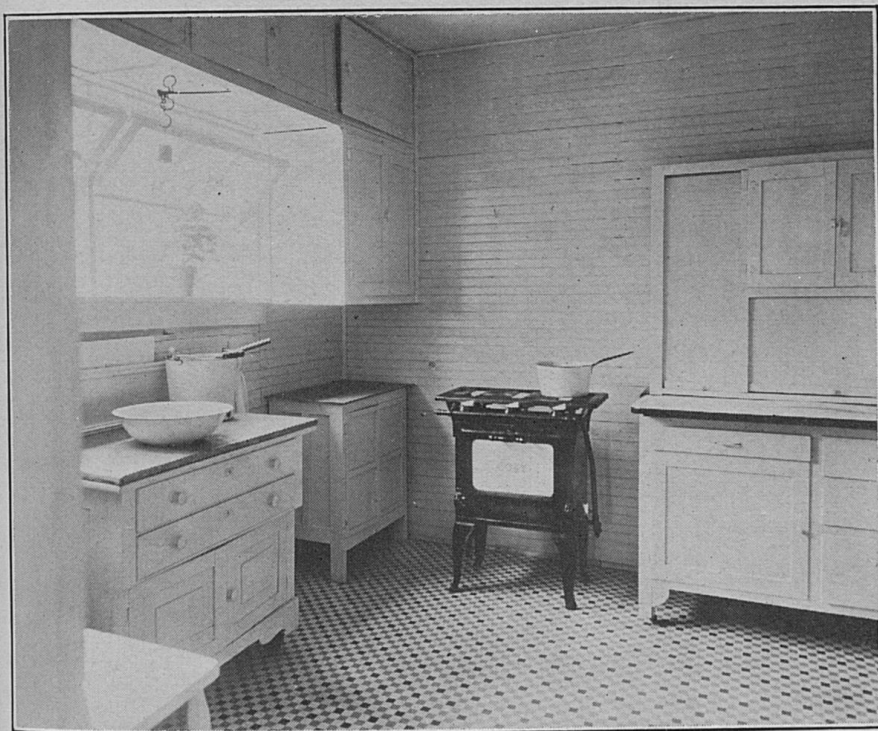
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ers reported improved practices in personal grooming; 1,992 foundation patterns were made.

Home Management. Home management projects were carried in 125 communities in 11 counties, home furnishing projects in 233 communities in 19 counties and handicraft projects in 57 communities in eight counties.

A new business record book for the homemaker was provided and there was a growing interest in keeping home accounts.

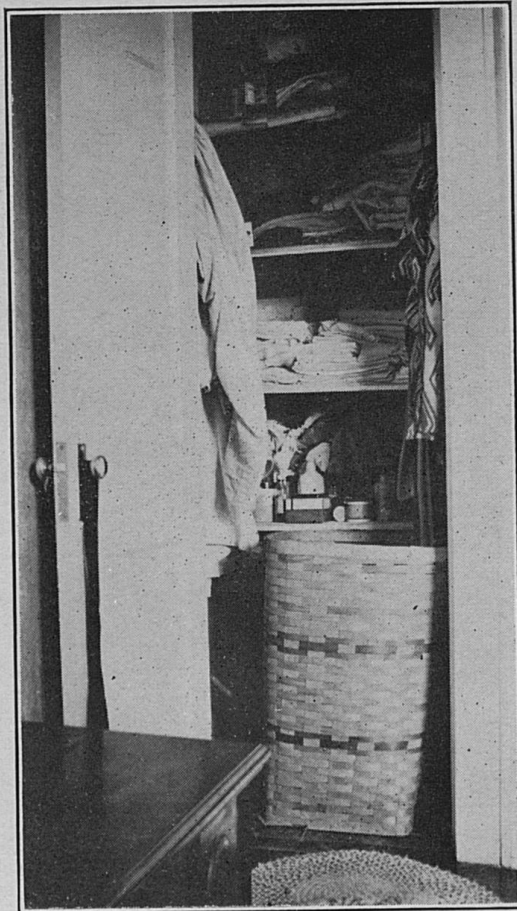


The position of the window was changed from perpendicular to horizontal. The cabinets built around the window provide much needed storage space in this little kitchen. The second year's improvements in the three-year plan are running water and a sink with double draining boards placed under the window.

In spite of continued necessity for economy on the part of farm families, much was done to make homes both beautiful and convenient. In this field in particular, the homemaker has a most excellent opportunity to express her creative ability if she is resourceful. Old automobile seats have been made into cushions for studio couches and old incubators have been made into radio cabinets. At nearly every annual meeting reports were made of unique ways

of converting discarded material into useful and attractive furnishings.

As a result of the projects in home furnishing, a number of women are supplementing their family incomes by bottoming chairs, making slip covers and upholstering furniture. Six hundred and fifteen kitchens were rearranged for the convenience of



Untidy closet with shallow shelves.

the housewife; 1,096 families made 2,974 pieces of labor-saving equipment, 1,246 families followed recommendations in selecting labor-saving equipment; 8,277 pieces of furniture were reconditioned by remodeling, refinishing, upholstering, reseating or slip covering; 7,091 windows were curtained or recurtained according to recommendations; 3,594 rooms were rearranged according to

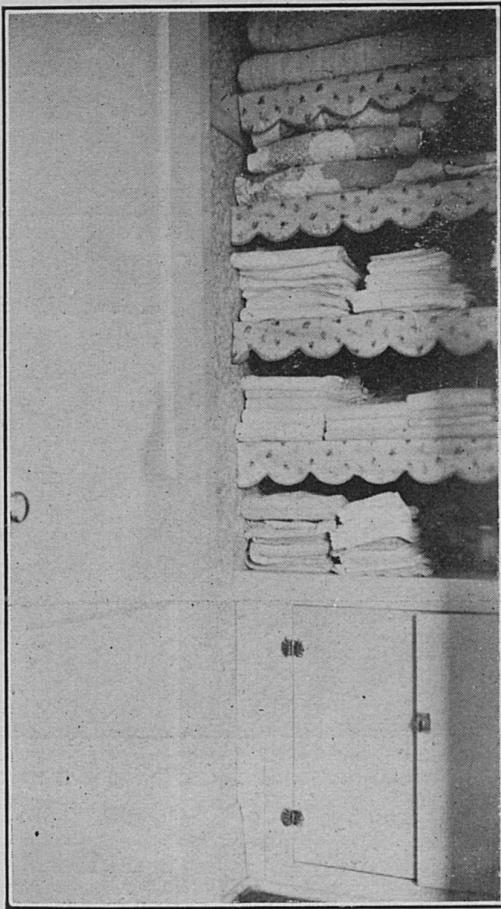
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recommendations; 4,119 rooms were painted or papered; 2,256 floors were refinished; 1,274 rugs were hooked, braided, woven or crocheted; 771 closets were made, remodeled, equipped or decorated.

Beautifying the Exterior of the Home. Homemakers have be-



Same closet as that on opposite page with shelves deeper and small door in lower part.

come interested in the idea of an out-of-door living room. The past four years of the state-wide minor project in exterior beautification have given homemakers a background of information. The finished results are now beginning to be evident, altho each year brings a gratifying number of improved practices.

The use of native materials for home landscaping is growing

in popularity. Native trees and shrubs, wild-flower gardens, flag-stone walks, rock gardens, all native materials, have added to the exterior beauty of Kentucky farm homes.

Three hundred and forty-five houses were remodeled; 1,394 families painted or whitewashed farm buildings; 2,216 porches were improved; 283 out-of-door living rooms were provided; 2,162 old lawns improved and 188 new ones started; 3,804 families reported cleaning up the premises; 76 public grounds were improved; 4,249 reported growing flowers; 2,484 set new shade trees; 7,945 new shrubs were set.



Scotch scene from "Festivals of Other Lands" presented by Campers at Pennyrite Homemakers Vacation Camp.

Recreation and Community Activities. Recreation has become a definite part of the county program of work in many counties. The recreation program for the year was based on a study of the activities of women of other countries. This gives an opportunity for songs, games, folk dances, poetry and stories typical of the countries studied. Short discussions of customs, festivals and rural organizations in these countries are part of the program. Dramatics, music, folk games, all kinds of parties and socials, summer picnics and camp make up the major portion of the recreational activities of homemakers.

Reading in the home was undertaken as a state-wide minor

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project. Training was given to home demonstration agents by the State Librarian. The first year's work dealt with different types of literature of interest to women. Next year's program is "Know Kentucky thru Reading". Many developments in the provision of library facilities and the promotion of community and individual reading were the result.

Each club has an objective, the carrying on of some project of benefit to the community. Community centers were established, schools improved, equipped and beautified and other property improved.

Reports show definite results of the recreation and community life program. Two hundred and thirty-two communities in 19 counties developed recreation programs; 1,247 families improved home recreation; 82 county-wide pageants or plays were held; 225 communities had 680 recreational functions for the whole community; four new choruses were developed; 16 communities provided playground equipment; 271 persons reported developing a hobby for the first time; 730 reported developing a desire to read; 76 public grounds, such as schools, churches, and public squares, were improved.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Homemakers' clubs	328
Enrollment	6,698
Junior clubs	349
Enrollment	5,211
Adult leaders of homemakers' clubs	2,939
Adult leaders of junior clubs	596
Older club girls leaders of clubs	125
Training schools for local leaders (adult)	345
Attendance	5,345
Training schools for local leaders (junior)	120
Attendance	2,030
Farm and home visits made by home demonstration agents ...	6,429
Office and telephone calls	33,389
News stories written	2,906
Annual meetings held	26
Attendance	4,836
Method demonstration meetings	7,618
Attendance	118,507
Other meetings not previously reported	8,408
Attendance	429,890

Homes in which changes in practices have resulted from the home demonstration program	24,145
Meetings held by local leaders (adult)	2,295
Attendance	45,377
Meetings held by local leaders (juniors)	3,529
Attendance	64,034
Estimated value of productive activities in canning, sewing and home furnishing	\$ 336,997.42

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H Club work made a small growth in 1935 over 1934 in both enrollment and number of members completing. The increase in enrollment was a little less than two percent. Of 24,316 rural boys and girls who were enrolled, 80 percent completed their projects. The heavy demand of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the time of county agents is the cause of the small growth in 4-H Club Work during the year. The members of the state staff of the 4-H Club Department did what they could to supplement the county agents' efforts in club work. Again this year they did a great deal of work which heretofore was done by county agents, such as assisting in the building of community and county programs of work, conducting local leader conferences, training demonstration and judging teams and assisting with other details of club activities. The members of the staff spent more days in field work than in any previous year.

