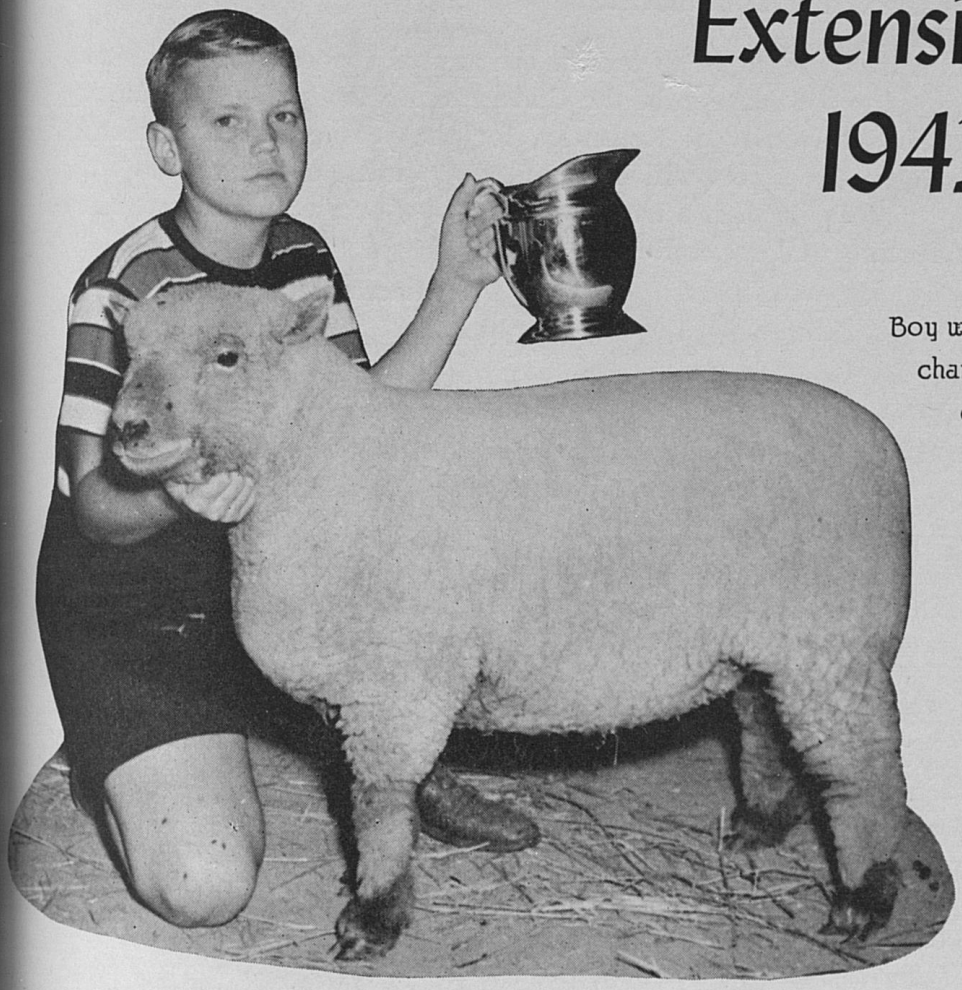
Annual Report of the Director of Agricultural Extension 1942



Boy with his grand champion Southdown lamb at 4-H Club Show, Lexington

Circular 390

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

College of Agriculture and Home Economics

Extension Division

Thomas P. Cooper, *Dean* and *Director*

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

Lexington, Kentucky

President H. L. Donovan
University of Kentucky
My dear President Donovan:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1942. 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

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Honorable Keen Johnson
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 and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1942.

Respectfully,

H. L. Donovan
President

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

By T. R. BRYANT, Assistant Director

The fund of knowledge accumulated on a multitude of agricultural problems by the Experiment Station, taught and demonstrated by the Extension Service, and already understood by large numbers of farm people is now proving its great value in the production of food. On the basis of reliable information farmers can now modify their programs quickly and intelligently, and the battle for food can thus be fought in the field of efficiency. For example, hybrid seed corn, developed by years of patient research, now enables farmers to produce a great deal more corn with the same amount of land and labor. Korean lespedeza, introduced into Kentucky by the Extension Service, is now producing milk, mutton, beef, pork, and eggs on hillsides that formerly yielded nothing of value to man. Similar examples are found in all departments of farm activity. More eggs per hen, more milk per cow, and more meat per acre of pasture or per pound of grain are being produced through better understanding of management practices and balanced rations.

During 1942 the Extension program of conveying reliable information to the farmers and homemakers of Kentucky was carried on successfully despite the loss of 37 staff members to the nation's armed services and 13 to other callings. Greater emphasis was placed on the use of publications, press, and radio, and an effort was made to adapt these services as fully as possible to the needs of the hour. Printed and mimeographed circulars were reduced in size but distributed in vastly greater numbers. Small, pocket-size folders, simple, direct and easy to follow, were issued with great frequency and in large editions. In giving effective distribution to these publications not only the local leaders in subject-matter projects but also the neighborhood leaders gave valuable assistance. The intensive effort to enlist and train neighborhood leaders was rewarded by the active service of about 30,000. All told, some 47,000 were enlisted, but some in each county gave only limited service.

Efforts of farmers were hampered during the year by shortages and restrictions of various kinds, and in overcoming or getting around these the Extension Service attempted to do its full part. Serious dif-

ficulties created by the shortage of farm labor were complicated by inability to obtain enough machinery and other equipment needed to help relieve the situation. The resourcefulness of farm people, manifested in swapping labor, using women and children in farm work, lending equipment, doing custom work, devising short cuts and labor-saving methods helped solve these difficulties. The Extension Service kept a systematic search for useful labor-saving methods and devices. When something serviceable was found a report of its use was circulated abroad so that others might profit by the discovery.

The shortage of farm machinery, which aggravated the labor shortage, created a problem that Extension engineers undertook to relieve as far as possible by wide dissemination of check sheets on which farmers listed needed repairs and repair parts. Farm machinery committees were helped in arranging for barter days, custom work, repair centers and repair demonstrations. In all phases of this work the cooperation of other interested agencies was solicited. The work of the engineers was especially helpful in saving the vital hemp-seed crop. The engineers designed a special home-made device for beating out the seed. Schools of instruction had a very beneficial effect in prolonging the usefulness and increasing the efficiency of machinery.

Shortages of transportation facilities contributed to a 10-percent reduction in the amount of ground limestone spread, as compared with the all-time high in 1941, when 1,627,374 tons were used. Most farm activities, however, increased: for example, sowing 617,775 acres of ryegrass, barley, vetch and crimson clover for winter cover, as compared with 489,584 acres in 1941; and growing hybrid corn by 56,300 producers as compared with 34,053 in 1941. The acreage in 1941 was 391,500 and in 1942 it was 681,330. With the increase in average acre-yield of 13.5 bushels it is apparent that over 9 million added bushels of corn were produced through the increased use of hybrid strains.

In 4-H and Utopia Club work the emphasis was shifted to work that contributed directly to victory—food production, salvage collection, bond sales, distribution of literature, fire prevention, and other activities that heretofore had not been classed as projects for club members. Enrollment of 47,662 club members was an increase of 8.8 percent over 1941; enlistment of 5,028 local leaders in club work was an increase of 215. The average completion of projects was 82.7 percent. To accomplish such a performance in the presence of so many distracting and competing factors, it was necessary to

appeal to the patriotism of farm people and to redouble the work in training local leaders.

Great effort was put forth to induce farm families to produce as much of their food as possible on the home farm. The campaign was placed upon a pledge basis, followed by the necessary instructions and guidance. The certificate of achievement was awarded to those families that produced at least 75 percent of their own food. Of these there were 27,785 out of an enrollment of 49,280. There are indications that from this beginning a still more impressive record will result next year.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT WORK

Organization.— Sixty-two county home demonstration agents, working through 837 community homemakers clubs with an enrollment of 15,025 rural women, brought about improved homemaking practices in 110,314 rural homes. A state staff of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, comprised of 4 supervisors and 5 specialists, assisted the home demonstration agents in problems of organization, administration, program building, homemaking information, and homemaking skills.

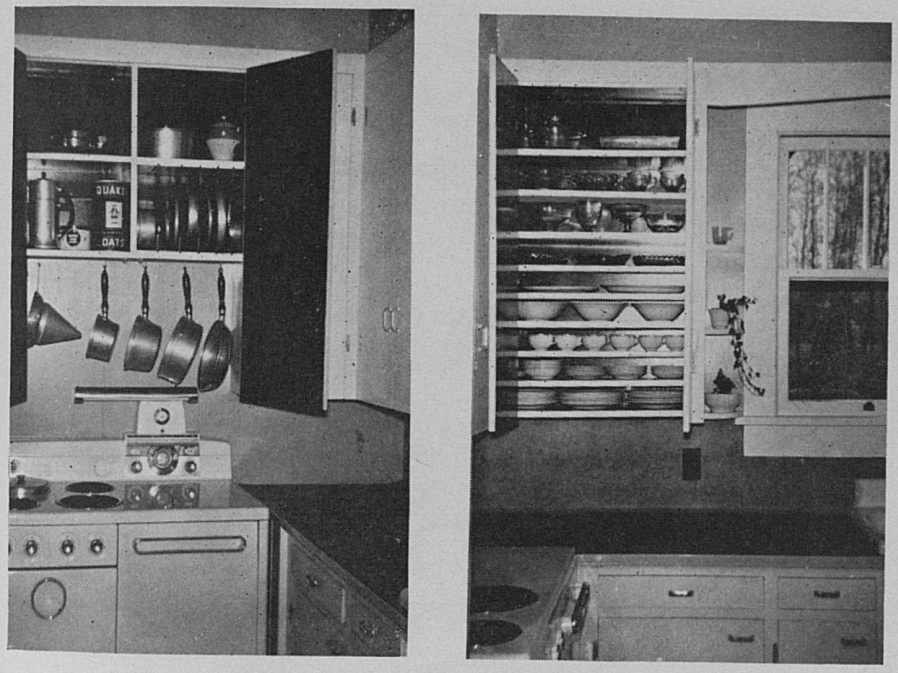
Program of work.— All programs and activities were geared to the war effort. The awareness by rural women of their part in the war effort on the home front was evidenced in their program and projects, their community activities, civic projects and all organized activities.

