

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Division

THOMAS P. COOPER, Dean and Director

CIRCULAR NO. 224

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928



A child growing up in the country under proper conditions has sunshine, fresh air, healthful exercise, profitable and interesting employment where the business of farming and home life are closely associated

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, 1929.

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, 1928. 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, 1929.

Honorable Flem D. Sampson,
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, 1928.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. McVEY, *President.*

CIRCULAR NO. 224

Annual Report of The Extension Division for 1928

T. R. BRYANT, Assistant Director

The success that has attended the efforts of Extension workers in Agriculture and Home Economics during the year 1928 has been due mainly to the improved work being done by the county workers in the counties that are served by agents. The benefits of their work have become increasingly evident and have stimulated other counties to make provision for the employment of agents. New counties have taken up the work without any appreciable effort on the part of supervisory officers. The net result is that the total number of agricultural agents, exclusive of the five employed under the Flood Relief provision, has increased from 78 to 95.

It is apparent that the limit has been reached with the College funds now available unless the allotment of funds per county is reduced. While the number of agricultural agents cannot be increased the volume of work can be increased and in fact is increased constantly thru the greater and better development of local leadership. These public spirited men and women have worked faithfully as volunteer local leaders of boys and girls, with no reward other than the satisfaction of service. Their work has been done often at great personal sacrifice.

There is great need of a uniform type of county organization for the support of extension work.

The effect of the increasing number of agents upon the number of junior club members enrolled was not fully apparent within the calendar year, due largely to the fact that most of this increase in number of agents took place during the summer or fall when it was too late to enroll club members for effective

work in many of the projects. Great improvement was accomplished, however, in the quality of work as indicated by the percentage of those completing their projects, this percentage being increased from 70.2 in 1927 to 73.1 in 1928. The effectiveness of better trained local leadership was largely responsible for this increase in percentage of projects completed.

Kentucky still holds the lead in the campaign for better sires. This work includes beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, with honors more or less evenly divided. With this improvement in quality has come increased interest in better feeding and management.

With pasture and crops demonstrations multiplying and involving larger areas, increased carrying capacity of the farms for livestock of better quality is resulting and it is not surprising that dairying is commanding more attention. This is evidenced by the advent of a number of creameries, condensing plants and cheese factories and a steady increase in cow testing associations.

While the number of home demonstration agents has not increased rapidly, the quality of work has been further improved and the volume of work accomplished per county has been increased. This is due in no small measure to the effective organization in most of the counties known as the Homemaker's Association. As in the case of men, the recruiting and training of local leaders has been prosecuted vigorously with gratifying results.

In the work with swine the "ton-litter" feeding method has become very popular and its influence upon those not actually engaged in the contests has been noticeable. Added to this is the work in swine sanitation and during the winter the demonstrations in better methods of cutting and curing pork.

The service in veterinary medicine has devoted itself largely to the problems growing out of the increasing prevalence of contagious abortion in cattle and bacillary white diarrhea in fowls. Eradication of parasites has also received much attention. The educational work regarding tuberculosis eradication has continued. The work in all these branches has related itself properly

to state and federal agencies, veterinary practitioners, the programs of county agents and the needs of farmers.

In Farm Economics and Marketing the work has been devoted to bringing about a better understanding of the principles underlying economical and profitable farm organization and management and the more general adoption of better business practices, not only in production but also in advantageous grading, packing and distribution. The demand for extension service in these branches is continually increasing.

The work in horticulture has included work with orchard and small fruits, vegetables and truck crops. The results have been felt in the establishment of new centers of commercial production in each of these crops and the increase of volume and improvement of quality in the older centers. The beneficial results of this work have been so evident that money and other kinds of local support are easily obtained for exhibits of products, all in the interest of further expansion. The home garden has been one of the most popular branches of this work, one in which there is increasing interest and demand for service.

COUNTY AGENT WORK

For several years there has been a constant effort to have the county agents build their programs by community units, naming leaders in each community in charge of each project undertaken. In 1927 the average number of community-built programs per county was about seven, but in 1928, this number has been increased to an average of nine per county. In 1927, 5116 local leaders were brought into service and in 1928 there were 6027, an increase of 911.

In an effort to develop the community project leaders into more effective workers more attention has been given to holding leader training meetings. At these meetings the leaders were made to see the importance of carrying out their assignments and at the same time developing ways and means for carrying the community-built program to a successful completion. The number of such meetings held during the year averaged 5.2 and with the favorable reports from these, more are expected

next year. In 1927, 347 leader training meetings were held and in 1928, the number was increased to 480. The attendance at these schools was increased from 3602 in 1927 to 4659 in 1928. Thru the training meetings the leaders are learning how to become more effective in their communities and the efforts of the county agents in the educational field are greatly enhanced, the results increasing in proportion to the effectiveness of the local leadership used. The county agents are now working as many hours per day as they are likely ever to be able to work over any long period at a time; therefore, the only improvement possible for the average agent depends upon the use he makes of these hours. If they can develop leadership to greater effectiveness the results will be multiplied in just that proportion.

The principal statistics from county agents' reports for 1928 are as follows:

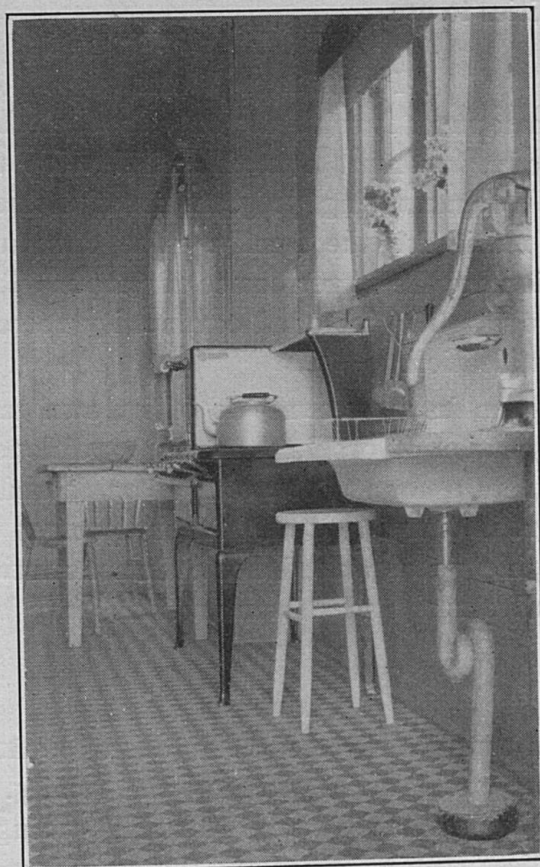
	1927	1928
No. counties with agents	78	95
No. communities building extension programs	593	813
No. leaders in community-built programs	5,116	6,027
No. demonstrations by county agents and community leaders	21,094	20,851
No. result demonstrations carried thru year	12,570	13,967
No. farm visits made by agents	41,675	50,441
No. farms visited	19,459	23,815
No. home visits made by agents	3,485	3,280
No. homes visited	2,193	1,938
No. office calls relative to work	63,897	70,438
} office	44,758	49,933
} telephone	56,135	60,669
No. individual letters written		
Meetings Held		
No. training meetings for local leaders	347	480
Attendance of local leaders	3,602	4,659
No. demonstration meetings held	4,826	4,059
Attendance	66,905	64,378
No. farmers' institutes and short courses	126	187
Attendance	8,470	11,437
Junior Club camps assisted	25	24
Total attendance (including adults)	24,066	18,860
Other meetings	4,903	5,921
Attendance	381,205	427,113

Miscellaneous

No. breed associations organized, dairy cattle	5	4
No. breed associations organized, other stock	18	25
Added No. members in purebred sire campaign....	3,537	3,386
No. farms installing drainage system	56	100
Acres drained	1,293	1,861
No. water systems installed	53	29
No. lighting systems installed	11	18
No. farms clearing land	85	151
Acres of land cleared	615	864

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

The home demonstration program for women is carried on thru county organizations known thruout Kentucky as the



Conveniences in country homes reduce drudgery and brighten home life. They can often be had at surprisingly small cost.

County Homemakers' Association. Each association is composed of a number of community Homemakers' Clubs which are the study groups of the home demonstration program. Information is brought to these groups by the county home demonstration agent, a woman trained in home economics, and by local leaders selected from the groups and trained by specialists sent out from the University.

Organized work has done much for the homemakers of Kentucky besides actually giving them valuable information. Thru their many achievements individually and collectively, rural women have developed a consciousness of doing a very challenging and worth while job and this consciousness has added to their happiness. This organized program has given rural homemakers an opportunity to discover and develop latent abilities and to put those abilities to use.

PROGRAM OF WORK

A real home must furnish not only food, clothing and shelter for the body, but must nourish and develop the mind and soul. Hence a homemaking program must include recreation, reading and music for the family. The community, county, state and nation are the larger homes of people. The home demonstration program has included community recreation, sanitation and beautification.

The program in any county is of its own making. Thru study and discussion of problems and conditions the homemakers formulate a county program of work and they play a very large part in carrying it on. At the present time 26 counties are carrying on organized home demonstration programs. Miscellaneous lectures and demonstrations have been given in many others.

CLOTHING

Seventeen counties reported 200 clubs with 4127 women enrolled studying problems of clothing the family. Thru these groups 5260 different homes were reached, resulting in improved clothing practices such as easier and more efficient construction, better selection of ready-made clothing, greater economy in

buying both ready-made garments and materials for homemade clothing, construction of hats and better hat selection and improved costume designing. All of this means better dressed women at less expenditure of time and money.

FOOD

Twenty-three counties reported 349 groups of women, with an enrollment of 6411, studying problems of food preparation, preservation and nutrition. Special emphasis has been given to the planning and preparation of meals which will meet the actual requirements of a well-functioning body and will thus provide for a higher standard of health. Five thousand and forty-seven homes have reported using improved methods of food preparation.

Gradually homemakers are growing to appreciate the value of proper food in providing for the growth and development of the young and the maintenance of maximum health and resistance. Sixty-four groups, involving 1,453 women, studied the principles of better food habits in their relation to health last year and 1,492 different homes reported balancing meals, preparing better school lunches and using greater care in the selection of food for growing children.

The majority of homemakers have yet to be taught successful methods of canning the vegetables which will provide for the family a healthful diet, during the winter. Ninety-one thousand, seven-hundred and ninety-six quarts of fruit, vegetables and preserves have been preserved as a result of home demonstration work this year.

It is nearly impossible for rural homes to have a healthful diet summer and winter unless the garden produces the selection needed in quantity for the family table with a surplus for preservation. Eight hundred and ninety-nine individuals adopted improved gardening practices.

Homemakers have been wont to complain of the monotony and drudgery of housework. It is safe to state that the average household tasks could be done in half the time which they usually consume if more thought were given to the method of doing

the job with a minimum expenditure of motion and energy. One woman was able to reduce the time consumed in washing dishes from two hours to forty-five minutes a day by improved methods and equipment. As a result of studying problems of home man-



Showing the steps in upholstery work done by leaders in Garrard County.

agement in homemakers' clubs this year 630 homes reported having made improvement along this line and 722 pieces of labor-saving equipment have been made or purchased.