The employment of additional county agents extended the scope of 4-H Club Work. Club Work was carried on in 106 counties this year, an increase over 1934 of 20 counties.

Local Leaders. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-five adult local leaders and 587 junior leaders assisted with the 4-H club program. In this group of leaders were 996 older boys and men and 2,021 older girls and women. The local leaders made an exceptionally large contribution to club work this year by accepting more responsibility and doing their work with a minimum of help from county agents. Three hundred and sixty-one additional leaders were added to the list; 217 of these were adult and 144 junior leaders. In recognition of their service to 4-H Club Work, special pins were presented for the first time this year to leaders who had served five years or longer. One star was put on the pins of those



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The girl at the left was state champion 4-H judge of baked foods. The other girl was state champion judge of canned goods.

leaders who had served five to nine years, two stars for those who had served 10 to 14 years, three stars for those who had served 15 to 19 years and four stars for those who had served 20 years or more. There was one leader who received a pin with four stars. More than 200 pins were presented.

Junior Week. Junior Week was held on the campus of the University of Kentucky in Lexington, June 3-8. Five hundred and forty-seven boys and girls from 92 counties attended. Eight ad-



4-H team demonstrating the equipment and material needed to control garden insects and disease.

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ditional counties sent delegates. The attendance was about the same as last year. The capacity of housing facilities of the University dormitories limits attendance.

Sixty-six county champion demonstration teams entered the state contest. Thirty-four demonstrated in the Home Economics section and 32 in the Agricultural section. These teams were selected from 329 teams which were trained in the counties.

The State Health Contest, held at Junior Week, continues to create a great deal of interest in health improvement among 4-H club members. This year 74 boys and girls entered the state contest. The champions, Tom Will Denton and June Lancaster, represented Kentucky in the National 4-H Health Contest held in Chicago.

Baby Beef Show. Seven hundred and fifteen baby beeves were put on feed by 342 4-H club members in 34 counties in Kentucky last spring. Of these, 681 calves were shown and sold in the State Show held November 15th. The average selling price for all these calves was \$10.68 per hundredweight. The grand champion car lot sold for \$16.00 per hundredweight and the grand champion steer brought \$1.00 per pound. The 4-H boys again won the state championship on individual and car lot exhibits in competition with the best adult feeders in Kentucky and Tennessee. The total premiums awarded 4-H club members in this show, including prize trips, was \$3,800.00.

Tobacco Shows. Five district tobacco shows were held again this year in addition to a number of county shows. The district shows were held in Shelbyville, Covington, Bowling Green, Carrollton and Lexington. Because of the reduction in the acreage of tobacco grown in Kentucky, the number of pounds in the shows was smaller than last year, but the number of exhibitors was about the same. These shows are sponsored by the warehousemen and the buyers. The premiums are made up from a percent of the selling charges. The 4-H club members brought their tobacco to market in good condition and the prices were very satisfactory. In all the sales the average selling price of the 4-H tobacco was higher than that of adult farmers. The highest average price was paid at the Lexington show and sale. Approximately 70,000 pounds of tobacco were sold for an average of \$27.17.

District 4-H Club Camps. Eleven district 4-H club camps were held, attended by 1,709 club members, 219 local leaders and 5,089 visitors. Club members from 95 counties attended camp. One camp of the scheduled series was not held because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis in some of the counties in the area from which that camp would have drawn attendance. The prevalence of infantile paralysis in other sections of the state reduced the attendance at camp.

National 4-H Club Camp. Kentucky sent four delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp again this year. The delegates were Burch Merritt, Graves County; Earl V. Davis, Logan County; Mamie E. Hart, Garrard County and Dixie Abram, Jefferson County.

National 4-H Club Congress. Twenty-three club members attended the National 4-H Club Congress, November 30-December 6. Kentucky had entries in the style dress revue, clothing, room improvement, canning exhibit, judging contest, the non-collegiate livestock judging contest and two entries in the health contest.

In the room improvement exhibit, Kentucky was awarded first: in canning, two first and two third premiums; in clothing, two third premiums and a blue ribbon in the style revue. Kentucky girls also won \$68.00 in cash in the Hazel-Atlas 4-H Canning Exhibit. More than 5,000 jars were entered in that contest.

Utopia Club Work. Seven hundred and five rural young men and young women above 4-H club age carried on agricultural and home improvement projects. Of the 705 members of Utopia Clubs, 364 were men and 341 women. The enrollment in this organization did not increase in 1935 for two reasons. First, the county agents had practically no time to give to Utopia Club Work, and second, the member of the State 4-H Club Department who was employed to work with this group, had to give part of his time to 4-H Club Work.

RADIO, SHORT COURSES, EXHIBITS AND VISUAL EDUCATION

A 15 minute educational radio program, broadcast by Station WHAS, of Louisville, at noon daily except Saturday and Sunday, was maintained thruout the year. These programs consisted of

talks on farming and homemaking by members of the staff and a weekly question and answer period in which the queries of farm people were answered.

The twenty-third annual Farm and Home Convention was held during the week of January 22, 1935 with a registered attendance of 922 persons from 72 Kentucky counties. A four-day program of the educational and inspirational nature was presented. Speakers included men and women of national importance in agriculture and home economics, besides several members of the University staff.

The College of Agriculture prepared and displayed its usual educational exhibit at the 1935 Kentucky State Fair in Louisville. During the week of the fair, 18,596 people viewed this exhibit, which filled an entire building on the State Fair grounds.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Information concerning the work of the Extension Service and the Agricultural Adjustment programs was supplied to all newspapers and journals published in Kentucky or circulating in the State. Press services also received this information.

A regular weekly information service is mailed to newspapers, containing information of interest and value to farmers and also to many city and town people. In addition, news of development and operation of the adjustment programs, and other activities concerning agriculture, was released from day to day to daily newspapers and press services.

The cooperation of the Press proved especially valuable in disseminating information about the Agricultural Adjustment programs, which were vital to practically every farmer in the State.

Newspapers also were supplied with mats and pictures of events and of people connected with agricultural activities, 4-H club members doing outstanding work, and speakers at the annual Farm and Home Convention.

The wide use of this material indicated its value to newspaper readers and the appreciation of editors and their willingness to cooperate with state and national forces working in behalf of a more prosperous and satisfying agriculture.

AGRONOMY

The sowing of soybeans for hay continued to decrease as larger acreages of Korean lespedeza were planted. The alfalfa and sweet clover acreage, as a whole, decreased to some extent, altho, with a noticeably increased use of lime and fertilizer materials, a greater number of farmers sowed alfalfa for hay in counties where formerly it was not well known. The acreage of red clover remains about stationary. Grasses were sown with lespedeza on 90 to 95 percent of the acreage in approximately three-fourths of all counties. The grass served for early and late grazing as well as to utilize soluble nitrogen during the winter. In the hill counties of northern Kentucky, most of the lespedeza was used on old pastures of various grass mixtures which were thin, and in mixtures in new sowings. In the mountains of eastern Kentucky, at the present time most of the lespedeza is sown alone. In this territory there were many counties where not more than 10 percent of the farmers were in the habit of making annual sowings of grass or clover of any kind. There has been an annual increase in lespedeza sowing in such counties. At the present time 50 to 80 percent of the land owners are sowing lespedeza to cover fields formerly allowed to recuperate only thru the growth of natural vegetation. A great increase in the productivity of the soil may be expected to result from this legume sowing. An increase in pasture and hay production will also result.

Soil conservation was carried on in a very effective manner thru the sowing of lespedeza. The growing of lespedeza as a means of soil conservation is useful on all types of land including the more level lands which have suffered sheet erosion and even the almost vertical sides of gullies found in the Loess areas in extreme western Kentucky.

A crop of lespedeza hay estimated at 1,000,000 tons gives an amply supply for livestock thruout the State. A noticeable amount of this hay was shipped by truck from the Bluegrass area into deficient areas in eastern Kentucky. Growers and feeders are realizing the need for better harvesting of lespedeza as a means of producing a higher grade of hay.

The practice of sowing small grain in lespedeza stubble gradually increased especially among the larger landholders. Phosphate

fertilizer in some form or another was used on most of the fields. There were a sufficient number of fields sown to small grain and fertilized in this manner three and four years in succession, in various parts of the State, to show that wheat yields were maintained, and frequently increased. The lespedeza crop showed similar results.

Lespedeza pasture was widely used. Meat packers say that an unsurpassed type of beef is now coming from Kentucky pastures. The dressing percentage of these beeves is reported to be as high, or higher, than that of cattle grazed on other pastures. An especially desirable white tallow is being produced from these cattle. An unusual interest is being shown by the buyers at terminal markets for Kentucky cattle grazed on lespedeza.

The work of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association in encouraging the use of more productive crops was continued thru production of certified seed crops.

Tobacco seed of the root-rot resistant strain No. 5, originated and developed by the Kentucky Experiment Station, is in greater demand each year. Five growers offer certified seed for sale.

Certified wheat producers found a more ready market than usual for seed wheat.

Soybeans, lespedeza and corn were certified in smaller amounts than in the past years.