Clothing.— The clothing program, planned to meet the needs and requests of the homemakers, was carried on in some measure in each of the 62 counties organized in the home demonstration program. Shortages, priorities, substitutes, and the rise in price of apparel brought about the need for more information on the purchase, care, and use of clothing. One of the main goals was to aid the homemaker in using to the best advantage (economically, appropriately, patriotically) the clothing on hand and the money available for additional garments for herself and her family. Special emphasis was given to care and remodeling of clothing and to home construction that is time-saving, practical, and correct. Help was given women in the cleaning and care of sewing machines and other sewing equipment, and in the making of sewing aids, tailor's cushions, and sleeve boards. In the clothing program 52,429 individuals were reached; 89,608 garments constructed; 32,280 garments remodeled, and a total saving estimated at $55,500 accomplished.

These well-stocked shelves of 420 containers of fruit and vegetables show the part that one family played in the Kentucky "Canning for Victory" program. There were 23,016 families who canned as many as 100 jars per member of the family. In all 5,682,940 containers of products canned as a result of the home demonstration program were reported.

Foods and nutrition.— Homemakers canned 3,369,010 quarts of vegetables, 2,039,859 quarts of fruit, 274,071 quarts of meats and stored 123,603 bushels of vegetables besides potatoes. State-wide programs sponsored sugar substitutes and enriched flour and bread. By the neighborhood-leader system, 81,858 families were contacted in the enriched bread and flour program; 22,695 families were influenced to change from white to whole wheat or enriched flour. In the same program 1,327 grocers were visited; 737 of them said they would sell enriched flour and baked products.

Every county was reached with the foods and nutrition program. Special emphasis was placed on producing, conserving and using to better advantage foods produced on the farm. The Live-at-Home program was launched in January and February at district meetings of home agents, county agents, farm men and women leaders. Information given in the districts was followed up in the regular project-work meetings held monthly during the spring and fall and at food preservation meetings in the summer. Instead of giving canning demonstrations, the different methods of conserving food were discussed. Illustrative materials in the form of charts, models, and demonstrations were used to interest people in conserving food by canning, storing, freezing, or drying.



Convenient storage units in an improved kitchen save many steps for the busy housewife. During the past year as a result of home demonstration work, 19,905 kitchen improvements were made by 3,185 families.

At all meetings where food was prepared, the program was adapted to the war situation; instruction was given on economical buying; substitutions were suggested for rationed and scarce food; the best methods of preparing fruits, vegetables, and meats were demonstrated; and emphasis was placed on meal planning using the nutritional yardstick as a guide.

Home management.— The home management program helped Kentucky homemakers re-evaluate their activities toward winning the war and providing essentials for satisfactory and healthful living. The major emphasis was on human effort, time, materials, equipment, and money. Throughout the state, families were made aware of conditions affecting their standard of living and helped to adapt themselves to changes in income in relation to cost of living, controlled spending, increasing taxation, need for spending less and saving more. Thousands of women eliminated causes of fatigue and improved their personal efficiency by means of more systematic and orderly planning, by using more skillful methods of doing routine tasks, by using equipment more effectively, by providing home-made equipment and conveniences, and by learning how to relax. Because

In this improved farm living room, the homemaker has papered her walls, made her drapes, upholstered and rearranged her living room furniture. During the year 15,445 families made 81,719 improvements in their home furnishings.

of the need to make equipment last longer and give continuing satisfactory service, women were taught how to use it properly and how to care for and repair it to make it last as long as possible. With increasing demands upon the labor of women, it has been important to show women how to expand their power without jeopardizing health and happiness.

Home furnishings.— Projects to make present home furnishings last until the end of the war were carried on in 25 counties. Special training meetings to help older girls convert articles on hand into furnishings useful during the war period were held in 9 counties. A porch improvement project was carried on in 2 counties. The home furnishing program helped 20,894 families have beautiful and comfortable home surroundings with a minimum expenditure of money. During the year 1,735 homemade rugs were made; nearly 14,000 rooms were made more attractive by reconditioning walls, woodwork, floors, rugs, linoleum and curtains; furniture and accessories in 10,844 rooms were rearranged for comfort, beauty, and convenience and 4,995 useless dust catchers were removed; in 2 counties, 1,484 porches were converted into attractive out-of-door living space and 2,055

articles of porch furniture were repaired and made usable; slip covers and upholstering brought into beauty and usefulness over 3,000 pieces of shabby furniture; and 5,241 pieces of furniture were refinished.

Home beautification.— More than 10,000 families improved their premises by planting trees, shrubs, and flowers, rearranging plantings, and improving lawns. In 33 counties homemakers were responsible for the improvement of 165 public places such as schools, churches, public squares, and cemeteries.

Civic enterprises.— The civic programs of homemakers clubs centered on their home-front war activities. Donations were made to the Red Cross, Salvation Army, dental clinics, and the U. S. O., and for the control of cancer, tuberculosis, and infantile paralysis. Other activities included Red Cross work, school lunch projects, teaching nutrition classes, helping with clinics, furnishing first aid kits to schools, teaching first aid, home nursing classes and many others. One activity or more was a part of the program of 541 clubs.

The skirt from mother's scrap bag and blouse made from poultry feed sacks was made and modeled by this 4-H club girl.

Recreation.— A short period of recreation at group meetings brought a bit of fun into the lives of 22,223 rural homemakers and their families. One thousand two hundred and fifty-nine social and recreational programs sponsored by homemakers clubs for the entire community helped in a small way to make up for the lack of gasoline and tires to go to places of

entertainment. The state homemakers reading project and homemakers library, with its branch county and community homemakers libraries and magazine exchanges, brought reading material into 9,306 homes.

4-H Club work.— Home demonstration specialists assisted in the preparation of 4-H subject matter material, in training leaders, judging fairs, exhibits and contests. Home demonstration agents had supervision of homemaking projects in 62 counties. Fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-five girls completed projects in clothing, canning, foods, and home furnishings.

Summary of accomplishments in home-demonstration work in 1942:

Homemakers clubs	838
Members in homemakers clubs	15,025
Homes in which changes in practices resulted from the home-demonstration program	110,314
Girls enrolled in 4-H clubs	14,635
Volunteer leaders assisting	16,830
Meetings held to forward home-demonstration program	
Training meetings for leaders	1,353
Attendance	19,621
Other meetings	26,990
Attendance	528,490

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

All county agent work centered on projects helpful to the war program; those not of direct help were discontinued for the duration. The Extension projects which had most direct bearing on the war program were those bearing on increased production of food, feed, fiber, and oils. These were supplemented by special emergency war drives under the headings of Live-at-Home, Food for Victory, Salvage, Neighborhood Leaders, Inflation Control, Fire Prevention, Enriched Flour, 4-H and Utopia Clubs, Farm Machinery Repair, and Farm Labor.

The community and commodity programs were built around the Food-for-Victory and Live-at-Home programs. Many of these programs were planned in the fall or early winter of 1941. The Live-at-Home program, one of the most successful Extension programs undertaken, was well organized early in the year and all community programs centered around it, emphasizing gardens and better nutrition. Conferences were held which county agents, home agents and leaders attended for special training, and each county held community meetings on the Live-at-Home program. Special lantern

slides, prepared for this work, were used in most of these meetings. The Live-at-Home leaders enrolled farm families who agreed to produce at least 75 percent of their own food supply. At the end of the year certificates of achievement were issued to 27,785 families who had reached this goal.

County agents continued emphasizing the Agricultural Conservation Program, by which the practices for soil conservation recommended by the Extension Service could be carried out and at the same time farmers could be reimbursed through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for a portion of the expense involved.

County agents played a leading part in the hemp-seed-production program by conducting state-wide educational meetings on this subject throughout the year. Field demonstration meetings were held with hemp growers on planting, thinning, harvesting and threshing the hemp seed. A set of slides on production of hemp seed was prepared.

Increased use of visual aids.— Thirty sets of 57 slides each, about one-half of them in color, were prepared for the Live-at-Home campaign. They included the subjects of foods and nutrition, gardens, fruit, canning and storage, dairy, poultry, and meats.

Salvage.— While the county agents were not in direct charge of the salvage program, they were in most counties the most effective leaders in directing the program, and at least half the counties used their neighborhood leaders in the scrap-salvage program very effectively.

Neighborhood leaders.— In order to reach all parts of the state, including the most distant neighborhoods, each county was asked to appoint neighborhood leaders, in addition to the regular community leaders who have been used for so many years in the Extension program. In this plan a man leader and a woman leader were selected for every 10 to 12 families so that through them war information and special war campaigns could reach all rural people quickly and completely with very little automobile travel. Counties now have an average of about 170 neighborhood leaders each. A good example of the use of neighborhood leaders is found in the Inflation Control program. It was assigned to the neighborhood leaders. Leaflets, prepared at the University, were sent to the county agents, who gave them to the neighborhood leaders for distribution in all farm homes. This campaign was carried out as planned and a very thorough canvass was made.

In many counties special subject-matter leaders were appointed on such subjects as gardening, nutrition, poultry and egg production, dairying, and hogs. They were selected in each neighborhood instead of one for each community. In such counties 3 groups of leaders were used; first, the subject-matter community leader; second, the subject-matter neighborhood leader; and third, the general war-program neighborhood leader not assigned to any single subject.

Work of negro agents.— Efforts to improve the work of negro agents continued throughout the year. In addition to the conferences held for the white agents to which the Negro agents were invited, special conferences were also held by the county agent supervisors with the negro agents on live-at-home, poultry, dairy, 4-H Club, and other problems of special interest to them.

Summary.— The following figures were compiled from the statistical reports of county agents:

Counties having agricultural agents	118
County extension organizations	115
Membership (men)	16,080
Communities that built extension programs	1,060
Leader training meetings	3,968
Attendance of local leaders	57,091
Meetings held by local leaders, not participated in by county agents	4,074
Attendance	78,302
Method-and-result demonstration meetings	4,256
Attendance	65,767
Other extension meetings	16,694
Attendance	497,463
Farm visits made by county agents	93,518
Farms visited by county agents	49,771
Calls relative to work	
Office	616,725
Telephone	207,393
Total meetings held by county agents	24,918
Attendance	610,320
Animal projects in 4-H club work completed	
Poultry	189,386
Dairy	1,382
Beef	1,637
Sheep	8,331
Swine	6,885

4-H AND UTOPIA CLUB WORK

Adjustments in the 4-H program were made in order that this large rural youth organization might make the largest contribution toward winning the war. The major incentive for club work was patriotic, and it reached boys and girls who had not been touched by other appeals. The enrollment in 1942 was the largest in the

This team of 4-H club girls demonstrates how to use the daily sugar ration.

history of Kentucky. The number of club members enrolled in the 4-H "Victory" projects, 47,662, was an 8.8 percent increase over 1941.