HOME FURNISHING

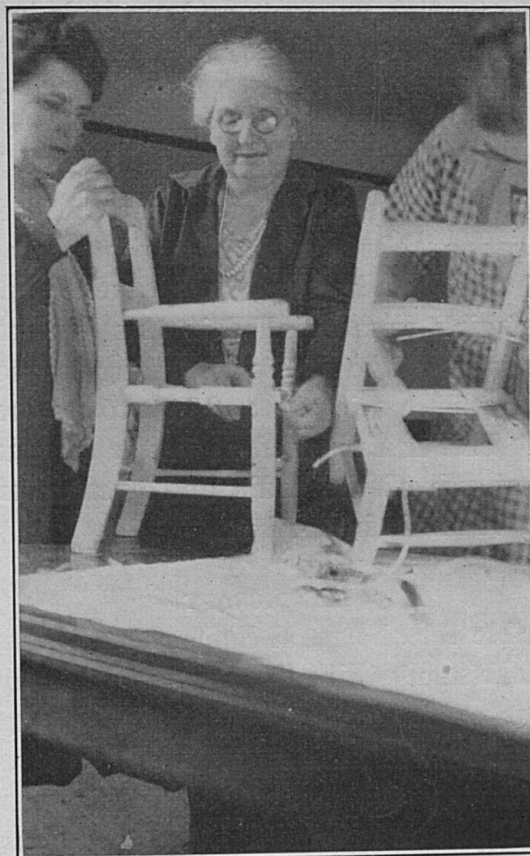
The unattractiveness of many rural homes is one reason for lack of interest in the home on the part of our farm boys and girls. There is an erroneous idea on the part of many homemakers that a beautiful home is necessarily expensive. Rural homemakers in Kentucky are learning that by the use of paint on walls and woodwork, by repairing, remodeling, refinishing and rearranging furnishings at hand, comfort, convenience and beauty may be secured at small cost. In 1637 different homes, 1666 rooms have been improved and beautified this year.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Health is so vital and is so related to many of the home-makers' activities that it becomes a part of every project. Eight hundred homes reported that they were utilizing such recommended health practices as endeavoring to correct poor posture, to prevent colds, to take better care of teeth, to use the health score card, and to secure good elimination, and 540 different homes followed for the first time suggestions for controlling such household pests as flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

A number of counties have carried on programs in beautification of the home grounds. Special emphasis has been placed on the use of native materials. Six hundred and forty homes



Leaders in Daviess County putting in rush seats using fiber cord.

beautified home grounds this year thru the help of the College. In one county alone 558 trees and 262 shrubs were set, 3372 bulbs and 195 perennials were planted and 165 homes beautified their grounds.

RECREATION

It has been the effort of the home demonstration department to introduce play in the form of a game, song or stunt into every club meeting, with the idea that it can be repeated at home. In addition to this, many homemakers' associations hold regular recreational meetings for the entire community. County play days and community picnics are held during the summer. Playing together has brought about more whole-hearted community cooperation, has developed a feeling of fellowship and certainly has made people happier. Home-talent plays, old-time parties, stunt and game parties, pageants and musicals have been given. Much latent talent and undiscovered leadership have been developed thru play.

MUSIC APPRECIATION

In order to stimulate an appreciation of good music which appeals to all ages a "Music in the Home" project was arranged. Two thousand three hundred and forty-seven women and a similar number of girls were enrolled in this project. This has taught people some of the joys of listening to good music, how to hear the story that music tells and how to see the pictures that music paints. This has resulted in better selection of records, more intelligent use of the radio and greater enjoyment and understanding of music in the home.

HANDICRAFT

It is possible for the rural homemaker in her long winter evenings to make many things which will beautify her home or can be sold for profit. Among the crafts taught to various groups of Kentucky women this year are basketry, chair seating, hooked rug weaving, the making of attractive waste baskets, lamp shades, pillows and runners. Very little has been done in Kentucky to establish a market for home crafts but much has

been accomplished in the beautification of the home by hand craft activities. One or more crafts were taught to 1852 women.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

As an example of this work the case of one county is cited where the homemakers raised \$2,000, most of which was spent for such enterprises as buying necessary school grounds, beautifying the community center, sending delegates to Junior Week and Farm and Home Convention. This same community had 52 social suppers, parties and entertainments attended by 3,500 people.

CAMPS

For the past four years homemakers' vacation camps have been conducted by the University. These camps offer the opportunity to rural homemakers to enjoy a week of rest, recreation and instruction. The program includes craft work, lectures and demonstrations, music, recreation and rest. Five such camps were held this year.

JUNIOR HOME ECONOMICS

The information which girls receive in club work stands them in good stead when they assume the full responsibility of homemaking. Furthermore, these girls are developing an attitude of professional pride. They are developing powers of leadership thru club work and will be capable of greater service not only to their homes but also to their communities. The junior program follows the line of the Homemakers' program, the subject matter being adapted to the needs and interest of the younger group.

CLOTHING

Four clothing projects are offered. By the time a girl finishes these four projects she has learned practically all constructive processes, had made at least two sets of underwear, a cap and apron, a cotton house dress, a made-over garment, and has learned to patch and darn. She has also studied the selection of material, design and color, how to care for and repair clothes and has learned something of personal hygiene. A 4-H club girl who has taken advantage of the clothing program knows how

to be well dressed, at minimum cost. During 1928, 317 project groups, including 3,093 girls, were enrolled in the clothing project.



Lucille Norris, wearing navy blue outfit with cream polka dots. She won first place in style show at Junior Week and went to Chicago to the International Boys' and Girls' Club Congress.

FOOD

Sixty-six groups of girls, with an enrollment of 885, have studied food work this year. This program includes the preparation of breakfasts, dinners and suppers, the selection of foods for health, and the attractive serving of meals.

CANNING

In the canning work 4-H club girls are taught how to can fruits and vegetables, make jam, preserves and jelly, to can meat and to plan the budget for the family. The 312 girls enrolled in the canning projects canned 6,966 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meats.

THE 4-H CLUB GIRL'S ROOM

Every girl loves to have an attractive room. By making her own room attractive she develops not only knowledge of the technique of refinishing furniture, making curtains, pillows and runners, but she develops an appreciation of beauty in her surroundings which is an inspiration for her to help in the beautification of the rest of the house and for her to provide a more attractive home when she has a home of her own. The work has been offered to older girls who have gained some knowledge of color and design in clothing projects. The 4-H club program involves many interests and much information other than subject matter.

Number of counties having home demonstration agents	26
Number of homemaker's clubs	353
Number of leaders for homemakers' clubs	2,017
Number of members in homemakers' clubs	5,229
Number of leaders for 4-H clubs	459
Number of 4-H club project groups	402
Number of training schools for homemakers' project leaders	325
Attendance at above training schools	3,626
Number of training schools for junior leaders	111
Attendance at above schools	611
Number of meetings held at which home demonstration agents or local leaders gave demonstrations	6,288
Attendance	81,144
Other meetings	614
Attendance	77,980

JUNIOR 4-H CLUB WORK

Progress is being made in securing greater numbers of adult leaders for junior club work as well as in increasing the efficiency of leaders thru training schools and other means. This

year, 1862 adult leaders assisted in one or more branches of club activity. This is an increase of 116 over 1927 and 320 over 1926. Not only was there an increase in the number of leaders but they took more interest and rendered greater service than in previous years. With the increased number of leaders there were more and better junior community clubs. In 1928 there were 1009 clubs, an increase of 156 over 1927 and 199 over 1926.



Champions at National Dairy Show—Calloway County.

PROJECTS

Four of the most popular projects this year were baby beef, dairy heifer, ewe and lamb and clothing. Four hundred and fifty-two club members fed 750 beef calves and exhibited 631 in the State Show.

The dairy heifer work is one of the long time projects and appeals to the older boys and girls. Those who take this work expect to develop dairy herds. The county agents have found bankers and business men willing to give the necessary financial support considering the increase of the dairy industry in Kentucky to be sound agricultural procedure.

In 1927, 721 club members owned 778 dairy heifers and cows; the figures for 1928 show that 1183 members own 1421 animals. With few exceptions, all the animals owned are purebred and registered. Eighteen county shows have been held.



Demonstrating an approved type of hog house.

Kentucky won the premium for the best five Jerseys in the club exhibit at the National Dairy Show this year. The creamery companies of the State gave seven trips to the National Dairy Show to the club members who had the highest producing cows.

There has been a healthy growth in the number of boys and girls in the sheep and lamb projects. The 609 club members enrolled in this part of the work now own 2624 sheep, which is a forty-five percent increase over 1927. Most of the ewes owned are grade ewes and are bred to purebred rams. Several purebred flocks, however, are being started by club members. A State Lamb Show and Sale is held each year, which has a stimulating influence on the work. Six hundred and twenty-eight lambs were exhibited and sold at the State Show this year.

The most popular work offered to club girls is the clothing project. Four thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven girls were enrolled and 3365, or 70.5 percent completed their work. Many community and county shows were held and a most creditable exhibit was made at the State Fair.



Junior judging teams at work in the livestock pavilion at the State Fair.

JUNIOR WEEK

Eighty counties were represented at Junior Week this year by 525 club members and 56 local volunteer leaders. Twenty-nine farm and 18 home practice demonstration teams participated in the state contest. Two hundred and twenty-eight teams were trained in the State. The demonstrations were more practical than in former years and were closely related to the projects carried by the members of the teams. Two added features to Junior Week this year were judging contests of canned products and of baking. The winner in each contest was given a free trip to the Club Congress in Chicago.

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Fifteen hundred and thirty-two boys and girls attended the 24 4-H Club camps. Kentucky sent four delegates to the Second National 4-H Club Encampment held in Washington, D. C.



Junior club livestock and poultry judging teams at the State Fair.

STATE FAIR

The exhibits at the State Fair this year were larger and better than in any previous year. The most marked increase was in dairy cattle. Club members exhibited 81 heifers and cows. Eighty-five livestock and poultry judging teams took part in the judging contest held at the State Fair.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS, CHICAGO

Kentucky had 27 club members at the Club Congress this year. Most of the club members who attended the Congress were recipients of prize trips won in club contests. Kentucky had a livestock judging team, a judge in the baking and canning contest and two entrants in the health contest, also exhibits of clothing and canning. The health champion girl from Kentucky

was one of the five highest scoring entrants in the National Contest.



A poultry club member and his champion pullet.

EDUCATION

Club work is, no doubt, inspiring many club members to seek better educational equipment for their life's work. Five hundred and twenty-two Kentucky club members entered college this year. Two hundred and thirty-five entered the University of Kentucky. About forty per cent of the students in the Kentucky College of Agriculture have been club members.

SCHOLARSHIPS

In order to encourage club members to better prepare themselves for more efficient farming and home making twelve two-hundred-dollar scholarships were offered this year on a competitive basis. These scholarships are offered by men who are interested in the future agriculture of the State as well as in the development of better citizenship. Most of the scholarship winners could not have gone to college if they had not received this encouragement and assistance.

CLUB ENROLLMENT—1928

	Enrolled	Completed	Percent. Comple't'g
Club Members			
Reported by County Agents	12,303	9,314	75.7%
Reported by Home Agents	3,781	2,541	67.3
Reported by Colored Agents	1,172	799	68.1
	16,572	12,246	73.8%
By Projects			
Reported by County Agents	13,053	9,748	74.6%
Reported by Home Agents	3,781	2,541	67.2
Reported by Colored Agents	1,553	1,161	74.7
	18,387	13,450	73.1%
Reported by County Agents			
In Livestock			
Poultry	3,743	2,608	
Swine	1,793	1,256	
Dairy	1,183	1,021	
Sheep	609	473	
Baby Beef	470	381	
In Crops			
Corn	487	330	
Alfalfa	33	25	
Soybean	328	256	
Potato	439	369	
Tobacco	303	247	
Miscellaneous	1,062	834	
In Girls' Work			
Foods	72	46	
Canning	52	38	
Clothing	2,479	1,864	
	13,053	9,748	74.6%

CLUB ENROLLMENT—1928—Continued.

	Enrolled	Completed	Percent. Comple't'g
Reported by Home Agents			
In Foods	709	561	
In Canning	341	190	
In Clothing	2,288	1,501	
Miscellaneous	443	289	
	3,781	2,541	67.2%
Reported by Colored Agents			
In Swine	103	78	
In Poultry	487	396	
In Corn	60	43	
In Potato	55	46	
In Tobacco	27	20	
Miscellaneous	473	344	
In Canning	248	159	
In Clothing	100	75	
	1,553	1,161	74.7%
Grand Total	18,387	13,450	73.1%

PUBLIC INFORMATION

A service is maintained at the College whereby daily, weekly and farm papers are supplied information about work done by the Extension Service and about events of interest and benefit to farm men, women and children. Articles are mailed weekly to all papers published in the State or circulating in the State. These articles numbered approximately 1,500 for the year. Press associations, magazines, farm journals and other publications were supplied with many special articles, as well as with pictures and other material to publish in the interest of a better agriculture and country life. This material covered practically every phase of the farm and the farm home. This service is designed to take the work of the Agricultural College to a much larger number of people than can be effectively reached thru meetings, demonstrations and the other channels of Extension work. An effort was made to encourage county agents to

furnish local editors with local farm news of interest and benefit to farmers. The Press has given the fullest cooperation in this work.



A section of the first state junior baking exhibit.