Of equivalent grades, the best quality lespedeza hay carries five to 15 percent more leaves than alfalfa hay. However, much of the hay as now handled is of No. 2 or No. 3 grades. This reduces the market value \$1.50 or \$2.00 per ton for each grade.

The lower grade hay is not marketable, hence is used on the farm. Of course, the brown hay with much of the leaf content lost is better feed than corn fodder or poor quality grass hay, but by attention given to earlier cutting, and better curing and storing, each ton may readily be raised one or two grades and thus be made from \$1.00 to \$4.00 more valuable for feeding on the home farms.

Soil conservation was carried on in an excellent manner, at low cost, thru the large acreage now sowed annually to lespedeza and the large additional areas producing volunteer stands of lespedeza every year.

Work with soils was continued along the same lines, as in preceding years, that is, the use of lime materials, ground limestone, marl and burned lime, the use of phosphate and other fertilizers and pasture improvement work.

The work was greatly augmented, however, by a complete soil improvement and soil conservation program, that was launched by the various Federal Government agencies namely the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Soil Erosion workers (C. C. C. camps), the Soil Conservation Service and the Rural Resettlement Administration. All these agencies cooperated closely with the agricultural extension engineers, and extension workers in Agronomy, and soils, and with county agents.

The complete Soil Improvement and Soil Conservation program carried on by these various agencies, included drainage, reforestation, terracing, liming and fertilizing, crop rotations, cover crops, the growing of more and better pastures, the proper use of legumes in crop rotations, the use of legumes in pasture improvement and various other soil improvement practices. The soil improvement movement carried on by these forces, contemplated a complete soil improvement and soil conservation program.

Many farmers continued to use lime materials during 1935. County agents' reports from 102 counties showed that 9,353 farmers used 248,635 tons of ground limestone, 372 farmers used 21,345 tons of marl and 447 farmers used 2,409 tons of burned lime, a total of 272,392 tons of lime materials. This was 132 percent increase in the amount of lime materials used in 1935 over that used in 72 counties which reported in 1934, and is slightly larger than the tonnage reported used in county-agent counties in any previous year. County agents' reports from 91 counties in 1929, the peak year, showed a total tonnage of 271,782 tons of lime materials used that year.

The leading 10 counties reported a total of 98,917 tons of ground limestone used in 1935. Hardin County ranked first with 23,599 tons and Bourbon County second, with 14,344 tons used. There were a dozen other counties reporting tonnages ranging from 5,000 to 9,000.

The organization of county soil improvement associations in about 60 counties by the Rural Rehabilitation Administration, in cooperation with extension workers, and other soil conservation

forces, was the greatest factor contributing to the increase in the amount of lime materials used in Kentucky in 1935.

Ground limestone is cheap because of a large accumulation of by-product limestone, residual from the large commercial, State, county and other quarries which produce road material. Also by the organized cooperation of extension workers, crushermen and farmers, the use of small portable crushers lessens the cost of producing limestone. Farmers are using more limestone because they are better able financially to do so since the functioning of the Agricultural Adjustment Program. Farmers have found too that liming their land enables them to get much more economical crop and pasture production.

The tonnage of marl reported used in 1935 was about 8,000 tons greater than in 1934, yet it was far below what should have been used. What should most recommend marl to the farmer who possesses it, is that its use costs only will power and energy.

A few farmer who do not have marl on their farms and who do not have access to ground limestone burn lime. County agents' reports show that 447 men in 20 counties used 2,409 tons of burned lime, and that 31 lime kilns were burned in seven counties.

More than three-fourths of the land now farmed in Kentucky is deficient in phosphate, as well as lime. County agents' reports show that 386 superphosphate demonstrations were carried on in 29 counties and 575 lime and superphosphate demonstrations in 36 counties in 1935. This is considerably more than was reported in 1934.

Pasture work was emphasized during 1935. The proper use of lime, phosphate and legumes is essential in growing better pastures in Kentucky as it is in growing other crops. Recent experiments show that pasture crops of grass and clover mixed, respond to lime and phosphate and legumes as well as or better than corn, wheat and tobacco. A number of county agents carried on demonstrations during 1935, of lime and other fertilizers used alone and in combination on pastures. There were 880 pasture demonstrations carried on in 31 counties.

Fields on which about 2,250,000 tons of lime materials were used during the past 12 years were seeded to sweet clover, alfalfa, red and alsike clovers and lespedezas, or clovers and grasses mixed for pasture.

Tobacco. In former years tobacco extension work usually dealt with single phases of tobacco production, such as fertilizer tests, mosaic control, curing tests, etc. In 1935 the plan was so altered that work could be carried on with growers on production projects as a whole. The object was to formulate plans and recommend practices to be followed thruout the year, and lastly to get reports on the sale of the crop. The results of this procedure were satisfactory. Closer contacts than formerly were maintained with growers and more definite results from the work were obtained than in previous years.

The work was divided into three major groups. The first covered tobacco improvement meetings at which instruction was given on planting and growing the crop. This work was conducted in 17 counties: Bourbon, Mason, Lewis, Bracken, Robertson, Mercer, Hart, Warren, Logan, Trigg, Graves, McCracken, Caldwell, Simpson, Webster, Monroe and McLean.

The next group pertained to tobacco barn ventilating demonstrations. Successful demonstrations were held in Hart, Mercer, Graves, Marshall, Trigg, Webster and Warren counties, and from the reports of county agents, it is apparent that barns have been repaired and ventilated in every important tobacco-producing county in the State. From the reports it is shown that over 1,000 barns were ventilated in 1935.

Meetings were held to demonstrate tobacco curing during the summer in counties in which barn ventilation demonstration meetings had been held previously. Similar meetings were held in a number of other counties. At these meetings, held in the curing barns, instruction was given on the proper management of the crop, from cutting time until the tobacco was completely cured. This work included Burley, Dark air-cured and Fire-cured tobacco. Approximately 2,000 farmers from 25 counties attended these meetings.

Distribution of the No. 5 root-rot resistant White Burley was continued and No. 16 White Burley was distributed to a limited extent. Reports from farmers, warehousemen, and others interested indicate that No. 5 White Burley has become one of the leading varieties along with Judy, Kelly and the older established varieties. A prominent grower in Fayette reports that of all the va-

varieties of tobacco he has tried in the past 20 years, he has obtained better results from No. 5 than with any other variety.

Classing and sorting demonstrations were given in the counties which had new agents and where demonstrations were requested as a part of the tobacco program. Over 500 farmers were instructed in classing and grading Burley tobacco, and approximately 1,200 farmers in the dark-fired area were given instruction in classing this type of tobacco.

The curing work started in previous years was so expanded as to include instruction in a large number of additional counties. The results obtained by farmers who used recommended practices were highly satisfactory. From Lewis County comes the following typical report:

"The owner of a farm situated in an Ohio river bottom where fogs are frequent during the curing season, became interested in the firing method of curing tobacco. He has two tobacco barns near each other, on which ridge ventilators have been constructed. In 1935 coke fires were used in one barn but not in the other. When marketed in Maysville, the 4,545 pounds from the barn in which fire was used brought a net average of \$29.59 per hundred pounds, while the 1,860 pounds of leaf from the barn in which no fire was used brought a net average of \$11.26, or \$18.33 per hundred less than the price of the fire-cured tobacco. The tobacco housed in the two barns at approximately the same time was of the same quality and maturity at the time it was housed.

"Homemade stoves fashioned from cracker cans and 30-gallon steel drums were used. Twenty-one stoves were used in the seven-bent barn. Many small fires are preferable to a few large fires as the danger of overheating a portion of the tobacco is brought to a minimum. This barn of tobacco was fired 12 days and nights. The amount of firing was governed by the reading of a hygrometer."

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

In response to the many requests from Government organizations engaged in emergency relief activities, the University, during the past year, rendered much consultant and field engineering service on the regular organized programs of soil improvement and erosion control, land drainage, farm buildings, 4-H club work and farm sanitation.

Farm Building Plan Service. Increasing interest in better farm buildings was indicated by the number of requests received for plans and information. The requests for blueprints of farm buildings and equipment plans increased 86.2 percent this year over 1934. Since January 1, 1935, 660 sets of plans have been sent out upon requests, into 93 counties in Kentucky, and 96 sets into 17 other states, making a total of 756 sets. The department now has for distribution, 313 different sets of plans of all kinds of buildings and equipment. Of these, 13 were new plans prepared during the year.

Building information was furnished farmers, contractors, lumber dealers and other agencies, thru the cooperation of county agents and other field agents, and thru the distribution of 13 different Extension Circulars which contain plans and recommendations.

The results of this service may be gaged from the following figures taken from annual reports of 57 counties.

Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished ..	36
Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished ...	34
Sewage systems	83
Water systems	112
Lighting systems	113
Home appliances and machines	636
Dairy barns	221
Other barns	147
Milk houses	90
Trench silos	107
Other silos	38
Brooder houses	735
Laying houses	571
Brick brooders	957
Hog houses	170
Storage mounds	374
Storage cellars	144
Tobacco barns	728
Tobacco-barn ridge ventilators	697
Livestock equipment	229
Miscellaneous	100
Barrel brooders	217
Outdoor toilets	450
Septic tanks	57

Soil Conservation. Agricultural Extension work promoted soil conservation and soil improvement and advocated the practice of terracing and land drainage. The soil improvement practices advocated by the College of Agriculture for cropping systems and for soil fertilization are considered as necessary practices allied with the mechanical operations of terracing and drainage.

Terracing. During 1935, 8,414 acres of land were terraced. Sixty-five hundred acres were terraced by tractor-drawn terrace graders, at a cost which varied from \$1.34 to \$2.36 per acre. The chief handicap to terracing work in the past was the lack of satisfactory equipment with which terraces of proper height and width could be economically constructed.