Members of 4-H clubs were encouraged to enroll in the Garden Project to produce food for victory. In 1941, 2,806 boys and girls enrolled; this year, 7,942. They grew about 2,500 acres of garden. The amount of canning out of the 4-H gardens increased about 40 percent over 1941.

There were 5,028 local volunteer leaders who helped carry on the 4-H program, an increase of 215 leaders over 1941. All events in the 4-H club program which in no way interfered in the war effort were carried through. These included Junior Week, livestock shows and sales, camps, and county and district exhibits.

Junior Week.— The twenty-second annual Junior Week, held on the campus of the University of Kentucky, was attended by 714 boys and girls and 40 local leaders representing 107 counties. The theme of the program was "Mobilized for Victory." Attention was

These 4-H club boys attending Junior Week at the University of Kentucky are studying noxious weeds as part of a course in the importance of pure-seed selection.

called to the various ways in which boys and girls might do their part in winning the war. A large number entered the various contests held at Junior Week.

This year 2,160 agriculture and home economics demonstration teams were trained. Elimination was made through the county and district contests. Only 12 teams in each division, agriculture and home economics, took part in the state contest. The team that won in the dairy food demonstration contest was awarded two $100 college scholarships at the National contest in Chicago. These girls will enter the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, next fall. For the first time a contest was set up for individual demonstrators, and 43 counties had entries. Twenty counties participated in the 4-H terracing team contest, and 13 county champion teams took part in the state contest. There were 81 county champion girls in the clothing project who entered the State Style Dress Revue. These girls were selected from 2,072 who participated in the county style dress revues. The champion was awarded a trip to the Club Congress with all expenses paid.

Camps.— About 2,000 club members and local leaders were in attendance at the 11 4-H club camps. The total attendance at the

President H. L. Donovan of the University of Kentucky, himself a Hereford breeder, takes advantage of the honor of being photographed with this 4-H club boy and his champion Hereford at the state show in Louisville.

Bingham 4-H Club Camp, including club members, local leaders, and agents during the summer was 1,381. The seventh annual 4-H conservation camp for 4-H club boys was attended by 81 boys, representing 26 counties. The second annual conservation camp for negro 4-H club members was held in Christian county with 68 boys and girls in attendance.

Shows.— The 21st Annual State Baby Beef Show was held in Louisville. Out of 1,116 calves started on feed for this show, 800 were sold at the sale. There were several other livestock shows and sales. The Tri-state Cattle, Hog and Lamb Shows were held at Evansville, Indiana, and the Purchase Dairy Show and Purchase Hog Show at Mayfield. At the Bluegrass Lamb Show and Sale 613 lambs were shown and sold. The Grand Champion Lamb was sent to the President of the United States. More exhibits were made at the Lexington District 4-H Fair than in any previous year. The garden ex-

hibits were excellent. More cattle were shown than previously since it was announced there would not be a State Fair.

Twenty-two champion 4-H club members from Kentucky attended the Wartime 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. This is about half the number that would have attended if the war had not interfered. Iris Shannon, a 4-H club girl from Oldham county, was selected as the All-American 4-H club girl and given a trip to New York with all expenses paid. Iris had won the state championship in the clothing project.

Fire prevention.— Four $100 scholarships were awarded in a farm fire prevention contest to freshmen who entered the College of Agriculture and Home Economics last fall.

Negro club work.— The six negro county and home-demonstration agents and 25 white county Extension agents enrolled 2,707 negro boys and girls in 4-H club work, an increase of 467 members over 1941. The Rural Youth Conference for 4-H club members, held on the campus of the Kentucky State College at Frankfort, registered 94 club members.

Utopia Club work.— Practically twice as many young men and women were enrolled in Utopia Clubs at the beginning of 1942 as in 1940. But the most active club leadership in many communities, and in fact a large percentage of the membership went into the armed forces or various

This 4-H club girl exhibited the suit she is wearing and many other articles that she made as a 4-H club member. She was selected as the All-American club girl to be given a free trip to New York where she was presented with a full outfit of wearing apparel from the best shops.

types of war work. The Utopia Club members who were left in their respective communities made up their minds that their clubs must be kept intact so that they would be ready to receive the boys when they return from the war. All the Utopia clubs are readjusting their programs to meet war emergencies and are striving to do all in their power to help in the war effort.

Recreation.— A trained worker through the fall and early winter organized recreation in 8 counties in the hill country of eastern Kentucky. Folk dancing, story telling, dramatics, puppetry, games. arts and crafts were the principal activities. The whole program emphasized the development of future leadership. Most of the work was in established centers where local agencies gave the program their cooperation. In 41 such centers one branch or more of recreation work was taught and leaders trained in it. The work was well received and cooperation excellent.

PUBLIC INFORMATION, RADIO, AND EXHIBITS

The Department of Public Information was geared entirely into the war program. Through the newspapers and radio the activities of the Extension Service, especially those directly related to the war program, were taken to farm families with accuracy and promptness. The same was true of announcements from Washington about the war needs. Through the excellent cooperation of the press, farm people were promptly made familiar with the national needs for food products and fiber.

Special material was prepared in support of salvage drives and related activities, as well as stories of noteworthy activities of 4-H clubs, homemakers clubs, neighborhood leaders and other groups related to the Extension Service. All newspapers in the state or circulating in Kentucky were given weekly service and spot news was given to dailies either directly or through the Associated Press. The weekly column, "Down on the Farm," appearing in the Lexington Herald-Leader, was especially well received as was the editor's weekly radio broadcast known as "Doings of Kentucky Farm Folks."

The College of Agriculture maintained an educational radio program for farm people, broadcast each day except Sunday during the noon hour, through the facilities of Station WHAS in Louisville. This station gives excellent coverage over a wide area. Programs included a variety of forms of presentation. This permits the use of interviews with staff members on various phases of agriculture and

home economics, comments on farm news of state-wide interest, and questions and answers based on letters sent in by listeners.

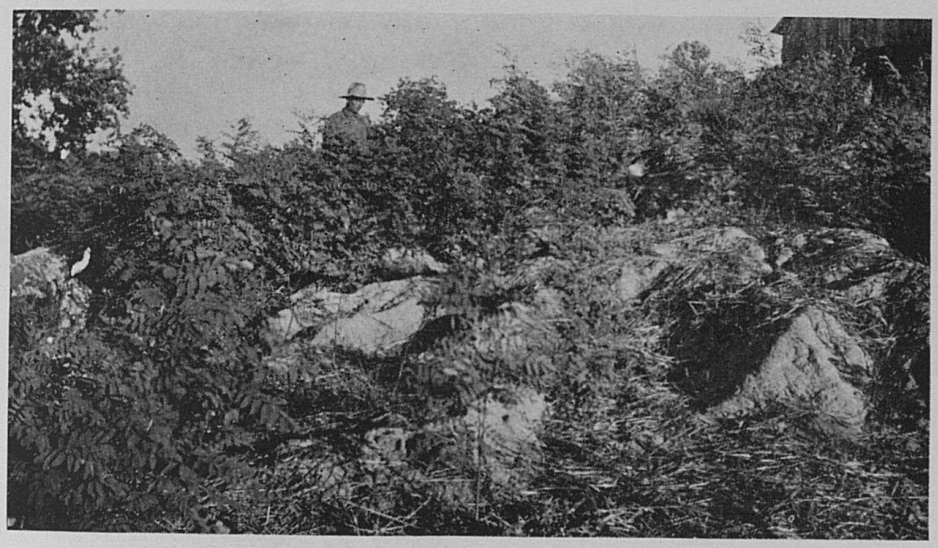
FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

The Farm and Home Convention, a midwinter farm and home festival and a state-wide clearing house for information and for discussion of questions that affect the farms and farm homes, was attended by 2,500 people from all sections of the state. The Extension Service cooperated with many farm and home groups in formulating the program stressing "The Farmers' Part in Winning the War." Many questions of national concern were discussed by able leaders in their fields. The buildings, equipment, livestock, and other facilities of the University were used.

FARM FORESTRY

Close to 73 percent of the real and potential forest area of Kentucky is on farms. The average farmer needs information and advice concerning approved practices in the management of his farm forest in order that it may be a source of continuing profit and supply. Providing the farmer with this advice was an important part of the Extension Service because it enabled him to handle his forest crop

This farmer sells his timber crop. Each year he harvests those trees ready to cut and he sells them at their real value. The younger trees are properly protected for later harvest.



Second year locust used to reclaim badly eroded soil. Valuable timber is produced while the soil is being restored.

with the same intelligence that he applies to his field crops. The program was mainly focussed upon developing and improving the farm woods, marketing timber, and planting forest-type trees on idle land. Forestry extension work reached not only adult owners of farm woods, but also their sons and daughters. Boys and girls are showing a gratifying interest in efforts for the improvement and perpetuation of the farm forestry areas.

Protection for farm woods.— A large share of the field work was devoted to the full protection of the farm timber crop. Attention was called to fire and livestock grazing, the two main factors in the destruction of farm woods.

Marketing farm wood products.— Marketing is the "bottleneck" of achieving good farm woodland management. Wasteful cutting has increased greatly because of the war. The demand for black walnut is greater than in any previous period. Owners of large, better shaped walnut trees are reaping a golden harvest. A circular was prepared recommending cutting practices for the market; showing the need for an operator's contract; listing reliable timber buyers, especially of walnut and veneer logs; and giving an extensive range of prices being paid for different wood species and products.

To serve owners of farm woods in western Kentucky a marketing service was established. A trained forester, under the joint supervision of the United States Forest Service and the College, gives ad-

vice as to better marketing and marketing contracts to owners through contacts made on their farms.

Forest tree planting.— It is evident that a great part of the job of farm forestry in Kentucky has to do with reclothing eroded slopes and gullies with vegetation of at least a semipermanent character to aid in rebuilding and preventing further devastation of the soil. Forest trees have been found to supply this type of cover crop more adequately than any other medium. There are thousands of potentially productive acres in the state now idle which can be reclaimed at small cost by growing suitable trees. Demonstration areas of planted forest trees may be seen in many counties.

Education and publicity.— Circular letters and articles for newspapers, on tree planting, forest fire prevention, fuller use of fuel wood, and timber marketing were distributed. Talks before various groups and monthly broadcasts were given.