MOVABLE SCHOOLS

Forty-seven movable schools of Agriculture and Home Economics were held in 45 different counties during 1928. These schools varied in duration from one to four days, 31 of them being one-day schools each dealing with one particular subject. The average attendance was 41. The predominating subjects were poultry, farm management, farm accounts, legumes and soils.

Nine two-day schools were held in which two subjects were given. The subjects were combined according to the request of the people in the different communities.

Five of the schools lasted three days each and two continued for four days each. Both home economics and agricultural subjects were given in these schools.

AGRONOMY

The Department of Agronomy has continued the policy of promoting the use of liming materials and phosphate fertilizers and the introduction of more legumes into the cropping systems and pastures of the State.



Loading marl with trap-door loader.

LIMING MATERIALS

Following is a summary of lime work for the year in county agent counties as compared with 1927:

	1928	1927
Ground limestone used	198,629 tons	132,000 tons
Marl used	17,220 tons	10,783 tons
Burned lime used	6,906 tons	6,657 tons
Totals	222,755 tons	149,440 tons

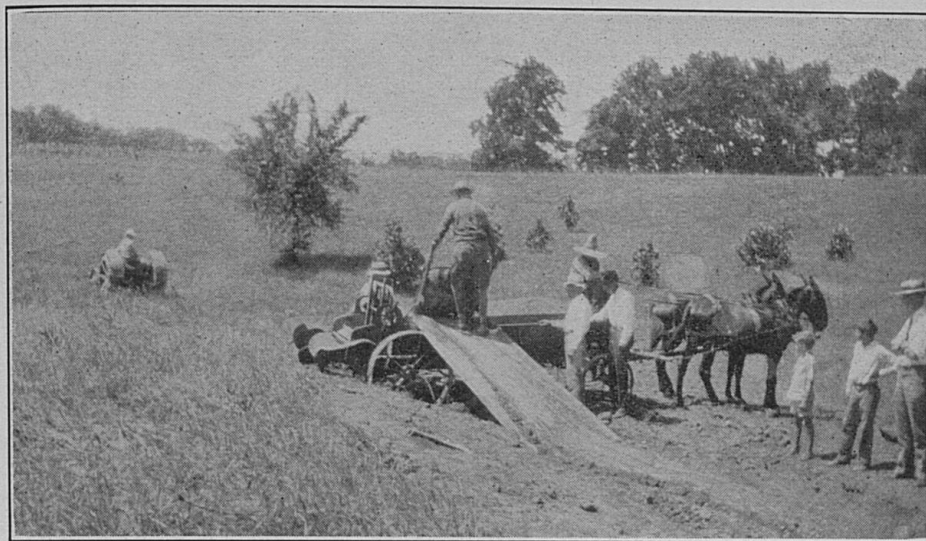
Increase—48 per cent.

The total tonnage used in 1926 was 115,179.

During 1928, 6,822 farms in 86 counties used limestone, as compared with 4,500 farms in 69 counties in 1927. Ten leading

counties used 94,068 tons in 1928 as compared with 68,783 tons used by ten leading counties in 1927.

In 1928, there were 207 portable crushers in operation in 66 counties as compared with 163 in 34 counties in 1927.



Loading marl with portable chute.

In 1928, there were 98 local retail dealers reported as compared with 39 in 1927.

In 1928, there were 25 lime sheds in 14 counties as compared with 11 sheds in 7 counties in 1927.

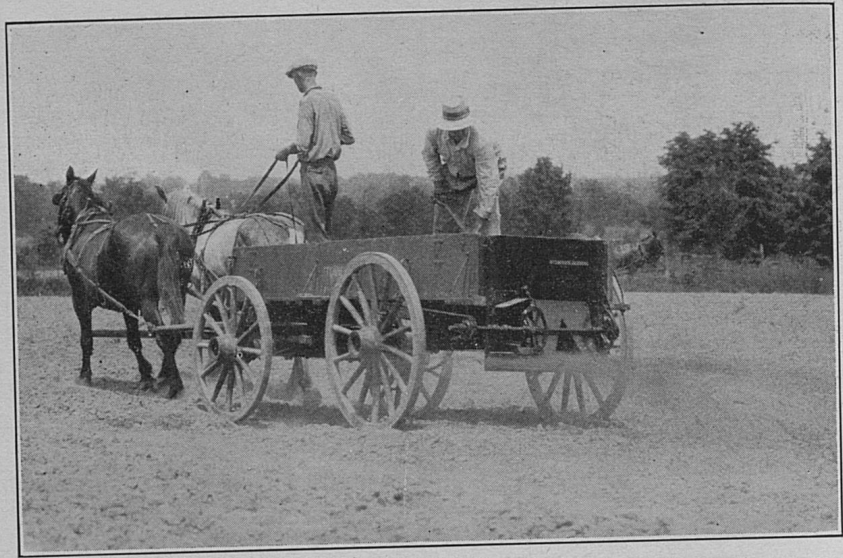
In 1928, 3078 farmers used lime for the first time.

During the year, 1804 lime demonstrations were conducted by county agents.

It has been found, by test, that small amounts of limestone mixed with superphosphate give excellent results with clover and other legumes. The mixture is usually 2 parts of limestone to 1 part of superphosphate, used at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. During the year, 270 such demonstrations were placed. The practice was reported as used by 946 farmers in 49 counties that made reports.

One of the important problems in extending the use of limestone is the local retail supply, either thru the private dealer or the cooperative lime shed. Knox, Graves and Laurel are the

leading counties in getting local retail supplies established. Knox County had 11 local dealers who sold nearly 2,300 tons, used on 250 farms, 161 of which used it for the first time. In Graves County one dealer distributed 1,200 tons. Laurel County



Spreading marl with end-gate spread.

had 7 local dealers and 675 farmers using limestone. It is hardly to be expected that this number would have used limestone without a local retail supply.

A new method of obtaining limestone cheaply was used in Graves and Webster counties, where the Illinois Central Railroad used their work trains for hauling limestone, which was dumped on the right of way between stations as near as the purchaser's farm as possible. In Graves County 26 carloads, approximately 1500 tons, were delivered in this way. In Webster County 24 carloads, approximately 1200 tons, were thus delivered.

An important piece of extension work in 1928 consisted in a series of demonstrations in the use of machinery for loading and spreading marl. These were conducted in 22 counties, with an average attendance of 80 people. The outfit most used and most efficient under the usual conditions consists of a plow, a

slip scraper, a portable chute and a manure spreader, ropes and pulleys. The marl is plowed up, the portable chute is placed with one end on the manure spreader and the other on the ground. The slip scraper is dragged up the chute by a team or tractor on the opposite side of the wagon. Using this method, two tons of marl were loaded in six to eight minutes. It takes two men about twenty minutes to load the same amount with shovels. A circular has been prepared giving specific plans and instructions for loading and spreading marl.

FERTILIZERS

During the year, 727 superphosphate demonstrations were reported, 786 lime and superphosphate demonstrations, and 1004 demonstrations with complete fertilizers on tobacco. Reports show a large increase in the number of farmers using basic slag and raw ground phosphate rock. Reports from demonstrations with the formula for tobacco recommended by the Experiment Station show gains in tobacco running as high as \$175 per acre. In these demonstrations the fertilizer was used at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

SOYBEANS

County agents' reports showed 114,150 acres of soybeans for hay as against 73,500 in 1927. The estimates for the entire State are 150,000 acres for 1928 as against 90,000 acres for 1927. Some of the leading counties in the amount of seed sown were: Ohio, 9295 bushels; Jessamine, 9000 bushels; Graves, 7240 bushels; Shelby, 6500 bushels; Boone, 6000 bushels; Knox, 6000 bushels; Taylor, 5000 bushels; Breckinridge, 4200 bushels; Fayette, 4190 bushels.

LIESPEDEZA

The saving of lespedeza seed is a new industry in Kentucky, and the sowing of lespedeza in pasture mixtures and on old pastures is a comparatively new practice. The following figures show something of the extent of these practices in 74 county agent counties reporting in 1928:

Amount of seed saved, bushels	7,800
Amount of seed sown, bushels	36,800
Number of men cutting lespedeza	3,640
Number of men sowing lespedeza with bluegrass	1,770
Number of men sowing lespedeza in old bluegrass pastures	13,300

Lespedeza has become so popular that the demand has caused such an increase in price of seed that the increase in its use is being somewhat retarded. An example of the popularity of lespedeza in pastures is found in Boone County, where it was sown on 375 acres in 1926, over 6,000 acres in 1927 and nearly as much in 1928, notwithstanding the high price of seed.

SWEET CLOVER

County agents in 71 counties reported 37,388 acres of sweet clover sown in 1928 as compared with 29,500 acres in 1927. The estimate for the State is 46,000 acres. Some of the leading counties reported acreages as follows: Mercer, 3580; Pendleton, 3000; Fayette, 2500; Mason, 2480; Nelson, 2300; Washington, 2000; Harrison, 1500; Breckinridge, 1500; Nicholas, 1500; Carroll, 1500.

ALFALFA

County agents' reports for 76 counties showed 9573 bushels of seed used on 38,100 acres, about 85 percent of which was spring-sown. A practice that is being recommended is to test the adaptability of land for alfalfa by sowing a little alfalfa seed with clover. More than 2,000 men did this in 1928.

PASTURE PRODUCTION

Agents in 43 counties report a total of 865 pasture demonstrations for the year. Some of these are demonstrations with approved pasture mixtures, while others are demonstrations with lime and fertilizers on pastures.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Extension work in agricultural engineering includes drainage, control of erosion, farm buildings, burning lime, loading and spreading marl and farm sanitation.

Attention has already been called to the work in regard to loading and spreading marl with machinery. Work accomplished under these projects during the year is as follows:

Drainage:

Number of farms laying tile drains	100
Number acres drained	1,861
Number new sources of drain tile established	2
Number surveys for drainage demonstrations	18

Erosion:

Number farmers conducting terracing demonstrations	206
Number acres terraced	4,380
Number counties in terracing contest	13
Number counties doing terracing work	34

Farm Buildings:

Number farm buildings constructed	1,491
Number sets building plans distributed	565

Lime Burning:

Number lime kilns burned	112
Number tons burned lime produced for agricultural use.....	4,235

Marl Loading and Spreading:

Number loading and spreading demonstrations	21
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Sanitation:

Number water supply demonstrations	29
Number sewage disposal demonstrations	32

Some specific results of extension work in this field are given:

DRAINAGE

Drainage demonstrations have continued this year, to give excellent returns. John Phillips, of Carter County, spent about \$660 in constructing tile drains in a 10-acre field, in connecting existing lateral lines in an adjoining field, and in constructing an open ditch to care for surface drainage. Altho this land had never produced a crop before, except poor pasture consisting of "doghair" and swampgrass, tile drainage made it possible to grow 3 tons of soybean hay to the acre, for which he was offered \$20 a ton as it stood in the field.

Tile drainage work in the mountain counties is getting results. One of the county agents reports as follows: "The farmers of the county (Morgan) are sold to the idea of drainage in their wet bottom-lands. This has been an unusually wet sea-



Drainage project in Hopkins County where 23 farmers raised \$5,400 and re-established the Elk Creek drainage channel. The ditch is $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles long.

son and most all the wet, heavy bottom-land that was in corn has drowned out except that which was tiled. As a result, it seems that everybody wants to drain his bottom-lands. Have planned, in the late fall to lay out two important drainage demonstrations."

George Johnson, a Muhlenberg County farmer, grew 40 bushels of corn per acre on 30 acres of drained land that was flooded four times this year. Crops on similar land, undrained, were almost total failures. This was the third crop Mr. Johnson has grown on this land since he spent \$40 an acre laying tile drains. As the result of his success, several farmers are planning to drain areas of land.

TERRACING

Thirteen teams, or 26 boys, were entered in the State Terracing Contest for Junior Agricultural Club boys. Seventy-five

boys received training for preliminary county contests. The instruction given these boys proved to be so thoro that of the 26 boys competing in the State Contest, twenty-two were issued certificates of merit. The Grayson County terracing team assisted in terracing 450 acres in Grayson County this year.



Building a terracing drag.

Upon request, 565 sets of building and equipment plans were sent out this year, into 87 different counties in Kentucky and into 12 other States. Fifteen new designs were prepared for distribution, thus making a total of 126 designs available.