Power terracing equipment was placed within the reach of farmers by soil improvement organizations in nine counties. Crawler type tractors and terrace graders were purchased in Graves, Christian, Logan, Hopkins, Webster, Henderson and McCracken counties. In Union and Calloway counties, the use of privately owned terracing machines with operators was made available to all farmers for a rental charge. Terraces were constructed in Trigg, Lyon, Union and Fulton counties by machines owned in adjoining counties.

Terracing demonstrations were conducted thru the cooperation of county agents' Emergency Conservation Work Camps and commercial concerns in Crittenden, Caldwell Hardin and Shelby counties.

Demonstrations of horse-drawn terracing equipment were conducted in several counties in an effort to establish the practice of using animal power and light terrace graders. Lack of enough work animals on any one farm to provide sufficient power for efficient operation and the fact that terraces can be economically constructed with horse-drawn equipment only when soil conditions are ideal greatly handicap a terracing program dependent on animal power.

The value of terracing work on 8,414 acres of land in Kentucky in 1935 was estimated to be \$31,453.

ECW Camps of the Soil Conservation Service were of great assistance in the terracing work in that they supplied engineering service and labor for the construction of terrace outlets without

cost to farmers and assisted with an educational program of soil improvement in general.

Drainage. Renewed interest of farmers in improving wet land by drainage is shown by the fact that in 1935, 7,977 acres in comparison to 5,620 acres in 1934 were made more valuable by better drainage practices.

Crawler-type tractors and graders originally intended for terracing work were used for making drainage improvements in certain counties. In Graves county, 4.5 miles, and in Henderson county, 4 miles, of open ditches were dug with terracing equipment at a cost of approximately \$80.00 per mile or about two cents per cubic yard of earth removed. In Hopkins county, 3,950 acres of wet land were drained by open ditches constructed by terrace graders; in Webster county, 1,250 acres, and in Christian county, 150 acres of land was reported thus improved.

Two drainage camps of the CCC under the direction of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering were located at Sebree and Owensboro. These camps made possible the accomplishment of badly needed improvements on established drainage enterprises in Henderson, Daviess, McLean, Webster, Hopkins, and Union counties. County agents and agricultural engineering field agents assisted camp superintendents in instructing farmers concerning services available at the drainage camps, and in selecting projects which will be most profitable as demonstrations of the benefits to be derived from reconstruction and maintenance of dredge ditches.

Limestone Pulverizing. To help farmers to obtain limestone economically and to re-establish the practice of custom pulverizing, plans were completed in six counties thru soil improvement organizations for local pulverizer owners to supply machinery, defray operating expenses, and supply a man to serve as supervisor of the work, at a charge of 52½ to 60 cents per ton of pulverized limestone.

Detailed operating cost data, summarized from farm records indicate that the average operating expense of fuel, oil, grease, repairs and operator's wages, for pulverizing 5,584 tons of limestone was \$0.305 per ton. A margin of 30 cents per ton to cover depreciation, interest on the investment and profit, is considered ample by the majority of operators. Sixty cents a ton to be paid for custom work where farmers supply all labor except one operator is evidently a just price for both operator and farmer. Labor cost at

the pulverizer was 30 cents per ton where six laborers were required, or five cents per ton per man employed.

Cash expense is an important item with farmers who, in most cases, prefer to use farm labor for piling rock, if less cash is required to obtain a given amount of agricultural limestone.

Phosphate Demonstrations. The TVA authorized the free distribution of superphosphate for demonstrations. A total of 272.3 tons of triple superphosphate was distributed in the TVA counties as follows:

	No. of Demonstrations	Phosphate, Tons
Livingston	38	54.85
Marshall	24	20
Calloway	16	20
Graves	44	56.85
McCracken	17	20
Trigg	62	91.1
Lyon	6	9.5
	—	—
Total	207	272.30

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Beef Cattle. Extension work in beef cattle was limited by the more pressing activities of the specialist in supervising AAA work in 17 counties. However, time was found to visit beef-cattle feeders and breeders in the counties where the specialist was engaged in AAA work. Information was given on finishing steers for certain markets and on ways to feed most economically. Feeding grain to fattening cattle on pasture was advocated and proved to be a profitable procedure.

Early frosts in Western Kentucky caused much soft corn in that part of the State. Information was given from the College of Agriculture on the utilization of this corn in beef-cattle feeding. An exhibit showing amounts of beef produced on pastures which had been treated was shown at the State Fair. Supervision was given to 4-H club members in the baby beef project. A number of baby-beef shows were judged and aid was given county agents in sorting baby beeves into groups and carload lots for exhibit at the Fat Stock Show, Louisville. Nearly 700 head were shown.

Swine. While supervising AAA work in 16 counties, the swine extension specialist carried on such activities in work with hog

producers as time permitted. Assistance was given to numerous farmers in finding purebred breeding hogs. Information as to proper methods of hog feeding and management was given, both by letter and personal conference, to many breeders and feeders. Due to the effort of the swine extension specialist, the State Fair provided a competitive ring intended to show the type of breeding hog which possesses the characteristics of conformation most desired by pork packers. A packer hog buyer assisted in judging these classes. A number of pork-cutting demonstrations were given, with an attendance of 131. At the time and place of these demonstrations, methods of meat curing, sausage making and preservation were discussed.

Sheep. The work in sheep extension consisted of improved breeding by the larger use of purebred rams, docking and castrating lambs for the spring market, and improved methods of feeding the ewes during the winter. Further emphasis will be placed next year on a larger use of purebred rams, better winter management and the rotation of pastures during the summer, to prevent infestation by certain parasites of sheep that cannot be eliminated by the use of the common vermifuges.

DAIRYING

The dairy enterprise lends itself well to the farm-management set-up on the majority of farms in Kentucky. More than 50 percent of the dairy products produced in Kentucky is consumed on the home farm, yet dairy cows are an important source of cash income on many Kentucky farms where dairying is not the chief enterprise.

Plans of work for the year were necessarily adjusted to the available time of county agents and one field agent. Much of the extension work was carried on by the field agent thru personal contact with dairymen by farm visits. The work consisted largely of maintaining projects already under way. Particular emphasis was placed on giving information that enabled farmers to keep up the rate of production per cow and keep down the cost of production. The field agent supervised numerous practical dairy demonstrations the objectives of which were to disseminate up-to-date information on the most profitable systems of herd man-

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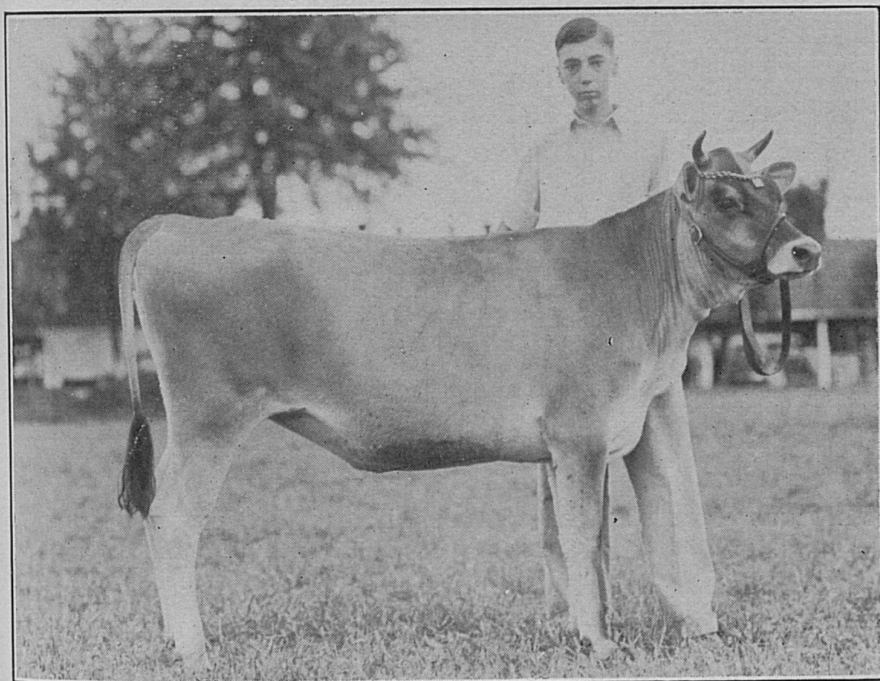


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agement, to impress upon dairymen the value of better feeding and breeding practices, to emphasize the value of a soil program designed to prevent erosion and maintain fertility, and to make possible more economical production of milk and butterfat by the production of more and better pasture and hay.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association. In the dairy herd improvement association project, which forms the basis for dairy production, extension work by providing result demonstrations of outstanding value, 98 demonstrations were completed. This



A 4-H Club boy and his Jersey heifer.

compares very favorably with 91 demonstrations completed in 1934.

Five associations were reorganized, one bi-monthly association was reorganized as a monthly association and was increased in size from nine to 22 herds. One new association was organized. On December 1, 1935, seven associations were in active operation, with 148 herds, 2,987 cows, on test, whereas on December 1, 1934, only six associations were operating, with 91 herds and 2,198 cows on test.

Dairy Demonstration Herds. The dairy demonstration herd extension project was started in 1929 and was planned to reach

small dairymen, and dairymen in areas where herd improvement associations were not functioning. This project requires close supervision and neither the county agents nor the field agent had sufficient time to devote to it without interfering with other work considered more important. Dairy demonstration herd record sheets and instructions on how to keep this record were placed in the hands of dairy leaders, Utopia club members, 4-H club members and Smith-Hughes teachers. Thru these agencies and with a limited amount of supervision the project was kept active.

Proved Sires. Nine sires were proved in the seven dairy herd improvement associations. Records of the dams and daughters of a number of other bulls is accumulating hence a number of additional sires will be proved in 1936. Proving sires is a part of dairy herd improvement association work that is of utmost importance. The facts at hand demonstrate the importance of the herd sire being proved in order to start the foundation of a constructive breeding program.