AGRONOMY

Liming materials and phosphate.— In 1942, 65,374 farmers in Kentucky used 1,469,806 tons of lime materials, about 9 percent less than was used in 1941. These materials were 1,300,387 tons of ground limestone, 166,650 tons of marl, and 2,769 tons of burned lime. Also 229,420 tons of 20-percent superphosphate and 18,328 tons of 47-percent triple superphosphate (equivalent to 43,071 tons of 20-percent superphosphate), 2,530 tons of rock phosphate, 673 tons of basic slag, and 383 tons of colloidal phosphate were used. This is enough to supply 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate per acre to more than 1.8 million acres.

T. V. A. demonstration work.— T. V. A. fertilizer demonstration work now in its eighth year, was conducted in 22 counties on about 600 farms.

Potash and boron demonstrations.— For many years county agents have carried on demonstrations with potash on tobacco, alfalfa, and other crops, but this year was the first time that boron was used. In many instances, potash has given marked crop increases, especially where manure and crop residues have not been returned to the land. This year potash and boron materials, along with instructions for carrying on demonstrations with boron alone, potash alone, and boron and potash together, on old alfalfa fields, were sent to 35 county agents. On some soils these demonstrations gave marked evidence of deficiency of boron, or of potash, or of both boron and potash with alfalfa. On other soils there was no apparent benefit from either boron or potash, but the crops were not weighed.

Hybrid corn.— Use of hybrid seed corn by Kentucky farmers continued to increase rapidly. Approximately 56,300 farmers planted 681,330 acres with hybrid seed corn in 1942. Test plots showed that the average increase of the hybrids over open-pollinated varieties was 13½ bushels per acre. The production of seed of corn hybrids has become an important enterprise. In 1942, 152 farmers planted 2,000 acres for seed production which yielded about 55,000 bushels of seed with a sale value of $385,000.

Cover crops.— Though in 1942 only 30 percent of Kentucky cropland needing cover crops was seeded, progress is being made. The acreage of winter barley in 1942 was 10 times the average for the period, 1930-1939. Balbo rye showed some increase and was recognized as the most dependable crop for winter pasture. About 200,000 acres of vetch and crimson clover were seeded in the fall of 1942. Thorne wheat was tried extensively for the first time and farmers reported increased yields, varying from 2 to 6 bushels per acre, over local varieties.

Kentucky 31 fescue.— One of the recent introductions by the Kentucky Experiment Station that promises to be of great value, is a new strain of grass, known as Kentucky 31 fescue. This grass, grown for many years on the farm of B. F. Suiter in Menifee county has been used successfully on the soil experiment fields. Trial plots have been established in many counties and very satisfactory results have been reported. The principal features of the grass are its dependability and its adaptability to a wide range of soils. It is relished by livestock and affords grazing over a large part of the year. More than 50 acres will be available for seed production in 1943.

Tobacco.— Work in tobacco included the best known recommendations and practices for a complete production program—soil selection and improvement, use of improved varieties, disease prevention and control, plant-bed management, principles of fertilizing, field practices, insect control, housing, curing, and preparation for market.

The use of winter cover crops, stable manure, superphosphate, and generous applications of complete fertilizers, continue to give excellent returns from tobacco. Crops fertilized in this way made excellent yields and the returns per acre were high. A Christian county farmer, using 18 tons of manure, 700 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate and 300 pounds of 9-18-18 fertilizer per acre, produced slightly less than one ton of tobacco per acre, worth more than $900. A Warren county grower, on 1.2 acres, produced 3,316 pounds, which returned $1,541. This was the third consecutive year

for the field; it had been manured heavily and phosphated at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. This field in the last 3 years had had 4,900 pounds of complete fertilizer and 20-percent phosphate applied, and more than 60 tons of stable manure plowed under. A Trimble county farmer produced 7,936 pounds of tobacco on 3.6 acres, following a grain crop of vetch and wheat, with stable manure plowed under. This tobacco returned $1,023 per acre.

Ky.41A burley, a new root-rot-resistant variety, proved its value where root rot was prevalent. In a test in Harrison county in which a grower had 22 acres of Warner, a common susceptible variety, and 9.8 acres of Ky.41A, the Ky.41A brought $203.77 more per acre with the same soil treatment.

Ky.33 burley, a fusarium-wilt-resistant variety, gave excellent results in the upper valley of the Kentucky river, and also in the Ohio river valley in Boone, Hancock and Daviess counties. A Hancock county grower produced 9,616 pounds of tobacco from 6.2 acres, and a return per acre of $781.15 with Ky.33 burley. This was on land that would not mature varieties susceptible to fusarium wilt. Ky.33 burley on other farms definitely proved its place by being resistant to fusarium wilt, making yields of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre, maturing early, and producing an abundance of high-grade smoker tobacco.

Priming was done on an extensive scale in 1942. Reports indicate that some farmers primed as much as 1,100 pounds of leaves to the acre. A farmer in southern Kentucky primed 2,220 pounds from 1.98 acres. This tobacco was kept separate and sold for $1,059.30. The cost of the priming was $75. The total returns from the 1.98 acres was 4,690 pounds returning $2,100.21 after warehouse charges were deducted. A Pulaski county grower primed more than 1,500 pounds from 2.2 acres, which brought 52c a pound. His return per acre, largely as a result of priming, was $1,026.04. A Greensburg, Kentucky market reported more than $30,000 worth of primed tobacco sold in 1942.

Stripping and sorting demonstrations with burley and dark tobacco continued, jointly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There were 15,127 in attendance at these demonstrations to receive instructions in the preparation of tobacco for market.

The total attendance of farmers at tobacco meetings, field days and the demonstrations conducted by the field agent of the College of Agriculture including stripping and sorting demonstrations was about 30,000.

Meadow and pasture improvement.— Emphasis was put upon reseeding old pastures and meadows with Korean lespedeza. This practice, followed annually to the extent of reseeding perhaps 300,000 acres, is estimated to have doubled in 1942. Top-dressing of established pasture and meadow land was the major use of phosphate supplied by the AAA as grant of aid. Sowing small grain on old lespedeza and thin grass stands to be used as pasture has increased considerably. Trigg county reports more than 10,000 acres of such seeding.

Seed production.— Most of the seed certification work conducted through the legally designated agency, the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, now is with hybrid seed corn. Double-cross white and yellow hybrid seed corn to be certified was grown by 131 men on 1,900 acres. Root-rot-resistant Ky.16 burley tobacco was grown by 27 men; 5 produced 110 acres of Ky.1 barley and 1 grew 22 acres of Ky.2 barley. Eight men certified Fulwin winter oats on 120 acres; 8 certified 181 acres of Balbo rye; 5 certified 87 acres of wheat. About 2,000 combine harvesters in the state were a very effective means in saving all kinds of seed including orchard grass, redtop, timothy, and lespedeza.

Soybean seed for oil production.— All possible encouragement was given to the wartime program for increased acreage of soybeans to be processed for oil. Attention was called to the contrast between methods of seed production of 20 years ago and methods now in use. Present methods give 50 to 100 percent greater yield of seed. These changed methods consist largely in planting about 10 days later, cultivation 1 or 2 times with rotary hoe or common harrow, and harvesting with combine harvesters. Higher-yielding varieties have added 3 to 5 bushels per acre; the modern varieties do not shatter seed at maturity so quickly as those used in former years. Considerable educational work was directed toward changing from black beans to yellow varieties. This has been largely aided by the market differential in favor of yellow beans. It is estimated that 125,000 acres of soybeans for seed were harvested, as compared with an estimated 75,000 acres in 1941.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Farm machinery.— The shortage of farm labor, the limited supply of farm machinery, and the demand for an increase of food, oil and fiber crops because of the war, created a demand for a special educational program on the better care and utilization of farm machinery. Sixty-seven meetings and conferences with a total attend-

Portable thresher being used to clean hemp seed. These portable threshers were introduced into eastern Kentucky to aid in saving home-grown seeds of grasses and grains for reseeding and other home uses.

ance of 1,777 were conducted by members of the division where special consideration was given to mechanical operations and mechanical equipment used in planting, harvesting and threshing hemp seed. A hemp-beating machine was designed and tested, which eliminates about two-thirds of the labor required to beat seed from the stalk by hand and makes it unnecessary to cut stubble to protect canvas used in hand beating.

Extension programs were developed in 72 counties (982 in attendance) by extension engineers between January 8 and February 12. Plans were devised for the sale of used farm machinery and encouragement given to custom operation of machinery, early purchase of repair parts and repair of machines, establishment of repair centers and demonstrations on repair and adjustment of farm equipment.

Farm water supply.— A major activity was the establishment of adequate sources of livestock water on farms through the proper construction of earth dams for farm reservoirs by custom operators of earth-moving power machinery. Even though rainfall was excessive this year in most of the state, and the custom operators were handicapped by lack of repair parts for crawler-type tractors, about 2,500 large reservoirs were constructed or rebuilt.

Erosion control.— The control of erosion through contour tillage is increasing. County agents assisted 11,763 farmers to establish the practice of strip cropping, terracing, contour cultivation, and to control gully erosion.

Rural electrification.— Electric service on Kentucky farms was

These terracing teams, two boys to each team, won the championship in their respective counties and competed in the state contest at Junior Week. Back home these teams are capable of laying out terracing and drainage projects on farms and doing the work perfectly.

more and more appreciated as labor shortages grew and increased production was demanded. Over a 3-year period, in which records were obtained on 117 brooders and 33,141 chicks, the mortality rate for the average brooding period of 42 days was only 5.3 percent. The current consumed per chick raised was 0.56 kilowat hour, and the average cost of current about 1.4 cents per chick. The chief reasons given by demonstrators for satisfaction with electric brooders were economy of time and labor and elimination of fire hazard. The chicks grew and feathered well and mortality was low.

4-H Club.— Instruction on the use of a farm level in staking lines for terracing, contour cultivation, and making hillside ditches for controlling erosion was given 85 boys in 20 counties. During Junior Week 28 boys from 14 counties entered the state terracing contest at Lexington, and 160 boys received training in repair and adjustment of farm machinery.

Farm buildings.— Wartime demands for increased production created a need for better buildings and labor-saving equipment. Remodeling and repairing existing buildings, use of self-feeders or racks, and food storage structures were stressed in the farm-buildings program. With the aid of plans furnished through county and home demonstration agents 5,704 buildings were constructed, 8,404 buildings were remodeled, and 5,082 pieces of equipment were built to care for the increase in livestock, poultry, and food supplies. Freezer locker storage plants were constructed at Owensboro, Winchester, and Stanford as a result of educational work on food preservation.