During 1928, county agents reported the following buildings having been built according to plans furnished by the College of Agriculture: Barns, 136; hog houses, 163; poultry houses, 970; silos, 54; other buildings, 168.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

BEEF CATTLE

Beef cattle extension work embraced the following: (1) demonstration in winter feeding, (2) summer feeding, (3) remodeling and furnishing plans for barns, (4) establishment of beef herds headed by purebred beef bulls, (5) working out ra-

tions for growing and fattening steers as well as for breeding animals.

Information was gotten to the public thru demonstrations in beef cattle feeding, by field meetings to see these demonstra-



Group of cattle feeders on an inspection tour studying beef production methods on a demonstration farm in Caldwell County.

tions, thru news articles, thru correspondence and by bulletins.

Demonstrations and field meetings are the most effective methods for getting improved practices adopted. Demonstrations show improved methods of handling cattle and the field meetings bring out these lessons by comparison for those present. The demonstrations showed that steers which were fed in the winter returned a profit over the feed bill of approximately \$22 per head. Those which were fed thru the winter and finished on grass and sold by the middle of September made a profit over the feed bill of approximately \$35 per head. In a number of cases the net profit was much larger than this. After September 15, however, the fat cattle market underwent a reaction downward resulting in a reduction of profits.

Many new purebred herds were established in Kentucky during the year. Also many good grade herds were headed by

purebred bulls. A total of 295 purebred beef bulls were placed thru extension efforts. One hundred and eighteen farmers were assisted in securing purebred beef type females and starting herds headed by purebred bulls. Beef cattle field meetings were held in Christian, Hancock, Logan, Caldwell, Oldham, Madison, Bourbon and Wayne counties.

BETTER SIRES WORK

Kentucky is still making marked progress in the eradication of grade and scrub sires and replacing them with purebred. Extension agencies in 1928 aided in placing 922 purebred bulls (beef and dairy), 412 purebred boars and 901 purebred rams on farms in Kentucky. These replaced grade and scrub sires. Better sire campaigns were carried on in Harrison, Washington, Oldham and Grant counties. Many other counties held better sire meetings. Better sire exhibits were furnished for several fairs and community gatherings.

Union County and Russell County are still 100 per cent. in the use of purebred bulls. A number of other counties in Kentucky plan to reach 100 per cent. in the use of purebred bulls within the next few years. Kentucky still leads the list of States in the number of men enrolled who agree to use only purebred sires in all classes of livestock production.

SHEEP

The Kentucky Lamb Standardization program is now prosecuted under the following main heads:

1. The use of prebred rams as flock heads
2. Trimming lambs so they may be marketed in car lots as ewes and wethers
3. Control of stomach worms by periodical drenching and rotation of pastures
4. Better feeding and management
5. Accredited flocks
6. Golden Hoof Clubs

THE USE OF PUREBRED RAMS AS FLOCK HEADS

The demand for purebred rams as flock heads has grown rapidly since the beginning of the Standardization Campaign

in 1920. At that time only a few Central Kentucky counties used purebred rams to any considerable extent whereas today the use of purebred rams is limited only by the available supply and it is the general practice thruout the State with leading farmers to head their flocks with purebred sires. During the year the extension field man selected 158 head of purebreds in Canada and 127 in England, making a total of 285 head for the year. This brings the total number of purebred sheep brought to the State thru extension efforts during the past 6 years close to 4,000 head.

The increase in number and the improvement made in the purebred flocks of the State has been such that Kentucky flocks should soon produce all the rams needed for use within State. Kentucky exported during the year more than twice as many sheep as she imported. The exportations included several car-load lots for South, Middle West and Pacific Coast.

As a further step toward improving the purebred flocks and incidentally the quality of lambs produced by Kentucky farmers, purebred schools have been held at convenient centers thruout the State. Five sectional schools and one state school have been conducted. From two to four days were given to each school. The total attendance was 246. The work is to be continued the coming summer after the breeders have covered a reading course outlined by the College of Agriculture.

DOCKING AND CASTRATING

This has become a general practice with the majority of Kentucky lamb producers. More than half of them both dock and castrate, while about 70 per cent. castrate. Only 34 of these demonstrations were held during 1928, because thousands of farmers thruout the State have been taught to do the work themselves thru previous demonstrations.

The central markets, as usual, sold ewe and wether lambs at a decided advance over buck lambs. There was a slight advance even in case of the earliest lambs going to market and this advance in favor of the trimmed lambs increased gradually until midsummer when there was a difference of a dollar or more

per hundred pounds, not considering the large number of lambs that graded as seconds that would have come as tops had they been trimmed.

STOMACH WORM CONTROL

With the system in Kentucky of handling sheep largely on permanent pastures, it is necessary to provide a frequent change of pasture and to drench the flock at regular intervals during the summer season, if they are to be kept in a healthy condition. Drenching has become a general practice with nearly all the best sheep farmers. Hundreds of drenching demonstrations were given. The most usual treatment being bluestone or bluestone combined with nicotine sulfate.

GOLDEN HOOF CLUBS

A sheep club known as the Golden Hoof Club for adults, was organized four years ago in Hopkins County. That organization has demonstrated the practicability of extending this plan with a few minor changes to other counties. At present, organization is completed or under way in 32 counties. The county clubs are to be united with the Kentucky Sheep and Wool Growers' Association. These associations have already exerted a powerful influence in the enforcement of the dog law and have helped materially in promoting educational sheep work.

SWINE

The work in swine extension has been carried on along four lines: Swine sanitation, ton litter, better feeding methods and home pork improvement.

SWINE SANITATION

In this work 61 men are demonstrating the "new way" of alleviating the internal parasite problem. In Daviess County 31 of the 55 men who agreed to do the work finished their projects. In Meade County the results on 8 farms attested to the efficiency of the plan by showing an average increase in the number of pigs raised per sow.

In Logan County a 4-day campaign was conducted with gratifying results. A Rotary meeting and tour featured the fourth day of the campaign. The 35 men who went on the tour visited a farm on which hogs were badly infested and observed



These pigs are unthrifty and are losing money for their owner because they are wormy. The Agricultural College shows sanitation methods that eliminate worms.

the effect of internal parasites in pigs. A farm on which sanitation was practiced was next observed with the result that the 35 men agreed to include sanitation in their future hog raising programs.

The work has been prosecuted extensively in 12 new counties. Eight demonstrations of "worming" pigs were given by the field agent. These were attended by 120 farmers.

TON LITTER WORK

Thirty-five men finished the ton litter project. Only 17 litters reached or passed a ton in weight in 180 days. With one exception all of these made a profit above feed, pasture and labor, and this litter more than paid for the feed. Records of

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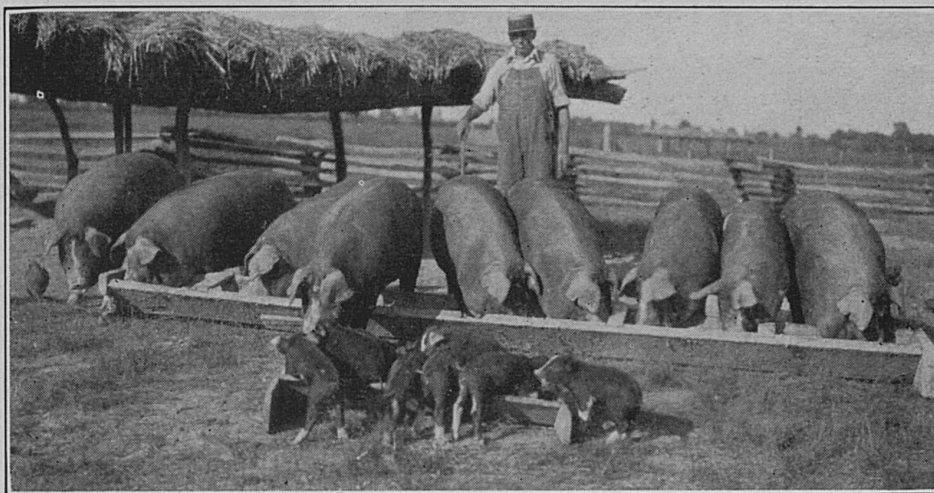
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17 litters showed a profit of a little more than \$3.00 a hundred pounds above feed, pasture and labor.

Commercial firms again registered confidence in the ton litter project as an aid to swine growers and supplied a liberal premium list.



This ton-litter hog farmer has the second litter from the same sow before the others go to market six months old. Each litter weighed over one ton at six months of age.

Fifty-one farmers demonstrated the use of better hog feeding methods for the first time on their farms.

HOME PORK IMPROVEMENT

Twenty-three demonstrations were given. While country hams, on the whole, often are of desirable flavor when handled the usual way, the side meat is of poor quality. This is due to the manner in which the meat is trimmed and cured. Picnic shoulders and loin cuts instead of long shoulders and backbones are a feature of the demonstration. Cuts when trimmed in the approved manner make much better cured products. At these meetings suggestions are also given on sausage making demonstration methods for preserving pork sausage which enable the farmer to keep it for months.

DAIRYING

The dairy extension work is following two main lines, cream improvement work and dairy production. Two main problems confront the dairy interests in Kentucky. (a) The small return above feed cost, due principally to low-producing cows and a lack of proper feeding and care. (b) Butter manufactured from cream produced in Kentucky is unfortunately known for its poor quality and is discriminated against on the market. This condition is quite largely due to the poor quality of the average cream sold by Kentucky dairymen.

With a view to improving these conditions extension work is being conducted in the following subjects:

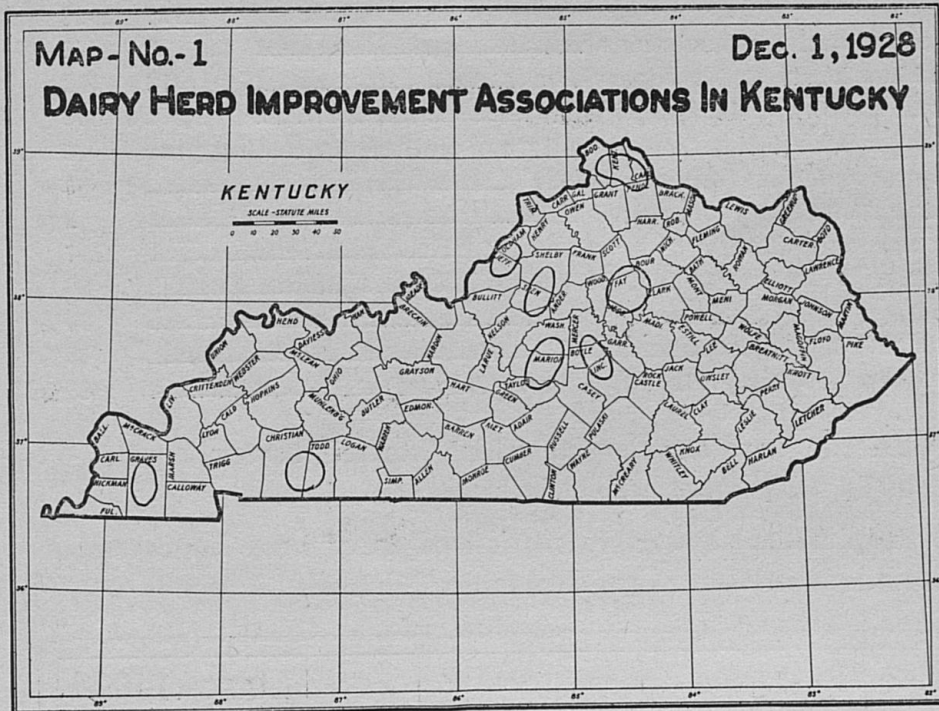
1. Dairy herd records
2. Dairy demonstration herds
3. Dairy improvement associations
4. Dairy feeding schools
5. Junior dairy calf clubs
6. Cream improvement

DAIRY HERD RECORDS

The purpose here is to demonstrate the results of approved dairy practices by means of records kept by the owners of herds. This work, it is hoped, will help to measure results accomplished thru the holding of dairy feeding schools. The dairy herd record plan of work is a very elementary project well suited to areas where dairying is new and as yet undeveloped. It creates an interest among the owners of small herds in the keeping of simple records of their feeding operations and their sales of dairy products. Cooperators are selected by the county agent and local leaders. Each cooperator is asked to fill out simple monthly reports of his dairy business on a blank furnished by the University. The county agent then sends a summarized report of his group of cooperators to the College of Agriculture, at the end of six months or a year, when the project is ended. During November, 29 dairy herd record cooperators were enrolled in four dairy feeding schools.