Product Quality Improvement. Improvement of the quality of products by better methods of production and handling was stressed. Producing a better quality milk and the manufacture of milk into butter and cheese for home use was handled as a minor project. This work was accomplished thru demonstrations with foods leaders in the counties, in cooperation with the Home Economics Department. Subject material and assistance with demonstrations were given by the manufacturing specialist.

The cream quality program had for its major project the fostering of the four-day grading plan in 30 counties which affected over 300 buying stations with 11 creameries cooperating. This work has been carried on for seven years. Results are shown in the summary which follows:

Year Ending November 30	Percent Premium butterfat	Percent onion butterfat
1929	46.9	1.7
1930	51.0	1.2
1931	57.5	1.6
1932	70.6	.3
1933	75.6	.1
1934	70.2	.5
1935	65.5	.1

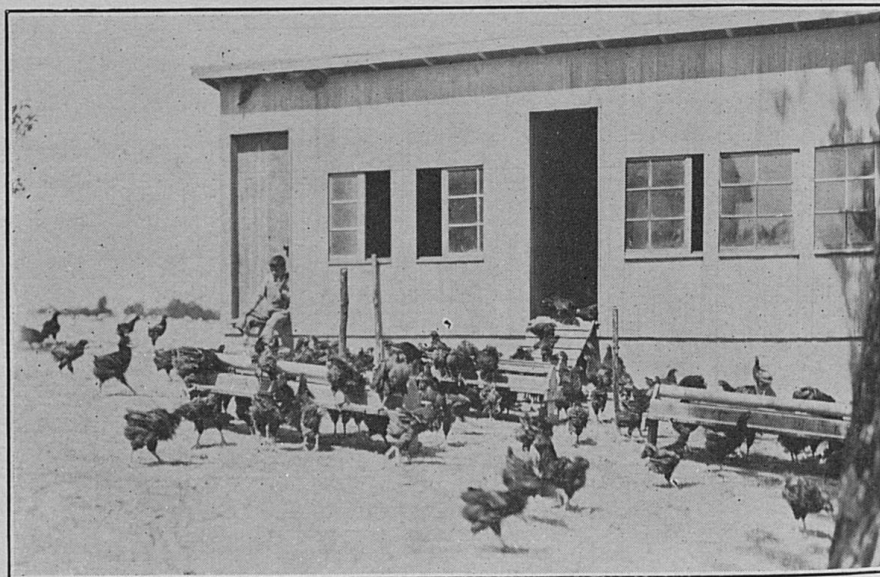
Grading schools for the purpose of teaching cream grading by the sense of taste and to give instruction on sediment testing of cream were held as a sub-project. The College of Agriculture conducted this program in 30 counties and aided with a program for doing the same work in several other counties. Assistance was given to the creameries in Kentucky by furnishing material and support to a voluntary plan for grading cream by the senses of taste and smell. This program added considerable territory to the quality-improvement program.

Information Service. Six short news articles were prepared giving the results of dairy herd improvement association work. Twelve monthly News Letters were issued giving statistical reports of the associations and examples of improvement. An exhibit at the State Fair was designed to impress upon dairymen and farmers the important part that the herd sire has in determining the profitableness of the future herd. A series of eight radio talks gave, "Lessons from Kentucky Dairy Herd Records." Six talks on production were given which offered timely suggestions to dairymen. Twelve radio talks were given pertaining to manufacturing, including care and handling of dairy products for quality improvement. Members of the department wrote several popular articles for magazines and newspapers.

POULTRY

One of the chief goals of the poultry extension program is to enable the Kentucky farmer to develop his poultry flock so that it may be not only an excellent source of food for the farm family but may supply cash revenue from a minimum investment. One of the principal factors that has held back the development of the poultry industry in those sections naturally suited to its growth is the lack of a suitable brooder fuel at a reasonable price. Brooders of many makes have been on the market for several years but the most dependable and successful ones required anthracite coal or electricity, neither of which is generally available to Kentucky farmers at reasonable cost. The development of the brick brooder and the double barrel oil drum brooder enabled the Kentucky farmer to build his brooder at home and to use green hardwood

or soft coal as fuel. Practically no cash outlay is necessary if a suitable shed or out-building is available that can be made into a satisfactory brooder house. Several thousand circulars describing these homemade brooders were distributed to Kentucky farmers and it is conservatively estimated that more than 5,000 of these brooders were in use in Kentucky in 1935. Reducing mortality in the new crop of pullets was stressed thru the Clean Chick program. That it is possible to raise chicks with a very low mortality rate and produce good pullets at a low cost was shown by demon-



A cooperator in Campbell County raised 97 per cent of his chicks by following the Clean Chick Program.

strators who raised 93 percent of 5,198 chicks, at a net cash cost of 22.3 cents per chick, at 12 weeks of age. When the flocks were credited with the cockerels marketed as broilers, the pullets represented a net cash outlay of but 5 cents per pullet. Some of these cooperators sold the cockerels for sufficient cash to pay the cost of all the baby chicks, the feed and fuel; which left the three months old pullets in return for labor and overhead expense. See Table 1.

Demonstration Flocks. During the past 15 years records of demonstration flocks show that when the poultry is properly cared

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for a good return is assured even in lean years. A decided increase was noted in the labor income per hen during 1935 over the five preceding years. See Table 2. The 73 demonstrators who kept records made an average labor income of \$1.91 per hen in 1935. Even in the most unfavorable poultry years the labor income exceeded \$1.00 per hen. Economical production was advocated in all the demonstrations. The use of homemade applicances, the improvement of the stock thru a simple breeding program, the home mixing of feeds, and the liberal use of home-grown grain in the ration have cut the cost in poultry production and have increased the net returns. The demonstration flock records coupled



Results of a "Grow Healthy Chick Program." A flock of strong, healthy Red Pullets at field meeting. E. I. Hunt's farm in Meade county.

with a detailed analysis of census data show that there are certain areas in Kentucky more particularly adapted to poultry raising than others. These are principally the areas with considerable surplus grain which, however, are not well adapted to the production of cattle. In these areas a poultry consciousness is developing which makes a program of improved practices much more effective. Poultry as a major source of income is being stressed in such areas. In other areas not so well adapted to a concentration of poultry production the program undertakes to develop the poultry flock chiefly for its advantages in supplying the family table and balancing the farm diet. Because of a more favorable egg-fed ratio during 1935 many inexperienced persons were tempt-

ed to over-develop their poultry enterprises. Such individuals were cautioned not to over-expand but to seek more efficient production rather than to increase the size of the flock.

Turkeys. Interest in turkey production as a source of farm income increased considerably during 1935. A number of turkey raisers followed the recommendations of the College of Agriculture as to artificial brooding and raising turkeys in semi-confinement. Among the many successful turkey raisers in Kentucky who followed these recommendations is a Nicholas county farmer who raised 2,100 poults and a Bullitt county farmer who produced over 5,000. Field meetings were held on the farms on which



Talking turkey at a field meeting on the farm of O. C. Rankin of Nicholas county.

these large flocks were raised, with a total attendance of 655 people. The Bullitt county farmer used green hardwood as fuel in the brick brooders and the Nicholas county farmer used the coal-burning colony brooders. At the Nicholas county meeting the owner of this large flock stated while addressing the field meeting, "the greatest single factor in my success is the county agent thru whom I am able to solve practically every aggravating problem that arises."

Meetings. During the year 252 poultry meetings were held with a total attendance of 7,586 people. Poultry field agents made a total of 1,511 visits to demonstration farms, hatcheries, produce

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dealers, feed dealers who mix poultry rations, and to 4-H club members. Forty-nine radio talks on poultry were given and 25 poultry shows were judged. Poultry field meetings were held at the University and the two Substations, with a total attendance exceeding 500.

Largely thru the efforts of the Extension Service the breeding program was developed to such a degree that the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association played a large part in the development of the National Poultry Breeding Plan. Thru the extension program improvement in Breeding stock and disease control was made effective. Over 1,500 poultrymen and hatcherymen became members of the Association in 1935 and cooperated with the College of Agriculture in the furtherance of its extension program.

TABLE 1. Comparison of the summaries in the clean-chick program.

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Total number of chicks started	5,198	12,059	4,919	6,417
Total number of chicks lost	350	807	307	330
Percent of chicks raised	93	93	94	95
Pounds of feed per chick	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2
Cost per chick to 12 weeks of age* . . .	22.3c	20.1c	17.5c	19.1c

* Does not include the cost of labor, interest on money invested in chicks, building, equipment, depreciation, insurance and taxes.

TABLE 2. Summary of demonstration flock records.

Year	No. Hens	No. Flocks	Eggs Per Hen	Feed Cost* Per Hen	Labor Income Per Hen
1920-1928	65,000	700	135	\$3.45	\$2.00
1928-1929	8,979	87	149	3.53	2.45
1929-1930	14,364	126	143	2.85	1.47
1930-1931	11,978	127	146	2.24	1.19
1931-1932	10,560	110	158	1.52	1.19
1932-1933	7,767	80	148	1.79	1.09
1933-1934	10,107	74	164	2.09	1.21
1934-1935	7,674	73	143	2.37	1.91

* The cost of raising young stock is included.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

The increase in the value of livestock during the past year apparently stimulated interest among livestock owners in methods that prevent disease among their flocks and herds. The extent to

which particular diseases cause trouble varies from year to year. For a number of years definite programs under national and state agencies were under way for the control, prevention and eradication of certain diseases. Three of the most outstanding campaigns were for the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis and Texas fever of cattle, and glanders of horses. Considerable progress was made in controlling diseases such as hog cholera, pullorum disease of poultry, scabies in sheep and cattle and Bang's disease of cattle.