Timely information was sent to 2,000 rural carpenters and 400

lumber dealers. County agents in cooperation with local lumber dealers held schools in 21 counties attended by 321 rural carpenters. Upon request from farmers in 119 counties, 1,802 blueprinted plans of farm buildings were provided. Five mimeographed plans and 2 leaflets on buildings and equipment were prepared for general distribution. Instruction on fruit and vegetable storage structures was given 650 leaders in 14 county meetings and 4-H club members at 6 camps.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sheep.— The sheep program in 1942 was strictly a war effort. Improved breeding, better rams, control of parasites, feeding, and general management practices were emphasized. Production of shearling pelts, an added feature started in early spring, contributed nearly a quarter million pelts for warm clothing for aviators. Lamb marketing agencies were contacted and joint conferences of selling agencies and buyers were arranged, after which goals were set up in the various counties. Actual shearing of lambs got under way in early July.

A market study of 42,000 lambs comparing rate of gain and selling price of shearling versus wool lambs showed that the shearlings averaged slightly over 4 pounds more per lamb than the wool lambs, sold for about 40 cents more per hundred pounds and brought 92c more per lamb. The wool from the shearlings provided an additional income of about $1.00 a lamb, less than the cost of shearing. In addition to the marketing studies, thousands of these lambs were followed through to packing plants where examinations were made to determine the correlation between the kind and number of parasites and the weight and condition of the lambs. Much new information was obtained which will prove valuable in the future. Nodular infestation, for instance, was found to be the principal factor retarding the development of late lambs and its infective period hitherto unknown was definitely determined. The Kentucky shearling program not only contributed more pelts to the war effort than that of any other native lamb state but also demonstrated the soundness of shearing late lambs and finishing them in the fall.

The number of western ewes brought in during the fall to be used as breeding ewes in 1943 was larger than in previous years. This program, a direct outgrowth of extension activities, has grown until now about one-third of the total replacements are obtained in

this way. The increased interest in building new flocks of purebreds, particularly in western Kentucky where there is a shortage of rams, was especially noteworthy.

The interest in goats, particularly noticeable in city people, increased considerably during the year.

Beef cattle.— Many new problems confronted Kentucky beef producers. The major problem was to produce with limited supplies of grain and labor, the requested increase in beef for market. In solving this problem emphasis was placed on the importance of fertile, well-managed pasture as a source of proteins, minerals, vitamins, and carbohydrates. Even though pastures have been receiving more attention during the past few years than ever before, most Kentucky farmers still do not appreciate how much feed can be produced on a fertile, well-managed pasture.

Great emphasis also was laid on the fact that a drouth or an unfavorable crop season might result in a very serious shortage of feed for the record number of livestock now on Kentucky farms. Corn silage, grass silage, more and better hay, and a fuller utilization of corn stover, wheat straw, and other low-grade roughages were suggested as effective provision against such a shortage.

Since all Kentucky distilleries give full time to the manufacture of industrial alcohol for war purposes about 100,000 steers are being fed distillery slop. The shortage of corn and the subsequent shift to either whole wheat or granular wheat flour for the production of alcohol raised new problems in slop feeding. The high price of feeder cattle resulted in the purchase of smaller, less desirable steers for slop feeding. These cattle exhibited unmistakable signs of vitamin A deficiency, a condition not met in previous years. Another factor that made the general slop feeding problem more difficult was the shortage of cottonseed hulls and wheat straw, and the shortage and high price of other suitable roughages.

The "cow-and-calf" plan again was advocated as a means of producing beeves suitable for most of the demand, with a minimum of grain and labor and a maximum use of pasture and home-grown roughage.

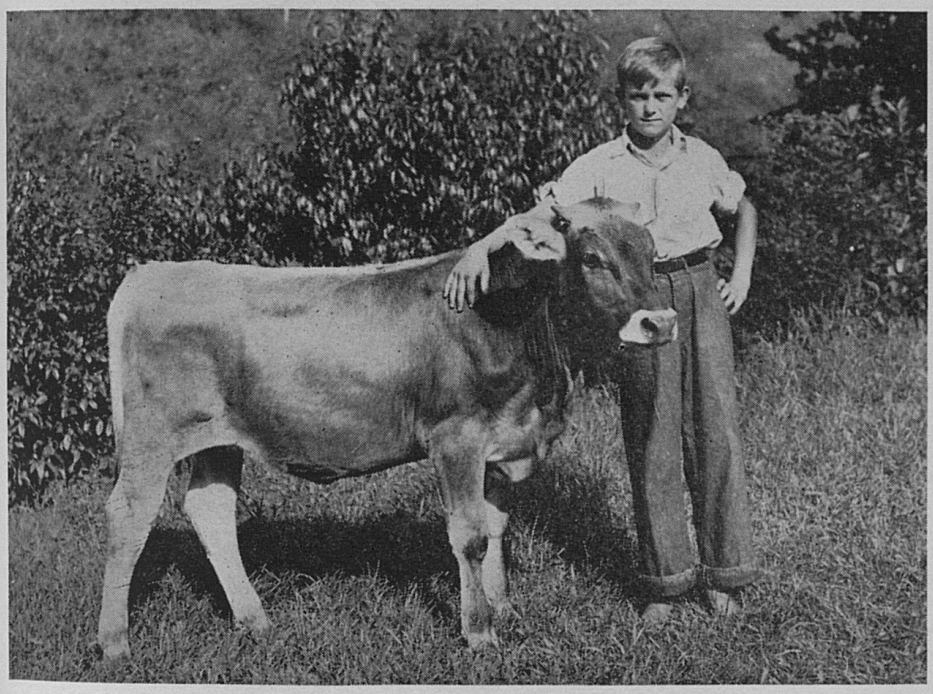
Meats.— Intensified interest in home production, slaughter, and processing of meats was noted throughout 1942. A few meat-cutting demonstrations were scheduled. Average attendance of more than 70 persons was considerably above that of previous years. Technical information was supplied for the "Live-at-Home" program. A large number of persons who had not previously slaughtered and cured their own meat called upon the Extension Service for instructions.

This picture shows the high quality of dairy cattle grown by 4-H club members in Graves county and exhibited at the Mayfield dairy show.

Hogs.— Interest in hog production continued to increase. According to official estimates Kentucky produced 42 percent more hogs in 1942 than in 1941, though her goal was a 19-percent increase. The main emphasis of the 1942 swine extension program was increased production of pork with present number of breeding stock and supplies of equipment, grain, and labor. The importance of swine sanitation, balanced rations, and carefully selected breeding stock was emphasized. Some of the major difficulties met were the extreme shortage of protein supplements, the inexperience of many new swine producers, and a considerable increase in losses from parasites and infectious diseases due to greater concentration of numbers without adequate sanitation practices.

DAIRYING

More milk.— Maximum emphasis during the year was placed on more milk production. Seventy percent of the milk produced in Kentucky comes from herds of 5 cows or fewer. To reach the great number of farmers who own these small herds leader training meetings with an attendance of 2,526 picked dairy leaders were held in 113 counties. Mimeographed subject-matter outlines for holding community meetings with the assistance of dairy leaders, 8 charts, 5 leaflets in sufficient number for all owners of small, family-size herds, and additional printed helps were furnished all county agents. Monthly letters, "Timely Tips on Dairying," were given the county agent to forward to his dairy leaders. Significantly, by milking 33,000 more cows, 150 million pounds more milk was produced in 1942 than in



A 4-H club boy in a mountain county exhibits his Brown Swiss heifer. A number of these cattle were imported into the mountains where they are proving popular because of the size, strength and stamina of the calves and their ability as foragers and as milk producers.

1941. During the year 661 million pounds of milk was sold wholesale by Kentucky farmers as compared with 463 million during 1941, an increase of more than 42 percent.

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.— Permanent identification of cows and proving sires was continued during the year with great difficulty because of a reduced staff, duties associated with the war effort, and the shortage of test supervisors. Thirteen associations testing 6,000 cows were supervised. Ten sires were proved and records of 1,335 lactations were added to the files in Washington. As such data accumulates it will become more and more valuable as a basis for selecting seed stock.

Dairy live-at-home program.— In 13 counties 250 foods leaders were taught approved methods of making farm butter and cottage cheese. In 11 counties these trained leaders in turn gave demonstrations for the benefit of their communities.

Cream grading.— The four-day or time delivery plan of grading cream was used in 85 counties. In the other counties cream was graded but on a slightly different basis. For the first time, the entire state is on a cream-grading program which is serving the war effort by preventing waste and the losses that result through condemnation or spoilage.

Five cream-grading schools were held in cooperation with the State Board of Health. At these schools field agents in cream grading, plant superintendents, plant graders, and state regulatory officials cooperated in their efforts to improve cream quality. More than 100 county grading schools were held where local deliveries of cream were graded and instruction was given for improving the quality of cream. Following the county grading schools, "grading days" were held in several communities in each county. On these "grading days" the local health officer, grading supervisor, and plant fieldmen inspected local cream stations and discussed quality problems with both sellers and buyers.

POULTRY

The immediate objective of poultry extension work, meeting the wartime quotas, was stressed at all meetings, demonstrations, and farm visits; farmers responded by producing nearly twice the quantity of eggs requested.

Problems of replacement of laying birds, efficient production, disease control, and effective marketing were evident. Some of the factors that added to the difficulty of solving these problems were shortage of transportation and labor, a lack of certain feed ingredients used in mixing complete rations, a lack of proper facilities and labor to build or remodel houses. Increased number of chickens on farms intensified the disease and parasite problem.

Some deviation from the usual methods of procedure was made in order to reach the greatest number of people. There were 153 leader meetings with an attendance of 2,851, compared with 81 leader meetings and an attendance of 843 in the preceding year. Leaders were furnished with printed matter to give to flock owners in their communities, and a manual containing an outline of procedure for the year. The new printed matter was in short, concise, leaflet form. The work of the local leaders was very successful. In many cases these leaders held meetings of their own to present information which they received at the leader training meetings. In other cases the

leaders visited each farm in the community. Local hatcherymen and produce dealers helped also.

During the year demonstration flocks were started in most of the counties. It was difficult to get many completed records, however, the following summary was made:

Number of flocks	113
Number of hens	14,421
Number of eggs per hen	175
Cash expenses per hen	$ 2.21
Income above cash expenses, per hen	$ 3.22

Size of flock increased 14 percent over 1941; production per hen was about 3 eggs less. Cash expenses increased 37 cents per hen but the income above the cash expenses per hen, $3.22, was the highest in 21 years of record keeping by demonstration flock owners.