DAIRY DEMONSTRATION HERDS

It is expected that a few of the best dairy herd record co-operators will become owners of dairy demonstration herds.



There are two distinct groups of dairy demonstration herds. (a) Members of dairy herd improvement associations. (b) Those who do not have access to membership. The same lessons are taught the dairymen in each case. This plan of work instructs dairymen in keeping individual cow and herd records and serves to further prove the value of approved dairy practices by the results of demonstrations. It serves also to arouse an interest in individual cow records and in proving the transmitting power of the herd sire. One hundred and ninety-three demonstration herds are enrolled in dairy herd improvement associations and four are not.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Thru the work of trained testers records are obtained which show the dairyman which cows are unprofitable, how to feed for

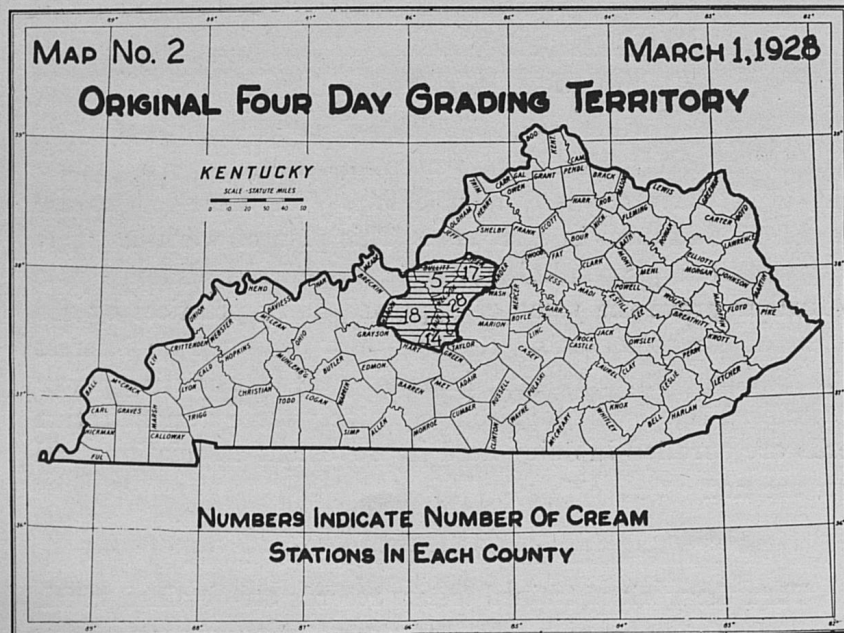
greatest return and how to select and breed his herd for greater production.

TABULATED SUMMARY

	1927	1928
Number active associations	3	8
Number herds under supervision	73	193
Number cows under supervision	1,551	3,506
Number associations successfully completing the testing year		2
New associations organized 1928		6
Old associations reorganized		2
Number unprofitable cows culled		157
Number cows bought for the dairy		80
Members using registered sires		84%
Members having silos		45%
Members feeding grain on pasture (August)		48%

In two new associations which started November 1st, 43 out of 47 herds were headed by registered sires.

Map No. 1 shows the location of dairy herd improvement associations in Kentucky, November 30, 1928.



A news letter is prepared each month by the University which summarizes the work of the associations in the State. This is sent to members of herd improvement associations and to other interested persons.

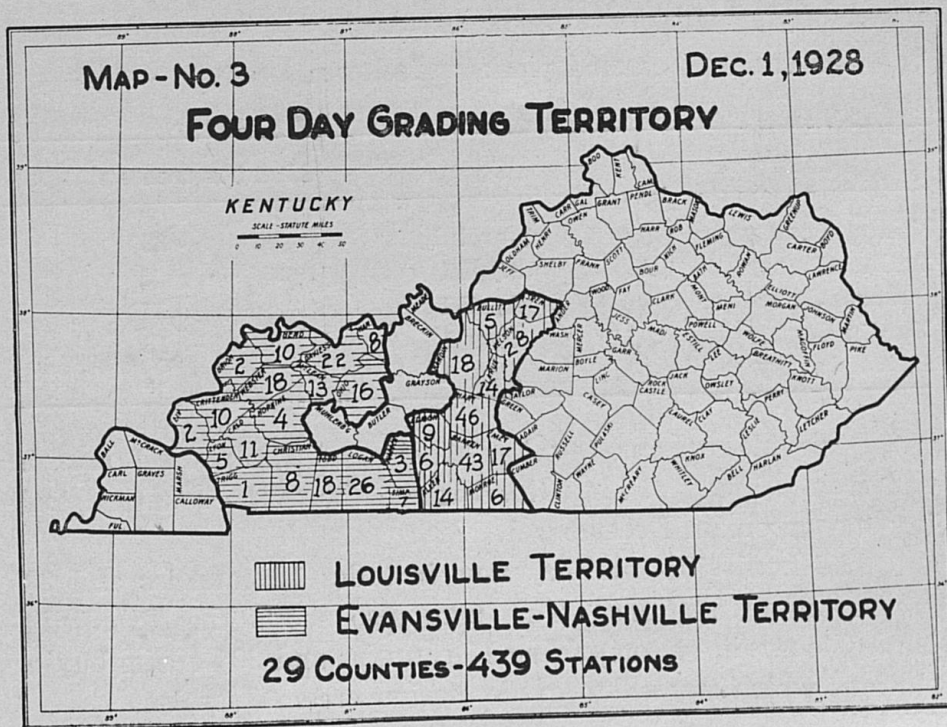
DAIRY FEEDING SCHOOLS

This is a new plan of work which was started in November, 1928. The following figures show what has been accomplished up to November 30th:

Number of schools held	19
Total attendance of dairy farmers	489
Average attendance per school	26

JUNIOR BOY' AND GIRLS' DAIRY CALF CLUBS

The Dairy Section cooperates with the Club Department in the junior dairy calf club work. The following figures refer to the enrollment in this plan of work during 1927 and 1928.



	1927	1928
Number dairy calf clubs	36	47
Number members enrolled	721	1,183
Number animals involved	778	1,421

The purpose is to teach these boys and girls how to properly feed and care for their calves and heifers.

CREAM IMPROVEMENT

Much time has been spent during the last several years in an effort to teach dairymen to produce quality cream and to take proper care of it until it reaches the station or creamery.

This plan provides for the grading of station cream offering better prices for the best cream and discriminating against cream of inferior quality.

RESULTS OBTAINED

Expansion of Territory. Map No. 2 indicates the start of the cream grading work March 1, 1928.

In Bullitt, Spencer, Hardin, Nelson and Larue Counties 82 cream buying stations were included.

The counties started work as follows:

County	Date	Number cream stations
Nelson County	March 1	28
Bullitt County	April 1	5
Spencer County	April 1	17
Hardin County	May 1	18
Larue County	May 1	14

Some idea of the rapid expansion of this project may be had from a study of Map No. 3 which shows the counties grading station cream December 1, 1928.

The Louisville territory now includes 12 counties and 235 cream buying stations. This map also shows the Evansville-Nashville territory comprising 17 counties and 204 cream buying stations which started to grade station cream July 1st.

Improvement in Quality of Cream. The work having been so recently started figures are not yet available to show exactly what has been accomplished over the entire territory. The following figures, however, show the improvement in quality which has occurred in the original territory of five counties during the first six months in the work:

	Per Cent. Premium Cream	Per Cent. Regular Cream
First month	31.9	68.1
Sixth month	60.2	39.8

POULTRY

The chief problem of the poultry producers in the State is to increase the average egg production per hen and to decrease the cost of producing eggs and market poultry. Special emphasis is given to an educational program built around the county poultry organizations, farm flock demonstrations and brooding demonstrations according to the following plans:

(1) Culling and selection, (2) County poultry organizations, (3) Farm Flock demonstrations, (4) Brooding demonstrations, (5) Certification of poultry flocks, (6) Caponizing, (7) Record of performance.

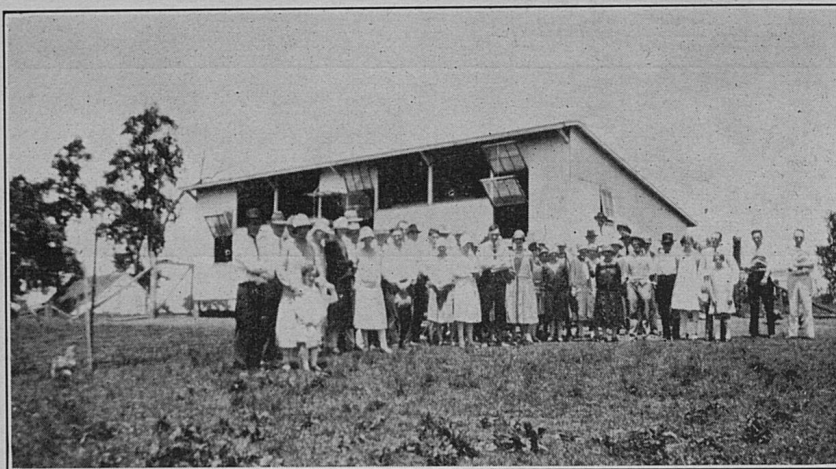
CULLING AND SELECTION

This demonstrates the method of culling for egg production. These demonstrations have been given in practically every county in the State. Such occasions afford good opportunity for presenting helpful suggestions on feeding, housing and other poultry improvement work.

Accreditation work which is carried on by the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association results in a large number of flocks being culled each year. Over 50,000 birds were in flocks accredited during 1928. Fifty demonstrations were given in 26 different counties and 115 breeding pens were selected for farmers in 35 different counties.

COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS

County poultry associations have been organized in four new counties this year, making a total of 49 associations. These organizations assist in carrying out the various educational poul-



A group of poultry raisers, mostly from mountain counties, inspecting poultry raising as conducted in the Bluegrass. This house was built under supervision of the county agent according to plans furnished by the University.

try projects. During the year meetings were held with 25 of these organizations, with a total attendance of 477, and 45 poultry schools were held in 41 different counties, with an attendance of 2289.

FARM FLOCK DEMONSTRATIONS

These flock owners act as demonstrators of improved poultry practices in their respective communities. These are selected because of their willingness to follow the recommended practices and are used in furthering the educational work. Field meetings and tours are held on their farms. Each of these flock owners keeps a complete record of his flock thruout the year. Of 394 demonstrations started this year, 275 completed the year's record. These represented 15 breeds. Also 25 field meetings were held, with an attendance of 1159, and 15 tours were conducted with 706 participating. There were 467 visits made to these demonstration farms.

BROODING DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations of efficient brooding practices are established the same as demonstration farm flocks. In some cases one flock carries on both projects. These demonstrations agree to follow a brooding system which is as follows: (1) disease free chicks, (2) proper equipment, (3) clean ground, (4) sanitation, (5) feed a balanced ration. A characteristic report stated that the operator had previously raised only 55 percent of his chicks but by the improved methods he had raised 92 percent.

CERTIFICATION OF POULTRY FLOCKS

The object here is to make available more breeding stock from birds of known egg laying ability. During the year, 145 flocks were certified, a slight increase over the previous year. This work has been carried on since 1922 and is proving of great value in supplying a source of breeding stock that the general flock owner can afford to buy.

CAPONIZING

Caponizing is a practice that is becoming more generally used. There are in several communities persons who have been thoroly taught the operation and who make a business of caponizing, at a stated price per bird. Fifteen demonstrations were held with an attendance of 325. Those who produced capons made a good profit.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

This plan provides for the making of official records upon the farms of the flock owners. The birds are trap-nested by the owners under supervision.

The ultimate State goal is to make every flock of chickens in the State profitable. The immediate goal is to establish demonstration flocks in each community.

Many of the county associations have adopted educational programs and hold regular meetings. Field meetings and tours are held on the demonstration farms during both the fall and spring. Fourteen flocks embracing 3,500 hens were enrolled and a large increase is indicated for next year. The most important



A brooder house, if correctly built, gets good results even if made of scrap lumber.

development was the organization of the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association, which is already carrying on accreditation, certification and record of performance work.