The veterinary extension service has as its fundamental object



Sheep affected with rabies.

the education of livestock owners on the control and prevention of animal diseases. Experience demonstrates very conclusively that livestock owners are willing to cooperate and to further disease prevention programs if they understand the nature of diseases and their significance in livestock production and in human health.

Many diseases and diseased conditions common in domestic animal present no immediate evidence of sickness. Extension veterinary service informs livestock owners as to the origin and nature

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of these chronic types of infectious and parasitic diseases and shows that the only effective method of dealing with them is to put into practice methods of care and management that are the very foundation of prevention. Uppermost in the minds of most livestock owners is the use of a serum or vaccine that either cures or prevents disease, and the use of drugs and chemicals as curative agents. Sera and vaccines have their place and are effective for a limited number of conditions. Treatment has a useful place in any scheme for dealing with sickness among animals; however, the number of diseases of domestic animals for which there is no specific method of immunization, nor any drug or chemical which has a specific curative effect is far greater than that of the diseases for which such agents may be employed with assurance of success. The extension service can never take the place of routine veterinary practice. It does, however, give information to livestock owners about diseases of animals in a manner and by methods that are clear and understandable. It is doing much for practicing veterinarians both by direct assistance and by helping them to promote among livestock owners an understanding of the vital importance of good nursing, care and management, and the things that medicine alone cannot do. During the year more than the usual number of cases of rabies occurred and therefore it seemed advisable as well as an opportune time to deal with this disease. Rabies is a disease for which methods of prevention are well known and most effective when properly carried out yet the application of control methods for rabies is on the whole sadly neglected.

HORTICULTURE

Landscape Work. Work was carried on in 26 counties under the direction of community leaders. A field agent devoted half his time to this work. Sixteen practical subdivisions of home grounds improvement work, suitable for individual projects, were in operation, as tree plantings, shrub plantings, rearrangements of grounds, etc., and 34,776 individual projects were completed. The majority of the meetings were held to train leaders and to develop demonstration plantings. Fifty-five demonstrations were made on the improvement of rural home grounds and 52 on the improvement

of rural school grounds. Assistance was given to rural churches, cemeteries, parks, playgrounds, educational institutions and the State Highway Department. News articles, mimeographed letters, radio talks and meetings were utilized for the dissemination of information. Wherever possible, the 4-H club sponsored the program for the improvement of the rural school grounds. P. W. A. and W. P. A. did much to further the work in connection with the development of parks and playgrounds. The demand for help was greater than in any previous year and many requests could not be complied with.

Truck Crops. The "quick dip" method of seed treatment was demonstrated at five meetings with members of potato associations. Other modern practices were stressed. One hundred and eighty-eight growers, representing 28 percent of the area, attended. Fertilizer demonstrations indicated that a 6-10-6 formula gave best results for the early crop. Twelve hundred bushels of foundation seed stock was introduced into the commercial areas.

The commercial potato project in the mountain sections was confined to four counties. Two hundred and forty-two co-operators raised and sold 26,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at about \$28,000. Fifty-seven cars of certified seed potatoes were brought into the state this year. In the mountain counties more than 60 percent of the seed planted was of certified grade. Seventy-eight growers produced 7,135 bushels of certified Irish cobbler seed, under the supervision of the extension service.

Seventeen sweetpotato seed-treating demonstrations were held. The total attendance was 579.

Schools were held in six counties to instruct growers on the growing and handling of canning crops. Two hundred and forty-three men, representing 1,750 acres, attended.

A series of 25 meetings were held with growers in the commercial truck districts, with 630 growers in attendance.

Three meetings were held in connection with Home Gardens, with 135 project leaders, in four counties. The field agent prepared all plans and literature for the State F. E. R. A. garden programs and held 157 meetings with relief officers and garden supervisors. The total attendance of these meetings was 6,917. This work contributed materially to the success of the relief program.

The 97,055 relief gardens were estimated to have an average value of \$64.89 each and a total value of \$6,297,899.05.

Pomology. On account of the A. A. A. program, it was necessary for the field agent to do much of the work thru growers' organizations without the aid of the county agent.

Small Fruits. Six thousand strawberry growers in Kentucky will long remember the 1935 berry crop of over 1,000 cars, which brought more than \$1,000,000 in a year when many other crops practically failed on account of excessive rain in the spring and severe drouth during the late summer. No small part in the successful production and marketing of this crop was attributed by producers to the efforts of the extension service. Thru meetings and mimeographed letters, special instructions were given to growers on varieties, borer control, planting, fertilizing and care of patches, and on details of picking, packing and grading berries for market. Fifty-eight growers qualified for competition for a cash premium of \$250 in the "200 Crate per Acre Club" of the McCracken County Association.

Spraying demonstrations with red raspberries were made by 44 growers. The results were striking. Some of the unsprayed plots failed to produce a crop because the fruiting canes died, whereas the sprayed plots produced a good crop.

Because of the unprecedented apple scab situation last spring, it was necessary to warn growers in regard to it and to emphasize the important details of control. The result was that those who followed instructions saved their crops while all others suffered heavy damage to the crop, as well as to the buds for next years' crop. Demonstrations of certain modifications of the usual spray program featuring the use of the tar soap flakes and kerosene properly prepared and added to the solution resulted in improved control of codling moth and also reduced expense. These improved practices will be used generally during the coming year.

Special work was required to control brown rot in peaches and the extension service dispatched information to growers in this emergency. The results were highly satisfactory. Special meetings were held to assist growers to put up a good pack and to make arrangements for orderly marketing.

A nut show and educational program featuring pecans was

held in southwestern Kentucky, where native pecan forests are common. Sixty-five growers attended the meeting. The enthusiastic response and general interest in the growing of nuts exceeded expectations.

FARM ECONOMICS

Much of the effort of those responsible for extension work in Farm Economics was devoted to the emergency program. At the same time, extraordinary efforts were made to reach the goals in the projects dealing with efficient farm management, cost control, business analysis, farm budgeting, and other vitally important factors which tend to increase farm profits. The extension projects which received major attention were farm business analysis thru a system of accounting, farm reorganization and budgeting, farm inventories, and enterprise cost accounts. Considerable work was done also in improved programs of land used in the various type-of-farming areas of the state.

Farm Accounts. Three hundred and thirty-five farmers, in 39 counties participated in the analysis of their business thru detailed financial accounts. At the close of the farm year these accounts are checked, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by the College of Agriculture. In this way were shown the strong and the weak points of the business of each farm and the factors which needed to be adjusted to make the farm more profitable. In each case the farmer had the benefit of a consultation on his farm management problems with the field agent and the county agricultural agent. In addition to these individual consultations, general meetings and lectures were held in the counties in which farm-accounting co-operators were located. At these meetings other farmers received help in studying the most important factors making for profits or losses under their local conditions.

An additional phase of this project was the record book furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the use of A. A. A. contract signers. The field agent in farm management, in cooperation with 87 county agents, supervised the distribution of 10,000 of these record books and gave the farmers detailed instructions for keeping and using the accounts. Another phase of the business analysis project consisted of business analysis survey

record on 107 farms in four counties. The data of these records were tabulated and analyzed and showed the factors for profitable farming in the areas in which the records were made.

Farm Reorganization and Budgeting. Twenty farm budgeting demonstrations were carried on during the year. In each case a detailed plan was set up embracing all points of farm organization and operation. These budgets were based on farm accounts which had been kept during previous years by the cooperating farmers.

Farm Inventories. The first week in January was designated as Farm Inventory Week. This was preceded by the preparation and release of press articles, letters to county agents and teachers of vocational agriculture, and by other means to encourage the more general use of inventories. Bankers, farm-economics project leaders, county agents, and teachers of vocational agriculture in various sections of the state took the leadership in holding farm inventory group meetings in connection with this project.

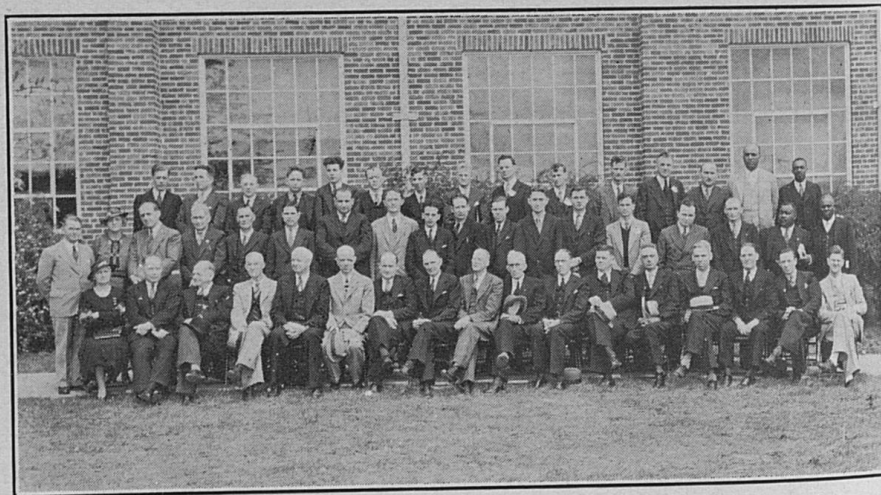
Enterprise Accounts. This project was carried on with owners of 125 flocks of sheep, 32 beef cattle herds, 45 herds of hogs, and 30 dairy herds. The cooperators were largely farmers whose previous farm accounts had shown the need for more detailed accounts on individual farm enterprises.

Emergency Farm Management Projects. The head of the Department of Farm Economics acted as chairman of the land-use advisory committee for the purpose of assisting the state administrators of rural rehabilitation and also the administrators of the federal projects having in charge the acquisition of several large tracts of submarginal land and the purchase of good agricultural lands for resettling families now stranded on submarginal land. The committee also rendered service at various times during the year to the Kentucky State Planning Commission. Work of a similar nature was that done by farm management field agents for the Kentucky office of the Resettlement Administration to be used for the benefit of rehabilitation clients. This consisted in working out patterns for the organization of farm business of minimum requirements for nine different types-of-farming areas and sub-areas.