At leaders' meetings during and just before the brooding season farmers were urged to produce more good pullets to fill laying houses in the fall. Some farmers doubted whether this would be profitable with feed prices advancing. Kentucky farmers, however, met the challenge to produce more chickens, and in general followed the recommendations for profitable pullet management.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

For some diseases there are certain biological products that effectively protect the animal, by immunization, against the diseases. The extension veterinarian warned livestock owners to be on the lookout for such diseases and to vaccinate their animals immediately upon the occurrence of the disease in the herd, or upon reports of its occurrence in the county or state. For other diseases the best policy is the establishment of the disease-free flock or herd. The accuracy of diagnostic tests for various diseases and the procedures to follow when establishing and maintaining a disease-free flock or herd were taught to adult and junior farmers.

Parasites in all species of farm animals, including poultry, create a very serious problem. Explanation of the use of expellers in eliminating parasites from the digestive tract of animals was an important part of the work and farmers were taught that expellers have no permanent value unless the environment is changed so as to prevent reinfestation. The new chemical, phenothiazine, is a valuable addition to the equipment for parasite control in certain species of animals. Livestock owners were advised that parasites may be effectively controlled provided treatment and a plan of pasture rotation is followed. Young people were especially receptive to improved meth-

ods of handling livestock and certain plans of work were designed especially to be helpful to them.

Activities in veterinary extension work during the year are summarized in the following tabulation:

Counties visited	34
Hatchery visits	6
Hatcheries qualified to do whole blood stained antigen test	10
Demonstrations on conducting whole blood stained antigen test	5
Attendance	125
Birds tested for pullorum disease in flocks under the U. S. National Poultry Improvement Plan and the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association	361,237
Flocks	3,113
Percent reactors	2.81
Leaders' meetings	7
Attendance	115
Educational meetings	85
Attendance	6,063
County agents helped	48
Veterinarians helped	55

HORTICULTURE

Fruits.— Since fruits and berries for home use have a definite part in the war-food program, planting and care of fruits for the home were featured in every county. Many new plantings were made and established plantings were improved. Cooperating with TVA and the Surplus Marketing Association, the College assisted in arrangements with two strawberry associations for packing No. 2 and cull berries for Lend Lease. Processing 2,390 barrels of berries for this use prevented their waste and brought to the growers about $50,000 that otherwise would have been lost.

In 3 counties in the Purchase Area 13 demonstrations were set up, using limestone and superphosphate on green-manure crops in preparation of land for strawberries. Complete harvest records were obtained on 11 demonstrations. The treatment showed an increase of 24 to 177 crates of strawberries per acre over check plots, and created wide-spread interest. Two new varieties of strawberries that showed promise in tests by the Experiment Station were introduced and plantings were made on 12 farms in 9 counties.

An organized program of orchard management was featured by monthly field meetings from March to August. General improvement, over previous years, was noted in the percentage of No. 1 fruit produced in the Purchase and Louisville Areas. In many orchards 85 percent of the crop was graded U. S. No. 1.

In cooperation with the Department of Entomology over 3,000 June drop peaches infested with curculio were collected in 4 or-

chards in western Kentucky and placed in cages for second brood emergence. Less than 5 percent developed eggs for the late brood. Under the same plan of cooperation 2,922 peach twigs known to be heavily infested with the *Macrocentrus ancylivorous* or oriental moth parasites were collected from orchards in Henderson county and introduced in suitable release cages in 12 orchards in Graves, McCracken, and Livingston counties where the parasite had not previously been established.

Hormone spray demonstrations were made in 12 counties. One demonstration on the Paducah variety in McCracken county showed reduction of 5¾ bushels per tree in apples dropped in a 12-day period. The material, which cost 18 cents per tree, increased the returns $6.25 per tree by holding the fruit on the tree until it was well colored.

Home gardens.— Special emphasis was given to promotion of home gardens. A state-wide organization was set up with 10,850 garden leaders. Reports from 1,478 leaders showed an increase of 40 percent over 1941 in the area used for gardens. All counties were represented in 38 leader-training meetings with a total attendance of 1,086. In 18 counties 73 community garden meetings were held. Thirty-eight weekly garden articles were released to 350 newspapers. Assistance was given to the 3 colored county agents in 5 leader-training meetings, 121 attending.

Commercial gardening.— Meetings and demonstrations were held in all commercial areas. The commercial acreage was about 4,300 acres. Eighty-five percent of the potatoes used for seed was certified and about 42 percent was treated for prevention of scab and scurf. Eight growers produced 4,750 bushels of certified seed potatoes. Special attention was needed and given in the production of sweet-potatoes.

Special assistance was given in the development of a garden program at the Veterans' Hospital, the U. S. Narcotic Hospital, State Hospitals for the Insane and the Feeble-minded, Houses of Reform and the State Penal Farms. A garden program for the School Lunch Project of the Works Progress Administration was organized.

Landscaping.— Marked development in landscaping was noticeable, especially in the increased number of actual plantings. While most of the leadership was supplied by the homemakers in those counties that have that organization, the 4-H clubs, Future Farmers, and various individuals participated in much of this work. Another interesting phase was the development of the community idea that

led to the improvement of many school and church grounds. For several years the Extension Service has advocated using more of the large supply of native trees, shrubs, and flowers found growing in all parts of Kentucky. Their increased use, so noticeable in 1942, marks a distinct forward step for these plants are the equal of many that are offered for sale by nurseries.

Plantings were recommended for the entire farm rather than just around the home. Trees in the pasture fields, around farm buildings and in the lots where farm animals are kept were strongly recommended. This opened up a vast new field for making plantings and farmers began to realize that far too many farms have scarcely any good trees left.

Monthly lessons were prepared and sent to the home demonstration agents, Utopia club members and various organizations. These lessons contained information that was timely and suggestions that enabled the home owners to make their plans far enough in advance actually to carry out the work on time.

FARM ECONOMICS AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Farm labor.— Because the armed forces and industrial jobs had taken from Kentucky farms many of the able-bodied male workers the Extension Service tried to help short-handed farmers meet war production goals. Particular attention was given to the amount, seasonal distribution, and nature of the farm labor force required for needed food production; the cause of peak labor periods and ways for reducing their pressure; the possibility of shifting crops and the effect on labor and costs; the role of labor-saving machinery; omitting certain operations at some sacrifice of income but at savings which may more than offset the loss; the practices used by farmers in getting a more effective return from labor; the work which farm women can do and which town women and boys can be trained to do; recruiting for farm work older men, retired farmers and farm workers, and men in towns and cities who came from farms and were formerly skilled in farm work; securing the temporary assistance of men volunteers in cities and towns in agricultural areas to help during periods of peak labor loads.

Information on methods and devices for saving farm labor was an effective part of the Extension program. Particular stress was placed on building morale among farm people to offset labor-shortage discouragement. A study was made to discover obstacles and dis-

couragements. The morale-building ideas were cataloged and published. County agents found them particularly helpful in their work.

Rural sociology.— More than 150 persons attended the annual state-wide meeting on the subject of the rural community. The attendance at the Leadership Institute was smaller than in some of the previous years but interest was high. A synopsis of the materials presented was put into the hands of all county and home agents and other leaders. At the state-wide meeting of lay educational leaders the attendance and interest were greater than at any of its 6 previous meetings. Eighty-one counties were represented by 600 leaders. The day was spent in a discussion of ways and means of community betterment.

Rural social information and program service.— The following activities were carried out: distribution of "Kentucky Rural Leader;" reports presenting timely and pertinent social information and material interpreting research in rural sociology especially about rural leadership and rural planning; examination of trends and organization procedures in rural communities; assisting representatives of rural organizations in understanding social problems.

MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

Extension work was directed toward meeting the need for economic information under war conditions, planning a better-balanced marketing program, and helping farmers adjust and improve the facilities used in marketing. An agricultural outlook report was published and given wide distribution. Such rapid changes occurred in economic conditions that this report was supplemented by commodity outlook meetings, special news letters, special radio broadcasts on timely marketing subjects, and newspaper releases. A monthly market news letter presented up-to-date market news on the principal farm products of Kentucky.

Because of the war, timely but unusual economic informational programs were given special emphasis. The department prepared circulars, news releases, radio talks and circular letters, and held meetings so that every farmer in the state had the opportunity of discussing the danger of inflation and the need for inflation control. Circular letters and news releases on price trends, price ceilings, and organization and function of industry committees on transportation were sent out.

With one of the largest crops of strawberries in recent years, growers were faced with restricted transportation and reduced labor sup-

plies. In one area an association was organized with the assistance of the Extension Service to process strawberries under a contract with the Agricultural Marketing Administration. In another area the Extension Service helped an association bring in an independent processor, who cooperated readily with the association. In the two areas 2,390 barrels of strawberries, each containing 350 pounds, were processed. Farmers received 8 cents a pound net for the berries used for processing. The berries sold to processors averaged 40 cents per crate more than the average of those sold as fresh fruit. The direct increase in income to growers selling to processors, while important, was small when compared with the increase in income to all growers by the support given by the processors to the fresh-fruit market.

The added production of Irish potatoes and onions in southeastern Kentucky increased marketing problems. The Extension Service assisted local associations in meeting these problems, providing them with valuable information on the potato and onion outlook. The associations purchased seed potatoes, onion sets, and fertilizer for their members. Grading and brushing equipment was purchased by two associations. These two associations sent nearly half of their potato and onion shipments directly to military camps in the south and midwestern sections of the United States. The other five eastern Kentucky associations marketed their potatoes primarily through mine commissaries. The increased production would have glutted local markets had not group action assembled, graded and placed the potatoes in the regular channels of trade.

Soybean marketing was given close attention. The cooperative soybean processing plant was assisted in solving such problems as volume of product, financing, hedging, and contracting with the Farm Credit Administration and Surplus Marketing Administration. This cooperative, while paying competitive prices for beans, made a very satisfactory profit. Enough beans are in storage to insure its operation for the entire year on a 24-hour day basis. This plant will be paid for considerably ahead of schedule. In addition to the savings for its members, it is making a real contribution to the war effort when bean crushing capacities are critically short.

Lamb pooling arrangements were set up in Grant and Logan counties. The lamb pools in Grant and Gallatin counties marketed 3,245 head, of which 366 were choice, 1,570 were good, and 741 were medium lambs. The others were the ungraded sheep and lambs sold through facilities of the pool. These pooled lambs returned $1,772.17

more than lambs of equal grade and quality sold on the open market on the same day.