During the year 18 leader-training conferences were held, with an attendance of 178. Twenty-three poultry shows were judged. Poultry instruction was given at 11 movable schools, with a total attendance of 1,390, and at 29 general farm meetings, with a total attendance of 933. Sixteen demonstrations were given by the poultry specialists in bleeding birds for bacillary white diarrhea testing. Fifty-one postmortem examinations were held and the finding in most of these was intestinal parasites. A poultry field meeting was held at the Experiment Station Farm at Lexington, with 400 people from central Kentucky in attendance. Nine hundred persons attended at the Princeton Substation.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

The principal work has been devoted to disease control. Contagious abortion of cattle and bacillary white diarrhea of poultry are on the increase.

Information has been disseminated concerning the nature and character of these diseases and the ways by which they are spread. With this information the owner can adopt methods that will reduce the possibility of the spread of infection within his own flock or herd and minimize the possibility of the introduction of new infection. There are no official regulatory measures in Kentucky for the control, prevention and eradication of bacillary white diarrhea in poultry and Bang abortion disease in cattle. The control and prevention of these diseases is therefore left to the individual livestock owner.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION OF CATTLE

Contagious abortion of cattle is now prevalent in all sections of Kentucky. Many cattle infected with contagious abortion have been introduced into the State thru purchase. Many herds render no profit after they have been infected for a period of years with contagious abortion as it often results in the loss of the calf. Associated conditions are, delayed conception, sterility, udder trouble, lowered milk production and lowered resistance to other diseases.

As method demonstrations in cooperation with local veterinarians, 924 head of cattle were bled, in 46 different herds. Several of these herds are kept under observation the year around and are being used to demonstrate methods of preventing and eradicating Bang abortion infection.

BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA

Bacillary white diarrhea has invaded many of the purebred flocks. The blood test on 20,000 fowls in the fall of 1926 and the spring of 1927 revealed that 20 percent of the hens were infected with this disease. During the fall of 1927 and the spring of 1928 about 50,000 fowls in 42 counties were tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Among these were some of the flocks previously tested. Those flocks on second test showed infection reduced to 12 percent while those then being tested for the first time showed 20 percent infection. The percentage of infection varies from one percent in some flocks to as high as 75 percent in

others. During 1926 and 1927 only one commercial laboratory in Kentucky did blood testing for bacillary white diarrhea. Now there are 5 laboratories, using the tube test. Hatcherymen are reporting increased hatchability of eggs and reduced losses in baby chicks as a result of this work.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Educational work on tuberculosis eradication began in 1921 as a county unit project. Meetings arranged by the county agent were held and stockmen were advised to have their cattle tested for tuberculosis. Opposition of a few years ago seems to have almost entirely disappeared. Many counties are now requesting the work of their own accord.

PARASITES OF POULTRY

Increasing demands are made by the poultrymen for diagnosis of disease in their flocks. Parasites are second in importance only to bacillary white diarrhea. Many unthrifty flocks and non-producing flocks are the result of parasites. The control of parasites is included in the program at the meetings on poultry diseases.

Meetings regarding control of poultry diseases	64
Meetings regarding control of contagious abortion	25
Meetings regarding eradication of tuberculosis	6
Visits to counties	114
Farm visits	170
Consultations with stockmen	504
Cattle bled for abortion tests	924

HORTICULTURE

The activities in truck crops were divided into three divisions: (a) The four major truck crops, potatoes, canning tomatoes, pickle cucumbers and sweetpotatoes, (b) commercial gardens, (c) home gardening.

POTATOES

The objectives in the potato work were to encourage commercial potato growing in sections adapted to them, since the State

does not produce enough to supply its need, and to encourage farmers generally to grow potatoes for their own use. In the commercial sections the yield per acre has been increased about 68 percent during the past 10 years, according to available fig-



Farmers and county agent inspecting demonstrations in producing raspberries and blackberries on the farm of George Eubanks, Kenton County.

ures. This has been accomplished by the use of certified seed, seed treatment and use of commercial fertilizers. During the year certified seed was introduced into 7 new counties, Greenup, Lawrence, Pike, Wolfe, Allen, Bath and Montgomery. In the sections outside of the commercial centers work has been done to improve the McCormick variety.

CANNING TOMATOES

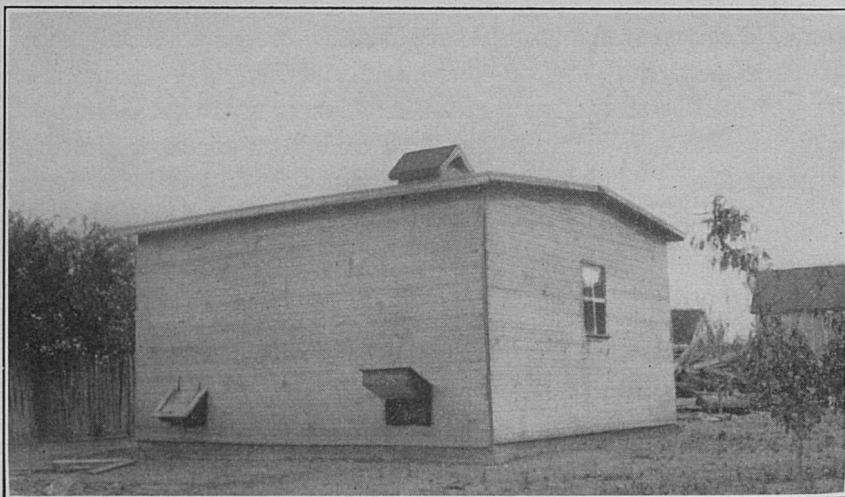
Demonstrations have shown that the yield of tomatoes can be practically doubled by raising and care of plants, by the use of manure and superphosphate, and spraying. Results obtained show that the better the whole operation is conducted the greater the returns from spraying and fertilizing.

CUCUMBER PICKLES

In 1928 the season was particularly unfavorable to cucumbers. In spite of this 11 fertilizer demonstrations were con-



A roadside fruit stand—the farmer's "Cash and Carry Market." This Kentucky fruit grower moved an \$11,000 crop of peaches, plums, grapes and apples at this stand in 1928, at satisfactory prices—all cash sales.



A modern farm cool storage for apples in Ballard County. Note the large air intake and outlet ventilators. This 16'x24' house has a 1,000 bushel capacity, cost less than \$250.00. It has been in operation for three years. It keeps apples in good market condition until March. The owner claims the house added \$500.00 in 1926 and \$300.00 in 1928 to his income.

ducted which show an average of about 30 percent increase in yield.

Six method demonstrations for applying the cucumber beetle dust (gypsum 20 lbs., calcium arsenate 1 lb.) were held, with 118 in attendance.

SWEET POTATOES

The purpose of the sweetpotato work has been to improve cultural and storage practice, but not to encourage greater acreage. Assistance has been given with seed treatments, fertilizer recommendations and storage house specifications. A 30,000 bushel house was planned to serve the territory around Bardwell, Carlisle County, Kentucky.

COMMERCIAL GARDENING

This work was divided into two classes: First, commercial gardeners located close to markets. A series of four meetings with each local club was held, discussing varieties, fertilizers, spraying and storage. This was followed by successful demonstrations with improved varieties of tomatoes and varieties of yellows-resistant cabbage. The growers have requested that this program be continued for 1929.

Second, the commercial gardeners remote from the market, who depend on shipping. Assistance was given on production problems and introduction of improved varieties and in encouraging cooperative selling.

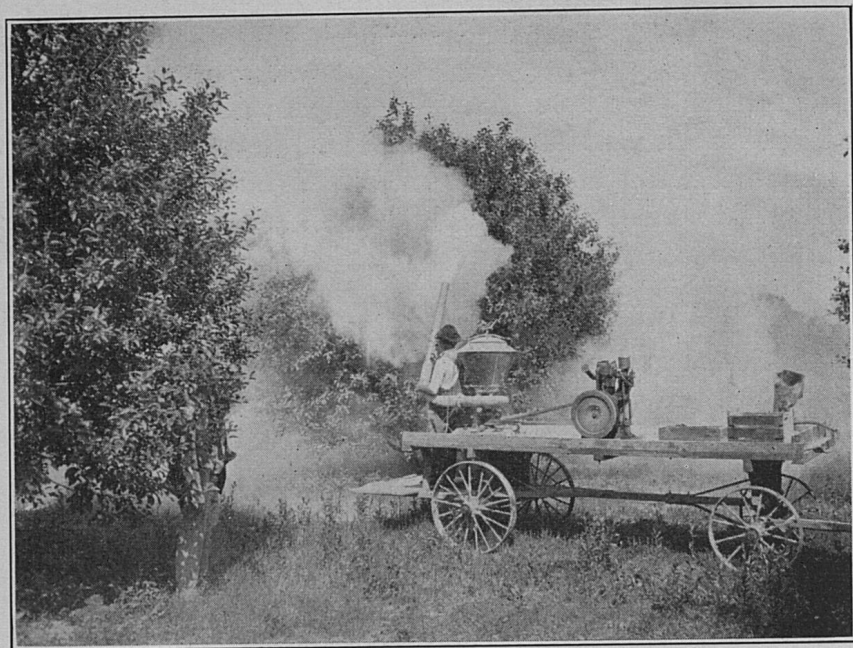
HOME GARDENING

Seven community meetings and 12 field meetings were held in four counties. Importance of a garden plan and best varieties was stressed. Cooperative projects were carried out in two counties to stimulate the growing of surpluses for canning and storing. Six counties have requested this work for 1929.

As in the past two years, 45 weekly "garden news-letters" were released to the press.

FRUIT CROPS

Efforts in fruit crops have been directed mainly along three lines, orchard management, junior club work and berry production. The accomplishments for the year can best be given as a progress report, inasmuch as tree fruits and small fruits are handled over a period of years.



A modern orchard duster in operation. Commercial apple and peach growers are supplementing their spraying with dusting. Twenty acres or more can be dusted in a day or night.

ORCHARD MANAGEMENT

Work in this field was conducted chiefly as demonstrations in spraying, thinning, pruning and fertilizing orchards, followed up by orchard tours for the purpose of observing and discussing the results of the demonstrations. Tours were held in 17 counties during the past season.

One of the most interesting demonstrations in this field was the one-acre peach orchard of Mr. B. W. Scott, Kenton County, who planted 145 trees in 1919, of which 130 are still living.

Seven consecutive crops have been produced, giving a gross income of \$5,849.34. In the four years, 1924 to 1927, the acre income exceeded \$1,000 per year.

During the past four years a number of cool-air storage houses which have been proving profitable have been built by apple growers according to plans furnished by the College. Three growers interviewed stated that they had increased their incomes sufficiently to pay for their houses from the 1928 crop alone.

JUNIOR CLUB WORK

In 1927, 35 boys, financed by banks and business interests in McCracken County, began a dewberry project. Their success is resulting in increased acreage.

The following report is that of Melton Bumpis, Route 7, Paducah, Kentucky:

87 crates @ \$1.96	\$170.52
Value 5½ crates used at home @ \$1.58	8.69
	<hr/>
Total cash income	\$179.21
Value 1,150 plants @ 3c per plant	34.50
	<hr/>
Gross income	\$213.71
Total cost	107.50
	<hr/>
Net income	\$106.21

BERRY PRODUCTION

The 1928 strawberry crop was larger than usual and lower in price. Demonstrations were conducted in building up soils with legumes before setting to strawberries. More than 100 growers who have followed soil improvement programs made a little money this year. Those who were less progressive are naturally discouraged.

The dewberry development in western Kentucky is relatively new. About 300 acres were planted in the Paducah district in 1927. This year 15 carloads were shipped at good prices and much enthusiasm prevails among the growers. The demonstra-



A field of Lucretia dewberries in southwestern Kentucky. The berries are planted in rows about seven feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. In early spring the runners are tied to a single wire three feet high, and cut off about two inches above the wire.

tion work was directed at cultural practice and grading and packing for shipment.

FARM ECONOMICS

Extension work in Farm Economics during 1928 was carried out principally thru the farm inventory project, the farm accounts project and the farm reorganization project.