Farm Economics staff members devoted several weeks of inten-

sive work in the A. A. A. regional research project in agricultural adjustment. The field agent in farm management accepted the responsibility of furnishing data for 114 detailed farm budgets which were set up for the various type-of-farming areas and sub-areas of the state. The chief source of the data for these budgets consisted of 2,004 detailed farm business financial records, 4,467 business analysis survey records, 1,861 enterprise records, and 102 complete farm cost accounting records which had been collected by the Farm Economics Department in previous years.

Another emergency project was the A. A. A. extension project in County Agricultural Planning. Intensive work on this project was done during the last five weeks of 1935.



A group at the 6-day short course for town and country pastors held at the College of Agriculture.

Rural Sociology. In the project for the betterment of the conditions of rural families living on submarginal land, the field agent worked out plans by which thousands of such families might be assisted in improving their conditions. To that end surveys previously made having a bearing on the rehabilitation of farm families in representative underprivileged areas were analyzed and interpreted. Action programs were outlined to meet the problems involved, and these programs were presented in conferences, committee meetings and in other ways.

During the year the field agent in Rural Sociology worked with several hundred rural pastors and lay religious leaders in an or-

ganized effort to bring about an improvement in rural community life. In the spring there was arranged a short course of one week's duration for town and county pastors. This course was attended by 147 pastors and church leaders. All denominations and every section of the State were represented. For this short course the College of Agriculture furnished the services of its large corps of field agents and the facilities of its class rooms, laboratories, experimental plots, and other scientific facilities. During the afternoons the visiting pastors and laymen were conducted on tours of inspection in some of the laboratories of the University and the College of Agriculture, and some of the experimental plots and the flocks and herds on the University farm. During these periods department heads explained the experimental work being carried on. By these means the visitors gained some insight of scientific and practical agricultural problems and made contacts with numerous scientific workers on the College of Agriculture staff. These contacts will enable the pastors to gain further information as it may be needed from time to time in connection with their communities.

A state-wide rural pastors' meeting was held as one of the features of the annual Farm and Home Convention in January at the College of Agriculture. Over 200 pastors and laymen attended this meeting.

The field agent conferred with and addressed four groups of pastors and lay leaders in as many sections of the State on ways and means for the accomplishment of community betterment. A total of 750 leaders participated in these conferences.

Three regional meetings of teachers and lay educational leaders were held during the year, on ways and means for community betterment. Over 3,000 leaders heard these addresses.

At the request of the A. A. A. and the Federal Extension Service the field agent in Rural Sociology worked actively during the year on the regional agricultural adjustment project and the state and county program planning project. This agent was designated as leader of the latter project which embraces all the 120 counties of the State.

Urgent calls were made by federal and state recovery agencies for advice and assistance in planning and carrying out their pro-

grams. These agencies were the Federal Division of Subsistence Homesteads; Division of Rural Rehabilitation; the Division of Land Use Planning; the State Planning Board; the National Resources Board; the federal division charged with the selection and purchase of submarginal land and the selection of land suited for the resettlement of families moving off of submarginal land; the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its comprehensive project of reorganizing the basis of its production control program; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

Interest in marketing extension work thruout Kentucky is probably greater at the present time than in any time in recent years. The time of all field agents was virtually monopolized by agricultural adjustment programs, but several projects were carried on despite handicaps. Thruout the year a monthly market news letter was prepared and sent to interested farmers. The radio also was used to give farmers up-to-date information in the form of a monthly market review. In addition to these regular reports, special commodity outlook statements were prepared for use by farmers.

In order to keep cooperative leaders posted on developments in cooperative marketing and to be useful in guiding future developments in marketing, this department, cooperating with agricultural leaders of Kentucky, sponsored a Cooperative Conference which was held at the College of Agriculture on October 16 and 17. The conference was attended by approximately 100 representative farmers. This conference culminated in the organization of a permanent Kentucky Cooperative Council. This movement will call for additional attention during the coming year.

Recently steps were taken to improve marketing practices and to provide more adequate marketing facilities for handling fruits and vegetables in the city of Louisville. A research study of the situation is now under way and still further extension work is planned for this project during the coming year.

Cooperative cream marketing is a more or less new development in the State and is receiving considerable attention. Dairy men are being organized into groups for cooperative assembly and

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marketing of cream. This project has proved to be very much worth while to members and a great deal of interest is being shown by dairymen. Future work on this project is planned.

Farm service cooperatives are receiving much attention by Kentucky farmers at present. Field agents gave considerable assistance to these groups in drawing up articles of association and by-laws. If time had been available much more helpful work could have been done for this group.

Farmer cooperation in adjustment programs has shown farmers the possibilities of cooperation, and cooperative marketing now appears to be on the threshold of important developments.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FOR THE YEAR 1935

- Circular No. 72 Revised, Handling the Wool Clip.
- Circular No. 85 Revised, Docking and Castrating Lambs.
- Circular No. 86 Revised, Tobacco Project, 4-H Clubs.
- Circular No. 96 Revised, Fundamentals of Livestock Judging.
- Circular No. 126 Revised, Tomato Project, 4-H Clubs.
- Circular No. 194 Revised, Clothing Manual for 4-H Club Members.
- Circular No. 233 Revised, One-Hundred-Calorie Portions of Foods Used in Kentucky.
- Circular No. 242 Revised, Practices in Seeding Meadow and Pasture Crops.
- Circular No. 254 Revised, The 4-H Club Girl's Afternoon or Party Costume.
- Circular No. 257 Revised, The Mexican Bean Beetle.
- Circular No. 274 Pregnancy Disease of Sheep.
- Circular No. 275 Profitable Turkey Management.
- Circular No. 276 Hotbeds and Cold Frames.
- Circular No. 277 Farm Accounts and Budgets Aid Farm Management.
- Circular No. 278 Annual Report of Extension Division for the year 1934.
- Circular No. 279 Ventilation of Tobacco Barns.
- Poultry Leaflet No. 4, Revised, Producing Profitable Pullets.

EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1st to December 31st, 1935

ADMINISTRATION

- Thomas P. Cooper, Dean and Director
- T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director
- D. H. Peak, Business Agent
- S. K. Slaughter, Secretary

AGRONOMY

George Roberts, Head of Department
 Ralph Kenney, Field Agent in Crops
 S. C. Jones, Field Agent in Soils
 Russell Hunt, Field Agent in Tobacco

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

J. B. Brooks, Field Agent in Agricultural Engineering
 J. B. Kelley, Field Agent in Agricultural Engineering
 Earl G. Welch, Field Agent in Agricultural Engineering

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

E. S. Good, Head of Department
 Wayland Rhoads, Field Agent in Animal Husbandry (Beef Cattle)
 R. C. Miller, Field Agent in Animal Husbandry (Sheep)
 Grady Sellards, Field Agent in Animal Husbandry (Swine)

CLOTHING

Iris Davenport, Field Agent in Clothing
 Edith Lacy, Field Agent in Home Economics

DAIRY

J. O. Barkman, Field Agent in Dairying
 George Harris, Field Agent in Dairying

FARM MANAGEMENT

R. E. Proctor, Field Agent in Farm Management

FOODS

Florence Imlay, Field Agent in Foods

HOME MANAGEMENT

Ida Hagman, Field Agent in Home Economics

HORTICULTURE

W. W. Magill, Field Agent in Horticulture (Orcharding)
 J. S. Gardner, Field Agent in Horticulture (Truck Crops)
 N. R. Elliott, Field Agent in Horticulture (Landscape)

JUNIOR CLUBS

J. W. Whitehouse, State Leader of 4-H Club Work
 J. M. Feltner, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
 M. S. Garside, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
 Anita Burnam, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work

G. J. M
 E. E. Fi
 Carl W
 Dorothy
 H. C. B

L. A. V
 E. A. Jo

L. C. B

C. A. L

J. Holm
 J. E. H
 C. E. H
 Stanley

W. D. M

T. P. P

Myrtle
 Lulie L
 Zelma
 Florenc
 May El
 Sarah I
 Zelma
 Eleanor
 Sunshir
 Catheri
 Jane D
 Ruth E
 Frances
 Mary F
 Carolyn
 Hazel C
 Jennie
 Pearl J
 Alda H

G. J. McKenny, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
E. E. Fish, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
Carl W. Jones, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
Dorothy Threlkeld, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
H. C. Brown, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work

MARKETS

L. A. Vennes, Field Agent in Markets
E. A. Johnson, Field Agent in Markets

MOVABLE SCHOOLS

L. C. Brewer, Assistant in Short Courses and Exhibits

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C. A. Lewis, Editor

POULTRY

J. Holmes Martin, Field Agent in Poultry
J. E. Humphrey, Field Agent in Poultry
C. E. Harris, Field Agent in Poultry
Stanley Caton, Field Agent in Poultry

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

W. D. Nicholls, Head of Department

VETERINARY SCIENCE

T. P. Polk, Field Agent in Veterinary Science

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Myrtle Weldon, State Leader Home Demonstration Agents
Lulie Logan, Asst. State Leader Home Demonstration Agents
Zelma Monroe, Asst. State Leader Home Demonstration Agents
Florence Cobb Bennett, Home Demonstration Agent, Graves County
May Elizabeth Botts, Home Demonstration Agent, Fayette County
Sarah Brown, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Union County
Zelma Byerly, Home Demonstration Agent, Kenton County
Eleanor Clark, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Garrard County
Sunshine Colley, Home Demonstration Agent, Bell County
Catherine Culton, Home Demonstration Agent, Fulton-Hickman County
Jane Dyer, Home Demonstration Agent, Simpson County
Ruth Etheridge, Home Demonstration Agent, Hopkins County
Frances W. Fleming, Home Demonstration Agent, Christian County
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Carolyn Graham, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Warren County
Hazel Graves, Home Demonstration Agent, Madison County
Jennie C. Grubbs, Home Demonstration Agent, Boyle County
Pearl J. Haak, Home Demonstration Agent, Henderson County
Alda Henning, Home Demonstration Agent, McCracken County