The Extension Service assisted in organizing a breeding-ewe purchasing cooperative serving 10 western Kentucky counties. The association delivered 5,549 northwestern ewes to its members at $12.00, while the current price for breeding ewes of the same quality from other sources was $13.75 to $14.00 per head. Efforts will be made to expand this program in other areas in the state.

Marketing eggs and poultry continues to be a troublesome problem because there are very few commercial producers in the state. Egg and poultry production is a side line and therefore poultrymen do not give it the attention needed to produce and market a high-quality product. Following the completion of a study of the industry, a series of meetings was held to discuss the findings with interested poultrymen. This work was done in cooperation with the specialists of the poultry department. Following these meetings both Todd and Grayson counties started selling their eggs on a graded basis. This program will offer some extra money to those poultrymen who produce a high-quality product. A number of poultrymen have been able to get a premium of 6 to 8½ cents per dozen over the current price.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1942:

Circulars

374. Baby beef project for 4-H clubs. E. S. Good and M. S. Garside.
375. Mowing machines—repair and adjustment. J. B. Kelley.
376. The vegetable garden—month by month. John S. Gardner.
377. 4-H Club canning project. Unit I. Anita Burnam Davis.
378. 4-H Club canning project. Unit II. Anita Burnam Davis.
379. 4-H Club canning project. Unit III. Anita Burnam Davis.
380. Annual report of the director of agricultural extension. T. R. Bryant.
381. Planting and care of the lawn. N. R. Elliott.
382. Poultry project for 4-H Club members. Laying flock management. Stanley Caton and C. E. Harris.
383. Sewing—a new venture. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.
384. School frocks. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.
385. Sleeping or lounging ensemble. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.
386. Play and work clothes. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.
387. Dress-up costumes. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.
388. Formal dress. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.
389. Semi-tailored dress. Edith Lacy, Dorothy Threlkeld and Anita Burnam Davis.

Leaflets

Old pastures and meadows: patching and reseeding. Ralph Kenney and E. N. Fergus.
Sow alfalfa and grass together. George Roberts.
Save seed on Kentucky farms. Wm. C. Johnstone and Ralph Kenney.
Priming burley tobacco. Russell A. Hunt.
Poultry houses: hints on remodeling. Jesse B. Brooks.
How to harvest hemp seed. J. B. Kelley.
Farm reservoirs: suggestions on planning and construction. Earl G. Welch.
Grain mixtures for dairy cows. George M. Harris.
Preparing feeds for dairy cows. A. A. Spielman.
Summer feeding of dairy cows. A. A. Spielman.
Selection and purchase of feeds for milk cows. A. A. Spielman.
Summer management of pullets. J. E. Humphrey.
Keep fowl pox out of your flock. T. P. Polk.
Protect your poultry from coccidiosis. T. P. Polk.
Fresh, clean eggs for market. C. E. Harris.
Fowl paralysis. F. E. Hull.
Distillery slop for beef cattle. W. P. Garrigus, E. S. Good and Wayland Rhoads.
Poultry parasites. F. E. Hull.
Winter feeding guide for milk cows, 1942-43. A. A. Spielman.
Control of striped cucumber beetle. W. A. Price.
Tobacco plant bed management. Russell A. Hunt.
Rural neighborhood and community mobilization for home defense. Howard W. Beers.
Farm work in wartime. Ernest J. Nesius and Max M. Tharp.
Seven points on potato growing. John S. Gardner.
Five points on growing large-seeded lima beans. E. M. Emmert.
How to prevent blossom drop of tomatoes. E. M. Emmert.
How to prevent earworm damage to sweet corn. E. M. Emmert and W. A. Price.
Protect your lawn from crabgrass. N. R. Elliott.
Your vegetable garden in 1943. John S. Gardner.
Home-grown foods: for health, economy and victory.
Home drying of fruits and vegetables. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.
Use enriched flour and bread.
Lamb for Kentucky tables. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.
Grow your own food in 1943.
Should we form a cooperative? L. A. Vennes.

In addition, the following circulars, issued in previous years, were reprinted:

Circulars

157. Brooding chicks. J. E. Humphrey and J. B. Kelley.
193. Pig projects for 4-H clubs. E. J. Wilford and E. E. Fish.
257. The Mexican bean beetle. W. A. Price.
261. Killing, cutting, and curing pork. E. J. Wilford and Grady Sellards.
266. Home storage structures and equipment. J. B. Kelley.
267. Cherries for Kentucky. C. E. Waltman.
276. Hot beds and cold frames. J. B. Kelley.
307. Potato growing. John S. Gardner.
308. Sweetpotato growing. John S. Gardner.
312. Growing alfalfa in Kentucky. E. N. Fergus, Ralph Kenney and Wm. C. Johnstone.
318. Crimson clover and other winter legumes. E. N. Fergus.
330. Culling farm poultry. Stanley Caton.
351. Housing farm poultry. J. B. Kelley and W. M. Insko, Jr.

359. Control measures for common garden insects. W. A. Price.
360. Minerals for livestock.
361. Grass silage. W. P. Garrigus.
362. How to can fruits and vegetables. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.
364. Feeding dairy cows. Fordyce Ely.
368. Pigs: from birth to market in six months. Grady Sellards.
370. Control of peach borers. P. O. Ritcher.
372. Feeding laying hens. Stanley Caton, W. M. Insko, Jr., and A. T. Ringrose.

Other publications

Canning record book for 4-H clubs.
Foods record book for 4-H clubs.
4-H Leaders' agricultural record book.

EXTENSION WORKERS

(January 1st to December 31st, 1942)

ADMINISTRATION

Thomas P. Cooper, Dean and Director
T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director
F. D. Peterson, Comptroller
S. K. Slaughter, Secretary

AGRONOMY

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

J. B. Brooks, Field Agent
J. B. Kelley, Field Agent
Earl G. Welch, Field Agent
John L. McKitrick, Field Agent

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

W. P. Garrigus, Head of Department
E. S. Good *(Retired)*
Wayland Rhoads, Field Agent, Beef Cattle *(Military leave)*
R. C. Miller, Field Agent, Sheep
Grady Sellards, Field Agent, Swine *(Military leave)*

DAIRYING

J. O. Barkman, Field Agent
George M. Harris, Field Agent *(Military leave)*
Arless Spielman, Field Agent

FARM MANAGEMENT

R. E. Proctor, Field Agent
Bruce Poundstone, Field Agent

FORESTRY

W. E. Jackson, Field Agent

HOME ECONOMICS

*Iris Davenport, Field Agent *(Clothing)*
Florence Imlay, Field Agent *(Foods)*
Pearl J. Haak, Field Agent *(Foods)*
Ida Hagman, Field Agent *(Home Management)*
Vivian Curnutt, Field Agent *(Home Management)*

HORTICULTURE

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

4-H CLUBS

J. W. Whitehouse, State Leader
J. M. Feltner, Field Agent
M. S. Garside, Field Agent
Anita Burnam Davis, Field Agent
G. J. McKenney, Field Agent
E. E. Fish, Field Agent
Carl W. Jones, Field Agent
Dorothy Threlkeld, Field Agent
H. C. Brown, Field Agent
Edith Lacy, Field Agent

MARKETS

L. A. Vennes, Field Agent
George P. Summers, Field Agent

PUBLICATIONS

J. Allan Smith, Editor
H. N. Sherwood, Assistant Editor

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C. A. Lewis, Editor
L. C. Brewer, Assistant in Short Courses and Exhibits
Orinne Johnson, Assistant in Information

POULTRY

J. E. Humphrey, Field Agent
C. E. Harris, Field Agent
Stanley Caton, Field Agent

VETERINARY SCIENCE

T. P. Polk, Field Agent

*Resigned

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

State Leader

Weldon, Miss Myrtle	Experiment Station	Lexington

Assistant State Leaders

Logan, Miss Lulie	Experiment Station	Lexington
Monroe, Miss Zelma	Experiment Station	Lexington
White, Mrs. Helen M.	Experiment Station	Lexington

County Home Demonstration Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Baird, Bina	New Castle	Henry
Barlow, Christine	Mayfield	Graves
Barnes, Grace	Paintsville	Johnson
Byerly, Zelma	Covington	Kenton
Click, Nell Jones	Greenup	Greenup
Colley, Sunshine	Pikeville	Pike
Collins, Mary Elizabeth	Paris	Bourbon
Collis, Eula C. (Mrs.)	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Cook, Dorothy Jane	Stanford	Lincoln
Cotton, Joyce	Georgetown	Scott
Creech, Wilma R.	London	Laurel
Culton, Anne E. V. (Mrs.)	Harrodsburg	Mercer
*Davis, Martha Frances	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Davis, Rachel L. (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Donnell, Elizabeth	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Durham, Sarah Tucker (Mrs.)	Alexandria	Campbell
Elswick, Lucille S. (Mrs.)	Hazard	Perry
Evans, Anna Katherine	Lancaster	Garrard
Gentry, Dorothy	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Gillett, Leone	Henderson	Henderson
Grubbs, Jennie C. (Mrs.)	Danville	Boyle
Gulley, Margaret	Hodgenville	Larue
Harralson, Ruth E. (Mrs.)	Madisonville	Hopkins
Harris, Lorraine	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Hatcher, Elizabeth H. (Mrs.)	Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Hembree, Lilah	LaGrange	Oldham
Henning, Alda	Paducah	McCracken
Hill, Dorothy E.	Morganfield	Union
Hurt, Florine	Bardstown	Nelson
*Hutchison, May	Frankfort	Franklin
Ireland, Jeanne T.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Johnson, Catherine T. (Mrs.)	Louisville	Jefferson
Johnson, Fern R. (Mrs.)	Jackson	Breathitt
Kelley, Miriam J. (Mrs.)	Bowling Green	Warren
Landrum, Ella	Greenville	Muhlenburg
Latimer, Ruth	Lexington	Fayette
Lovelady, Venice	Owensboro	Daviess
Lytle, Priscilla	Leitchfield	Grayson
*McGoldrick, Louise B.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Meador, Mary Elizabeth	Elkton	Todd
Minick, Frances B. (Mrs.)	Glasgow	Barren
Moore, Alma (Asst.)	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Moore, Mary Scott	Burlington	Boone
Murray, Mary Ellen	Hopkinsville	Christian
Nunnelley, Louise	Hartford	Ohio
Odor, Mary Jordon	Dixon	Webster