FARM INVENTORY PROJECT

During the first week in January an intensive effort was made to instruct groups of farmers in the principles involved and the procedure required in inventory taking. This was done principally thru community meetings on farms, a complete inventory being taken of the property of the farmer on whose place the demonstration was held. By this means the farmers present learned the method and procedure in appraising each class of farm property, including the farm land, buildings, machinery, livestock and other property, how to calculate the contents of silos, haystacks, and cornercribs and how to summarize



A 24-pint crate of Lucretia dewberries. The first commercial planting of dewberries in Kentucky was started in 1927. Fifteen carloads were shipped in 1928. Five hundred-acres or more are now being grown in the Purchase section.

assets and liabilities and determine the net worth. These demonstrations were carried on in practically every county having an agricultural agent. Farmers who took inventories in 1928 under the direction of the College of Agriculture will repeat the process a year later, thereby learning whether they have increased or decreased their net worth during the year and how much. Reports of county agents indicate a total of 2,500 inventories taken. These inventories were recorded in a special inventory book prepared by the College.

FARM ACCOUNTING

This work was continued during 1928 as a major project in Green, Taylor, Adair, Kenton, Boyle, Montgomery, Fayette, Christian, Oldham, Jefferson, Graves, McCracken Ballard and Marshall Counties, and extended into Campbell and Boone Counties. In these counties, analyses of the data from farm ac-

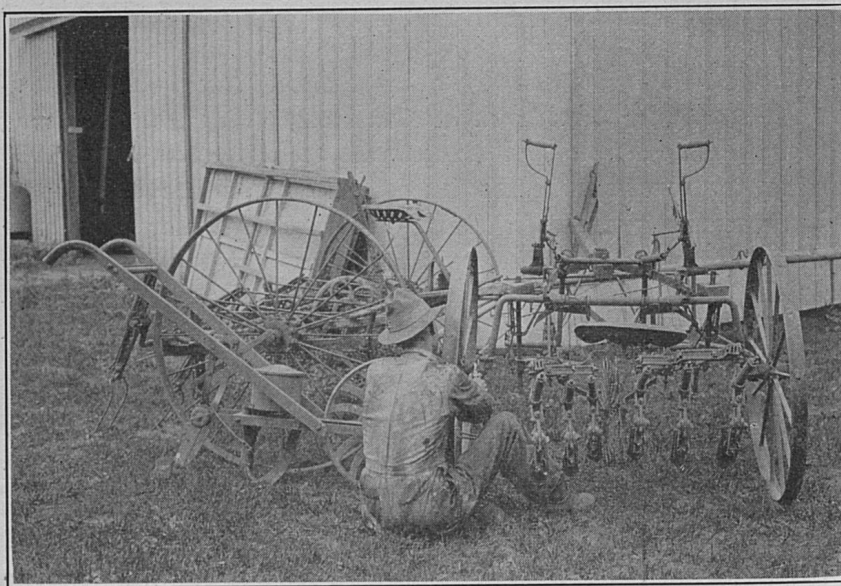
count book records were made by the College. Six area reports were prepared in mimeographed form and returned to the farmers from whose accounts the figures were taken. The figures were effective in suggesting ways and means by which farmers in these areas may increase the net profits from their farm operation.

An analysis of the figures shows the factors which explain why some farms paid better than others.

The farm accounts project was carried on in practically every county-agent county. In these counties agents assisted farmers in their accounts problems thru the medium of the Kentucky Farm Account book, in numbers ranging from 5 to 15 men to the county. Calls for assistance in account keeping by farmers in counties not having county agents were also answered by the College.

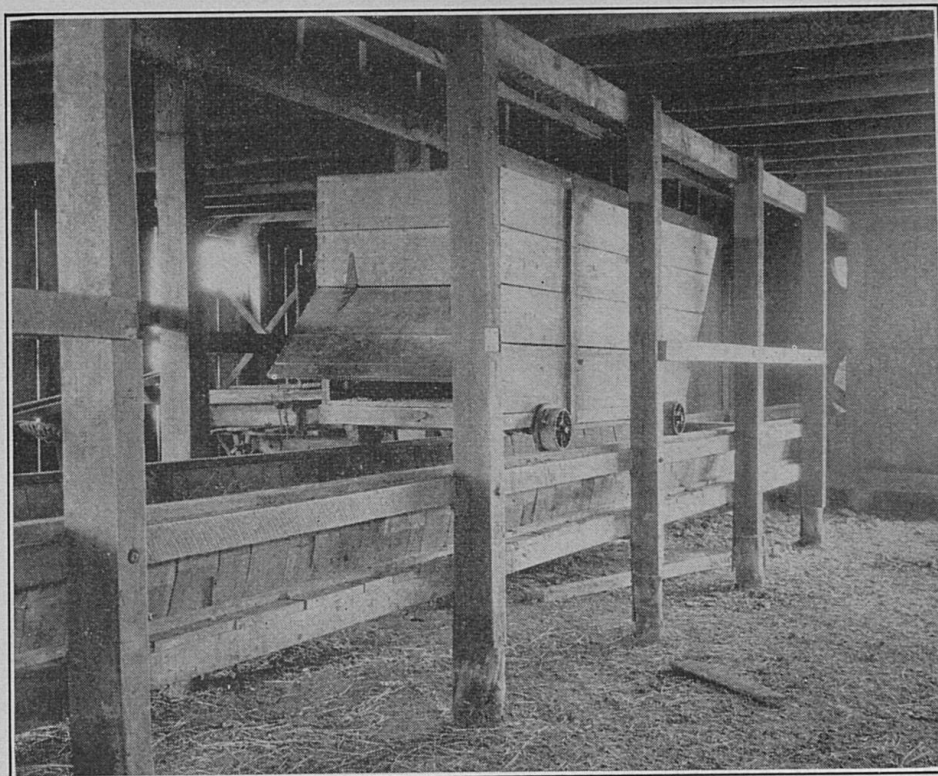
FARM RE-ORGANIZATION AND BUDGETING

A budget means a plan for the future use of land, man labor, horse work, equipment and other farm resources. It includes a



Keep a list of odd jobs to furnish profitable employment at odd times so that equipment will be in order when needed at busy seasons.

plan of farming for the next year and for a period of years, showing the crops to be grown, the livestock to be kept and an estimate of production, receipts, expenses and net income. A simplified plan of budgeting has been prepared for the use of farmers.



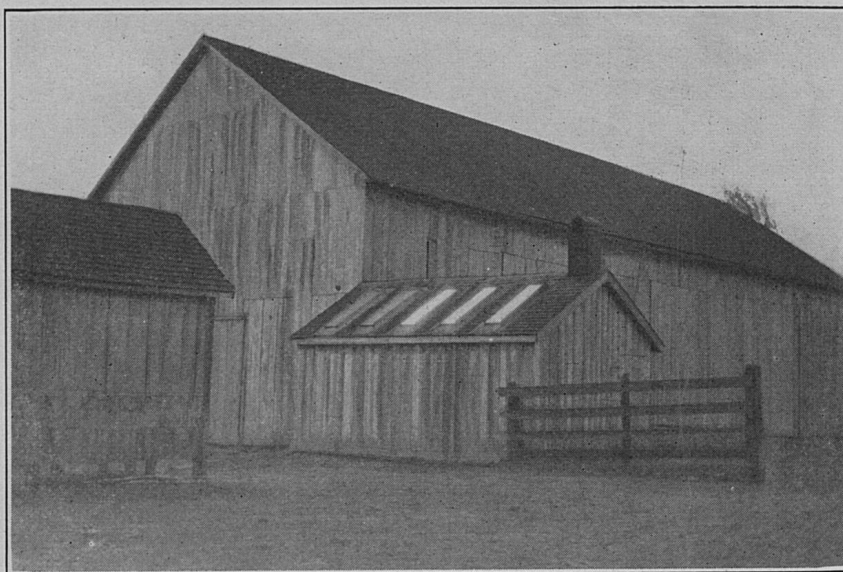
Labor costs can be reduced by the use of labor saving devices such as this home-made silage carrier.

MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The purpose of the agricultural outlook work is to furnish farmers with economic information to enable them to plan their farm operations more successfully. A mimeographed leaflet of 16 pages was circulated giving the "Agricultural Outlook for 1928." This contained information in regard to the long time and the immediate outlook for important products in Kentucky.

Ninety-six meetings attended by 4158 farmers were held in 26 counties to present this material to farmers and to acquaint agents thoroly with the information. The field agent left lecture outlines and charts with the county agents who in turn conducted outlook meetings in other counties according to arrangements made by local committees.



An up-to-date stripping room with overhead lighting.

As a result of these meetings and the publicity on the agricultural outlook, many farmers obtained information in regard to the market conditions for various products produced by them which helped them to plan their year's operations more intelligently. For example, a beef cattle man who made this study increased his returns from beef cattle more than \$2,000 because he planned his operations on the basis of information received.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

"Notes on the Kentucky Agricultural Situation" were published regularly every month. The purpose of the publication is

to give timely information in regard to the market situation for various farm products produced in Kentucky.

Numerous requests were received for advice on marketing problems. This advice was given by correspondence, personal interviews or by attendance at meetings. Three meetings were attended for the purpose of assisting in the organization of livestock shipping associations. Two cooperative cream shipping associations were given assistance in regard to business practices. Contacts were maintained with the strawberry marketing associations and information was furnished the managers and members. The subject matter presented dealt with marketing services and methods; factors affecting prices; and the possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing associations. In all, 23 marketing school meetings have been held, with an attendance of 265. Four schools, with a total of 12 meetings, were finished and ten more schools have been started which will be completed next year.

TOBACCO

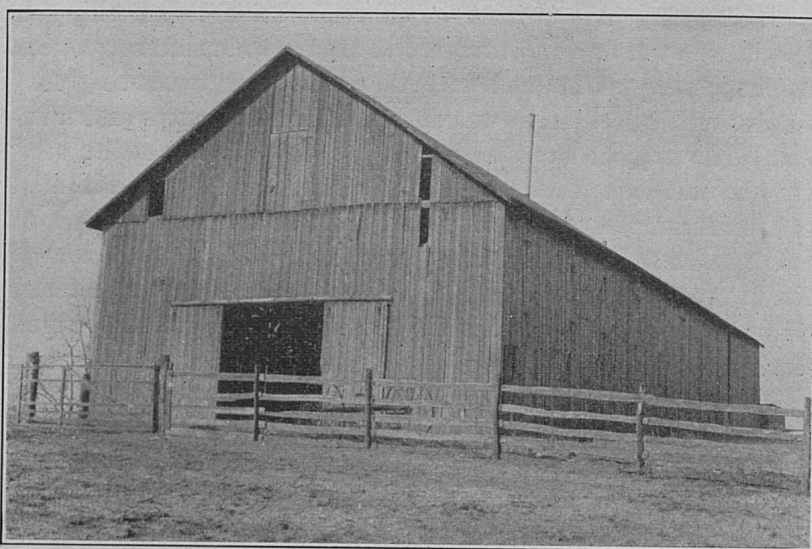
Extension work in tobacco during the past year has been built around a program of teaching growers to produce uniform crops of tobacco and to prepare this tobacco for the market by proper methods of curing and classing.

The classing of tobacco has received special attention. Poorly classed tobacco sells for less money than that which is properly classed. To emphasize the need for proper classing, warehouse classing demonstrations were arranged. Hands of improperly classed tobacco, secured on the warehouse floor, were reclassified, attached to a large card or to the wall and displayed under such wording as "These leaves of tobacco taken from one hand on this floor would, with proper classing, have sold for more money." Fifty-six such demonstrations were made during the year, 20 in the dark fired district and 36 in the burley district. Most of the exhibits prepared remained in good condition for two or three weeks and some lasted thruout the whole selling season.

Fourteen tobacco growers in Calloway County cooperated in curing demonstrations. The field agent visited these growers

during the curing season in 1928 and recorded the temperature in the barns.

A series of 12 meetings with a total attendance of 635 were held in the dark fired tobacco section and demonstrations were conducted to show the difference between those methods which



Notice flues for stoves used in unfavorable curing weather. The Burley tobacco cured in this barn has for several years brought top prices.

produce good tobacco and those which produce common tobacco. The main difference noted in firing tobacco was in preliminary and finishing fires. Growers producing good tobacco fired three days at an average of 86 degrees before making fires hot, while those producing common tobacco left off the preliminary fires entirely, and started with high temperature. The men producing good tobacco kept their finishing fires going three times as long as those producing common tobacco.

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T. R.
D. H.
S. K.

Georg
Ralph
S. C. J.