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 Miriam J. Kelley, Home Demonstration Agent, Warren County
 Dorris Kirkman, Home Demonstration Agent, Pike County
 Venice Lovelady, Home Demonstration Agent, Daviess County
 Alma Moore, Home Demonstration Agent, Muhlenburg County
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 Nancy B. Scrugham, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Jefferson County
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 Ilee Smith, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Hopkins County
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 Sarah Trumbo, Home Demonstration Agent, S. Madison and Rockcastle County
 Doris Van Winkle, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Pike County
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 Eleanor Whittinghill, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Christian County
 Sadie Wilgus, Home Demonstration Agent, Union County
 Nancy H. Wilson, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Boyd County
 Elizabeth Word, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Graves County

COUNTY AGENT WORK

C. A. Mahan, State Agent
 I. C. Graddy, Assistant State Agent
 E. J. Kilpatrick, Assistant State Agent
 H. F. Link, Assistant State Agent
 W. C. Wilson, Assistant State Agent
 A. C. Burnette, Agent in Charge of Negro Work
 John C. Acree, County Agent, Calhoun, McLean County
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 Stuart Brabant, County Agent, Elkton, Todd County
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 David Colville, Asst. County Agent, Richmond, Madison County
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 John R. Collins, County Agent, Versailles, Woodford County
 W. B. Collins, County Agent, Brooksville, Bracken County
 Allington Crace, County Agent, Booneville, Owsley County
 C. C. Craig, Asst. County Agent, Somerset, Pulaski County
 Beach Craigmyle, Asst. County Agent, Bedford, Trimble County

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 H. H. D
 J. L. Ell
 C. B. El
 J. Hugh
 A. E. Ev
 F. C. Ew
 R. T. F
 J. H. Fi
 J. C. Fe
 J. B. Fle
 H. R. Fo
 B. W. F
 C. E. Ga
 H. K. G
 Harry B
 Raymon
 N. L. G
 C. L. G
 J. F. Gr
 Fred C.
 A. M. H
 H. J. Ha
 R. M. H
 C. L. H
 J. W. H
 Ray C. I
 J. O. Ho
 W. B. H
 R. C. H
 Joe Hun
 George
 S. L. Ish
 H. R. Ja
 E. L. Jar
 R. O. Jo
 W. C. J
 T. H. Jo
 J. L. Ka
 G. H. Ka
 Samuel
 Jack S. I
 J. R. Ki
 R. H. K
 H. A. L
 Orem L
 E. E. La
 R. H. L
 H. S. Lo
 J. E. Mc
 J. R. M
 Floyd M
 Ben G.
 R. J. Ma

H. B. Cravens, County Agent, Jackson, Breathitt County
Carl B. Day, County Agent, Louisa, Lawrence County
H. H. Dickerson, County Agent, Greensburg, Green County
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C. B. Elston, County Agent, Bardstown, Nelson County
J. Hughes Evans, County Agent, Williamstown, Grant County
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F. C. Ewen, County Agent, Smithland, Livingston County
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J. H. Finch (Colored), County Agent, Bowling Green, Warren County
J. C. Feltner, Asst. County Agent, Berea, Rockcastle County
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C. L. Goff, County Agent, Morehead, Rowan County
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A. M. Harris, County Agent, Wickliffe, Ballard-Carlisle Counties
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Ray C. Hopper, County Agent, Munfordville, Hart County
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W. B. Howell, County Agent, LaGrange, Oldham County
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George F. Insko, County Agent, Lawrenceburg, Anderson County
S. L. Isbell, County Agent, Prestonsburg, Floyd County
H. R. Jackson, County Agent, Henderson, Henderson County
E. L. Janes, Asst. County Agent, Louisville, Room 18, Fed. Bldg., Jefferson County
R. O. Johnson, Asst. County Agent, Glasgow, Barren County
W. C. Johnstone, County Agent, Paducah, McCracken County
T. H. Jones, County Agent, Beattyville, Lee County
J. L. Karnes, County Agent, Hazard, Perry County
G. H. Karnes, County Agent, Lebanon, Marion County
Samuel B. Kent, County Agent, Morgantown, Butler County
Jack S. Kidd, County Agent, Albany, Clinton County
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R. H. King, County Agent, Grayson, Carter County
H. A. Laine (Colored), County Agent, Nicholasville, Jessamine County
Orem LaMaster, County Agent, Bedford, Trimble County
E. E. Lambert, County Agent, Pikeville, Pike County
R. H. Lickert, County Agent, Flemingsburg, Fleming County
H. S. Long, County Agent, Winchester, Clark County
J. E. McClure, County Agent, Owensboro, Court House, Daviess County
J. R. McCord, County Agent, Shepherdsville, Bullitt County
Floyd McDaniel, County Agent, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County
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 James F. Moore, County Agent, Barbourville, Knox County
 Reuben Morgan, County Agent, Hyden, Leslie County
 Thomas W. Morgan, County Agent, Cadiz, Trigg County
 M. P. Nichols, County Agent, Greenville, Muhlenburg County
 L. M. Northington, County Agent, Clinton, Hickman County
 C. F. Park, County Agent, Harrodsburg, Mercer County
 J. Ed. Parker, County Agent, Lexington, Post Office, Fayette County
 John E. Parsons, County Agent, Williamsburg, Whitley County
 J. L. Pidcock, County Agent, Paintsville, Johnson County
 S. A. Porter, County Agent, Alexandria, Campbell County
 H. A. Quisenberry, County Agent, Vanceburg, Lewis County
 T. M. Quisenberry, County Agent, Mt. Olivet, Robertson County
 R. B. Rankin, County Agent, Edmonton, Metcalfe County
 Wm. B. Ray, County Agent, Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County
 O. B. Redd, Asst. County Agent, Bardstown, Nelson County
 Robert S. Reed, County Agent, Benton, Marshall County
 W. R. Reynolds, County Agent, Tyner, Jackson County
 Edgar Rice, County Agent, Sandy Hook, Elliott County
 Harry D. Rice, County Agent, New Castle, Henry County
 R. D. Ridley, County Agent, Dixon, Webster County
 G. C. Routt, County Agent, Nicholasville, Jessamine County
 M. H. Sasser, County Agent, Liberty, Casey County
 C. C. Shade, County Agent, Irvine, Estill County
 O. M. Shelby, County Agent, Marion, Crittenden County
 E. R. Sparks, County Agent, Manchester, Clay County
 Robert F. Spence, County Agent, Berea, Rockcastle County
 Runyon Story (Colored), County Agent, Hopkinsville, Christian County
 J. E. Summers, County Agent, Franklin, Simpson County
 A. J. Thaxton, County Agent, Elizabethtown, Hardin County
 H. H. Thompson, County Agent, Cynthiana, Harrison County
 Joe R. Thompson, County Agent, Owingsville, Bath County
 O. B. Travis, County Agent, Jamestown, Russell County
 R. V. Trosper, County Agent, Pineville, Bell County
 C. M. Wade, County Agent, Georgetown, Scott County
 F. C. Walker, County Agent, Burkesville, Cumberland County
 John R. Watlington, Asst. County Agent, Bowling Green, Warren County
 P. R. Watlington, County Agent, Paris, Bourbon County
 Clyde Watts, County Agent, Carrollton, Carroll County
 Boyd Wheeler, Asst. County Agent, Stanton, Powell County
 Robert White, County Agent, Falmouth, Pendleton County
 H. W. Whittenburg, County Agent, Madisonville, Hopkins County
 C. A. Wicklund, County Agent, Independence, Kenton County
 W. E. Wiedeburg, County Agent, Hopkinsville, Christian County
 Robert Wigginton, County Agent, Greenup, Greenup County
 Gray H. Williams, County Agent, Harlan, Harlan County
 J. B. Williams, County Agent, Hickman, Fulton County
 G. E. Williamson, County Agent, Mayfield, Graves County
 Yandal Wrather, County Agent, West Liberty, Morgan County
 Troll Young, County Agent, Springfield, Washington County

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1935

RECEIPTS

Federal Smith-Lever and Supplementary	\$201,399.81
Federal Capper-Ketcham	36,800.97
State Smith-Lever and State Capper-Ketcham	120,000.00
Additional Cooperative	31,000.00
Total	\$389,200.78

DISBURSEMENTS

PROJECTS	FEDERAL FUNDS			STATE FUNDS
	Smith-Lever Supplemen- tary	Capper- Ketcham	Additional Cooperative	Smith-Lever Capper- Ketcham
Administration	13,419.07			13,446.31
Publications	8,032.46			366.00
County Agent Work	125,652.35	21,260.15	31,000.00	23,740.17
Home Demonstration Work	11,675.51	15,540.82		26,545.75
Clothing	2,870.12			4,100.00
Foods	1,597.14			2,800.00
Movable Schools	985.14			2,871.75
Junior Clubs	13,553.91			18,872.50
Agronomy	1,444.83			3,607.57
Dairying	2,532.12			2,650.16
Animal Husbandry	1,660.60			3,537.00
Markets	640.83			225.00
Farm Management	1,329.45			2,300.00
Poultry	4,103.51			4,071.00
Horticulture	4,661.52			6,107.42
Veterinary Science	1,615.32			1,920.00
Rural Engineering	2,356.60			3,569.16
Publicity	853.85			2,632.50
Farm and Home Week	741.59			
Home Management	1,261.86			2,030.00
Rural Sociology	412.03			607.50
Totals	201,399.81	36,800.97	31,000.00	126,000.00

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