J. B. I.
Earl C.

E. S. C.
Wayla
R. C.
Grady

†Irene
Isabel
Edith

†Resig

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1928

- Circular No. 59 Revised, Liming the Soil.
- Circular No. 70 Revised, Alfalfa.
- Circular No. 111 Revised, List of Farm Building Plans.
- Circular No. 118 Revised, Orchardring.
- Circular No. 129 Revised, Soil Erosion and Its Control.
- Circular No. 137 Revised, Feeding and Care of Laying Pullets.
- Circular No. 167 Revised, When and How to Cull.
- Circular No. 179 Revised, Lespedeza in Kentucky.
- Circular No. 186 Revised, Feeding for Egg Production.
- Circular No. 190 Reprinted, Food Manual.
- Circular 198 Revised, Sunlight Movable Hog Houses for Kentucky.
- Circular No. 220, Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.
- Circular No. 221, Annual Report of the Extension Division for the year 1927.

LIST OF EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1st to December 31st, 1928.

ADMINISTRATION

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

AGRONOMY

- George Roberts, Head of Department
- Ralph Kenny, Field Agent in Crops
- S. C. Jones, Field Agent in Soils

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

- †Irene Piedalue, Field Agent in Clothing
- Isabelle Story, Field Agent in Clothing
- Edith Lacy, Field Agent in Home Economics

†Resigned during the year.

DAIRY

†E. M. Prewitt, Field Agent in Dairying
J. O. Barkman, Field Agent in Dairying
Joe Nageotte, Field Agent in Dairying

FARM MANAGEMENT

W. D. Nicholls, Head of Department
Harry Ward, Field Agent in Farm Management

FOODS

†Mary May Miller, Field Agent, Foods
Dixie Harris, Field Agent, Foods
*Ida Hagman, Field Agent, Foods

HORTICULTURE

W. W. Magill, Field Agent in Horticulture (Orcharding)
J. S. Gardner, Field Agent in Horticulture (Truck Crop)

JUNIOR CLUBS

J. W. Whitehouse, State Leader of Junior Club Work
J. M. Feltner, Field Agent in Junior Club Work
M. S. Garside, Field Agent in Junior Club Work
Anita Burnam, Field Agent in Junior Club Work
G. J. McKenney, Field Agent in Junior Club Work
E. E. Fish, Field Agent in Junior Club Work

MARKETS

Gordon Nance, Field Agent in Markets
Erle C. Vaughn, Field Agent in Markets

MOVABLE SCHOOLS

N. R. Elliott, Leader of Specialists

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C. A. Lewis, Editor

POULTRY

J. H. Martin, Field Agent in Poultry
J. R. Smyth, Field Agent in Poultry
J. E. Humphrey, Field Agent in Poultry
C. E. Harris, Field Agent in Poultry

VETERINARY SCIENCE

T. P. Polk, Field Agent in Veterinary Science

†Resigned during the year.
*Appointed during the year.

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
Willis Abner, County Agent, Pike County
†L. M. Amburgey, County Agent, Boyd County
S. W. Anderson, County Agent, Jefferson County
W. J. Ashbrook, County Agent, Green County
J. H. Atkerson, County Agent, Allen County
*John C. Bach, County Agent, Magoffin County
J. C. Beavers, County Agent, Christian County
*C. O. Bondurant, County Agent, Owen County
D. S. Bishopp, County Agent, Adair County
K. J. Bowles, County Agent, Morgan County
Stuart Brabant, County Agent, Logan County
L. C. Brewer, County Agent, Fayette County
*H. C. Brown, Asst. County Agent, Scott County
John C. Brown, County Agent, Warren County
C. V. Bryan, County Agent, Taylor County
H. M. Christian, County Agent, Nelson County
F. D. Crutcher, County Agent, Hardin County
Carl B. Day, County Agent, Casey County
C. O. Dickey, County Agent, Webster County
R. S. Dunn, County Agent, Spencer County
J. M. Dyer, County Agent, Henderson County
*H. A. Edge, County Agent, Hickman & Carlisle Counties
C. B. Elston, County Agent, Nicholas County
*T. E. Ford, Asst. County Agent, Hardin County
H. R. Forkner, County Agent, Boone County
*Robt. T. Faulkner, County Agent, Johnson County
C. E. Gabbard, County Agent, Estill County
G. W. Gardner, County Agent, Washington County
J. B. Gardner, County Agent, Muhlenberg County
*H. K. Gayle, County Agent, Union County
C. L. Goff, County Agent, Rowan County
*M. F. Goff, County Agent, Pulaski County
J. F. Graham, County Agent, Caldwell County
R. M. Greene, County Agent, Mason County
Robt. T. Harrison, County Agent, Harlan County
H. J. Hayes, County Agent, Wayne County

†Resigned during the year.
*Appointed during the year.

R. M. Heath, County Agent, Franklin County
 H. E. Hendricks, County Agent, Marshall County
 C. L. Hill, County Agent, Pendleton County
 Ray C. Hopper, County Agent, Meade County
 J. O. Horning, County Agent, Barren County
 Wm. B. Howell, County Agent, Oldham County
 *Joe Hurt, County Agent, Boyd County
 †W. M. Howat, County Agent, Campbell County
 H. R. Jackson, County Agent, Shelby County
 Wm. C. Johnston, County Agent, McCracken County
 *Carl W. Jones, County Agent, Todd County
 S. J. Jones, County Agent, Larue County
 T. H. Jones, County Agent, Lee County
 *G. H. Karnes, County Agent, Monroe County
 J. R. Killinger, County Agent, Bracken County
 R. H. King, County Agent, Carter County
 J. E. Kuykendall (Colored), County Agent, Warren County
 *Orem LaMaster, County Agent, Trimble County
 H. A. Laine (Colored), County Agent, Madison County
 Harry B. Lane, County Agent, Anderson County
 Fred Lawson, County Agent, Floyd County
 R. H. Lickert, County Agent, Fleming County
 H. S. Long, Asst. County Agent, Jefferson County
 J. E. McClure, County Agent, Daviess County
 R. B. McClure, County Agent, Garrard County
 *H. A. McPherson, County Agent, Fulton County
 R. J. Matson, County Agent, Gallatin County
 Earl Mayhew, County Agent, Knox County
 *J. W. Michael, County Agent, Knott County
 C. E. Miller, County Agent, Boyle County
 *Thos. W. Morgan, County Agent, Trigg County
 M. P. Nichols, County Agent, Ohio County
 L. C. Pace, County Agent, Ballard County
 J. Ed. Parker, County Agent, Bath County
 John E. Parsons, County Agent, Lawrence County
 H. S. Patterson, County Agent, Grayson County
 *S. A. Porter, County Agent, Campbell County
 D. B. Redman, County Agent, Greenup County
 W. R. Reynolds, County Agent, Jackson County
 Edgar Rice, County Agent, Elliott County
 Harry D. Rice, County Agent, Henry County
 *R. R. Robbins, County Agent, Perry County
 G. C. Routt, County Agent, Graves County

*Appointed during the year.
 †Resigned during the year.

M. H. Sasser, County Agent, Russell County
C. C. Shade, County Agent, Jessamine County
E. R. Sparks, County Agent, Clay County
Robt. F. Spence, County Agent, Madison County
*J. E. Summers, County Agent, Marion County
W. D. Sutton, County Agent, Hopkins County
E. P. Tichenor, County Agent, McLean County
†R. V. Trosper, County Agent, Breathitt County
O. B. Travis, County Agent, Breckinridge County
*C. M. Wade, County Agent, Scott County
Clyde Watts, County Agent, Carroll County
P. R. Watlington, County Agent, Bourbon County
†W. E. Weems, County Agent, Larue County
O. R. Wheeler, County Agent, Hancock County
H. W. Whittenburg, County Agent, Simpson County
C. A. Wicklund, County Agent, Kenton County
W. C. Williams (Colored), County Agent, Christian County
†F. B. Wilson, County Agent, Pulaski County
J. E. Wilson, County Agent, Grant County
P. H. Wilson, County Agent, Calloway County
R. O. Wilson, County Agent, Harrison County
A. A. Wood, County Agent, Montgomery County
Ralph W. Woodfin, County Agent, Wolfe County

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
Elizabeth Aaron, Home Demonstration Agent, Campbell County
Ruby M. Barlow, Home Demonstration Agent, Christian County
*Leslie Callaway, Home Demonstration Agent, Magoffin County
*Berenice Carter, Asst. Home Demonstration Agent, Boyd County
*Mary C. Clopton, Home Demonstration Agent, Leslie County
*Florence Cobb, Home Demonstration Agent, Graves County
*Harriet E. Cowan, Home Demonstration Agent, Perry County
*Marie Elmore, Home Demonstration Agent, Pike County
Zilpha Foster, Home Demonstration Agent, McCracken County
Derl Cress Goff, Home Demonstration Agent, Garrard County
Hazel Graves, Home Demonstration Agent, Boyd County
Jennie C. Grubbs, Home Demonstration Agent, Boyle County
†Lulu Holmes, Home Demonstration Agent, Ballard County
*Myrtle Jackson, Home Demonstration Agent, Fulton County
Catherine T. Johnson, Home Demonstration Agent, Jefferson County

*Appointed during the year.
†Resigned during the year.

- *Mary Kate Ledbetter, Home demonstration Agent, Madison & Rockcastle Counties
*Louise McGill, Home Demonstration Agent, Hickman & Carlisle Counties
*Mable McKinsey, Home Demonstration Agent, Ballard County
Florence McKnight, Home Demonstration Agent, Lee County
M. Alma Moore, Home Demonstration Agent, Muhlenburg County
*Mildred Ohaver, Home Demonstration Agent, Fayette County
Roxie C. Perkins, Home Demonstration Agent, Harlan County
*Belle H. J. Robynson, Home Demonstration Agent, Oldham County
*Mary Ellen Skidmore, Home Demonstration Agent, Mercer County
†Vashti Cave Smith, Home Demonstration Agent, Oldham County
†Anna Streed, Home Demonstration Agent, Henderson County
Hazel Vincent, Home Demonstration Agent, McLean County
Helen M. White, Home Demonstration Agent, Daviess County
*Sadie Wilgus, Home Demonstration Agent, Calloway County
*Isadora Williams, Home Demonstration Agent, Henderson County

*Appointed during the year.

†Resigned during the year.

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1928

RECEIPTS

Federal Smith-Lever	\$152,241.30
State Smith-Lever	142,241.30
Federal Supplementary	45,100.93
Total	<u>\$339,583.53</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

PROJECTS	Total	Federal Smith- Lever	State Smith- Lever	Federal Supple- mentary
Administration	19074.58	6779.58	12295.00	
Publications	3127.38	2384.88	742.50	
County Agent Work	126850.95	70789.46	10960.56	45100.93
Home				
Demonstration Work ..	57966.15	18150.10	39816.05	
Clothing	9313.85	2813.86	6499.99	
Foods	6683.12	2332.02	4351.10	
Movable Schools	6362.43	1852.43	4510.00	
Junior Clubs	30745.65	12087.36	18658.29	
Agronomy	10629.60	3187.94	7441.66	
Dairying	5475.33	5475.33		
Animal Husbandry	13558.71	3512.05	10046.66	
Markets	7434.97	1934.99	5499.98	
Farm management	5934.40	1569.40	4365.00	
Poultry Extension	12077.75	4328.24	7749.51	
Horticulture	8983.69	3400.35	5583.34	
Veterinary Science	4247.76	4247.76		
Rural Engineering	5493.67	5493.67		
Public Information	4653.19	931.53	3721.66	
Farm and Home Week....	970.35	970.35		
	<u>339583.53</u>	<u>152241.30</u>	<u>142241.30</u>	<u>45100.93</u>

70

TABLE I	
Year	Value
1900	100
1901	105
1902	110
1903	115
1904	120
1905	125
1906	130
1907	135
1908	140
1909	145
1910	150
1911	155
1912	160
1913	165
1914	170
1915	175
1916	180
1917	185
1918	190
1919	195
1920	200
1921	205
1922	210
1923	215
1924	220
1925	225
1926	230
1927	235
1928	240
1929	245
1930	250
1931	255
1932	260
1933	265
1934	270
1935	275
1936	280
1937	285
1938	290
1939	295
1940	300
1941	305
1942	310
1943	315
1944	320
1945	325
1946	330
1947	335
1948	340
1949	345
1950	350

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