Perkins, Roxie C. (Mrs.)	Harlan	Harlan
Piedalue, Irene	Winchester	Clark
Ringo, Jessie W.	Clinton	Hickman
Rogers, Mary Belle McC.	Whitesburg	Letcher
Rowland, Rachel	Murray	Calloway
Russell, Katherine	Carrollton	Carroll
Scrugham, Nancy	Princeton	Caldwell
Shields, Gladys (Colored) (Asst.)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Smith, Bonnie Lee (Asst.)	Owensboro	Daviess
Snider, Pearl S.	Franklin	Simpson
Soper, Frances Poe	Frankfort	Franklin
*Stewart, Marcy D.	Hartford	Ohio
Stutzenberger, Margaret	Campbellsville	Taylor
Thompson, Catherine C. (Mrs.)	Hickman	Fulton
Thompson, Cornelia C. (Mrs.)	Russellville	Logan
Triplett, Sara	Richmond	Madison
*Underwood, LaRue N. (Mrs.)	Morganfield	Union
Van Arsdall, Margaret	Versailles	Woodford
Vanderford, Hattie B. (Mrs.) (Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Van Winkle, Doris	Maysville	Mason
*Watts, Marie Meshew (Mrs.)	Wickliffe	Ballard
Wheeler, Dorris K. (Mrs.)	Pikeville	Pike
Whittinghill, Eleanor	Cadiz	Trigg
Word, Mary Elizabeth	Munfordville	Hart
Word, Susan	Wickliffe	Ballard
Wyatt, Loretta M. (Mrs.)	Mayfield	Graves

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK

State Agent		
Mahan, C. A.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Assistant State Agents		
Graddy, Ivan C.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Kilpatrick, Elmer J.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Lickert, Raymond H.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Link, Harold F.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Wilson, William Clark	Experiment Station	Lexington
Agent, Charge of Negro Work		
Burnette, A. C.	179 Deweese Street	Lexington
County Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
*Acree, John C.	Williamsburg	Whitley
Anderson, Shirley W.	Louisville	Jefferson
Atterbury, Harry B.	Clinton	Hickman

*Resigned

Bach, John	Williamsburg	Whitley
Bell, Clarence S.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Berge, Harry A.	Owenton	Owen
Blue, John W.	Eddyville	Lyon
Bohanan, Samuel C.	Wickliffe	Ballard
Bondurant, Charles O. (Associate)	Murray	Calloway
Boyd, Guy F.	Albany	Clinton
Brabant, Kenneth	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Brabant, Stuart	Elkton	Todd
Brame, Forrest S.	Morehead	Rowan
Brown, J. C.	Danville	Boyle
Bryan, Charles V.	Campbellsville	Taylor
Burdine, Howard W.	Paintsville	Johnson
Carter, Wilmot	Versailles	Woodford
Cochran, John T.	Murray	Calloway
Coleman, James V.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Collins, William B.	Maysville	Mason
Colson, Clay A.	Irvine	Estill
Cook, Sherman M.	Hyden	Leslie
Coots, Woodrow	Franklin	Simpson
*Corder, George D.	Hyden	Leslie
Crace, Allington	Hazard	Perry
Craigmyle, Beach	LaGrange	Oldham
Culton, Eugene B., Jr.	Winchester	Clark
Cundiff, Ralph *(Military service)*	Albany	Clinton
Day, Carl B.	Louisa	Lawrence
Dixon, Charlie	Manchester	Clay
Drake, Herschel B. *(Military service)*	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Drake, James M. (Associate) *(Military service)*	Richmond	Madison
Ellis, Justus L.	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Ellis, Leslie H. *(Military service)*	Calhoun	McLean
Elston, Charles B.	Bardstown	Nelson
Ewing, John H., Jr.	Greensburg	Green
Faulkner, Robert T.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Feltner, John C.	Jackson	Breathitt
Ford, Robert H.	Morganfield	Union
Forkner, Holly R.	Burlington	Boone
Fortenbery, Blumie W.	Lancaster	Garrard
Foy, Samuel V.	Hickman	Fulton
Gabbard, Charles E.	Campton	Wolfe
Goebel, Nevin L.	Taylorsville	Spencer
Goff, Charles L.	Hawesville	Hancock
Graham, John F.	Princeton	Caldwell
Griffin, Marshall C.	Whitley City	McCreary
Grimwood, Phillip G.	London	Laurel
Hafer, Fred C.	Brandenburg	Meade
Hager, Stanley	Brownsville	Edmonson
Hayes, Henry J.	Monticello	Wayne
Heath, Robert M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Henson, Hollis	Stanton	Powell
Holland, John W.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Hoover, Wilson R.	Mayfield	Graves

Hopper, Ray C.	Bowling Green	Warren
Horning, Jess O.	Glasgow	Barren
Howard, James S.	Liberty	Casey
Howell, William B.	New Castle	Henry
Hume, Robert C.	Williamstown	Grant
Hurst, Hugh	Whitesburg	Letcher
Hurt, Joe	Paducah	McCracken
Irvine, John W.	Greenup	Greenup
Isbell, Samuel L.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Isham, Albert L.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
Jackson, Homer R.	Henderson	Henderson
Janes, Ernest L. *(Military service)*	Winchester	Clark
Johnson, Raymond O.	Edmonton	Metcalfe
Jones, Thomas H.	Beattyville	Lee
Karnes, Gilbert	Lebanon	Marion
Kent, Samuel B.	Morgantown	Butler
King, Roscoe	Grayson	Carter
*Kurtz, George M.	Brownsville	Edmonson
Laine, Henry A. (Colored; retired)	Richmond	Madison
*LaMaster, Orem	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Long, Henry Shirley	Georgetown	Scott
McClure, John E.	Owensboro	Daviess
McClure, Wm. C. *(Military service)*	Booneville	Owsley
McCord, Joseph R. *(Military service)*	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
McDaniel, Floyd	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
Meade, Arnold J.	Inez	Martin
Melton, Frank G.	Hodgenville	Larue
Michael, William J.	Hindman	Knott
Miller, John Lester	Richmond	Madison
Moore, James F.	Barbourville	Knox
Morgan, Thomas W.	Cadiz	Trigg
Nichols, Mahlon P.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Northington, Leroy W.	Calhoun	McLean
Nute, Raymond E.	Vanceburg	Lewis
Park, Curtis F.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Parker, James Edward, Jr.	Lexington	Fayette
Pidcock, Justice L.	Somerset	Pulaski
Pope, Henry H., Jr.	Frenchburg	Menifee
Porter, Samuel A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Quisenberry, Henry A. (Assoc.)	Louisville	Jefferson
Rankin, Robert B.	Columbia	Adair
Redd, Obie B.	Stanford	Lincoln
Reynolds, Walker R.	Tyner	Jackson
Rice, Edgar	Sandy Hook	Elliott
Ridley, Raymond D.	Hartford	Ohio
Rothwell, Herman E.	Benton	Marshall
Routt, Grover C.	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Rudolph, Robert L.	Smithland	Livingston
*Sasser, Marshall H.	Liberty	Casey
Scott, William Dale	Brooksville	Bracken

Shade, Cloide C. (Deceased)	Irvine	Estill
Shelby, Oakley M.	Marion	Crittenden
Spence, Robert F.	Berea	Rockcastle
Stephens, James I.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Straw, William T.	Warsaw	Gallatin
Summers, John E.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Talbert, William D.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Thaxton, Andrew J.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Thompson, Herbert H.	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Thompson, Joe R.	Owingsville	Bath
Tolbert, James D.	Bedford	Trimble
Trosper, Raleigh V.	Pineville	Bell
Walker, Fletcher C.	Burkesville	Cumberland
Watlington, John R.	Russellville	Logan
Watlington, Phillip R.	Paris	Bourbon
Watts, Clyde	Carrollton	Carroll
Watts, J. B.	Bardwell	Carlisle
Wheeler, Boyd E.	Pikeville	Pike
Wheeler, Jewell A.	Dixon	Webster
White, Robert W.	Falmouth	Pendleton
Whittenburg, Harry W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Wicklund, Carl A.	Independence	Kenton
Wiedeburg, William E.	Munfordville	Hart
Wigginton, Robert	Cynthiana	Harrison
Williams, Arthur A.	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Williams, Gray H.	Harlan	Harlan
Williams, Henry M.	Booneville	Owsley
Williams, J. B.	Scottsville	Allen
Williamson, Glynn E. *(Military service)*	Mayfield	Graves
Winchester, Ralph D.	Jamestown	Russell
Wrather, Yandal	West Liberty	Morgan
Young, Troll	Springfield	Washington

Assistant County Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
*Bolin, Earl	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Brown, Bennett K. (Colored)	Russellville	Logan-Todd
Brownfield, Ray B.	Murray	Calloway
Campbell, Howard *(Military service)*	Bardstown	Nelson
Clarkson, Simon Louis *(Military service)*	New Castle	Henry-Shelby
Clay, Glenn W. *(Military service)*	Alexandria	Campbell
Copenhaver, Harry L.	Glasgow	Barren
Cowgill, John W. *(Military service)*	Henderson	Henderson
Cox, Frank R. *(Military service)*	Munfordville	Hart
Davenport, James W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
*Estes, Paul W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Finch, John H. (Colored)	Bowling Green	Warren-Barren
Fister, Louis A.	Shelbyville	Shelby-Henry
Frazier, Russell Franklin *(Military service)*	Burlington	Boone

*Resigned

Gardner, Warren H. *(Military service)*	Franklin	Simpson
Griffin, William F. *(Military service)*	Cadiz	Trigg
Griffy, Charles E., Jr., *(Military service)*	Madisonville	Hopkins
*Hancock, Curtis R.	Paducah	McCracken
Harris, James (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
*Henshaw, Morton	Hartford	Ohio
*Hughes, Woodrow H.	Russellville	Logan
Hurley, George H.	Mayfield	Graves
Kilbourne, Andrew Earle	Pikeville	Pike
*Killinger, John R.	Owensboro	Daviess
King, Prichard	Paintsville	Johnson
Miller, James Homer	Benton	Marshall
Miller, Laymon *(Military service)*	Mayfield	Graves
Mills, Kermit *(Military service)*	Morehead	Rowan
*Moynahan, James O.	Russellville	Logan
Netherland, William	Bardstown	Nelson
Newman, William	Covington	Kenton-Campbell
Noffsinger, Estil J.	Paris	Bourbon
Pirtle, Thomas L.	Smithland	Livingston
Prather, Reginald L.	Carrollton	Carroll
*Reynolds, Walker R., Jr.	Pikeville	Pike
Routt, Wilson M. *(Military service)*	Princeton	Caldwell
Sandefur, Richard M.	Murray	Calloway
Satterwhite, Frank L.	Lexington	Fayette
Simpson, Harold H.	Morganfield	Union
*Stokes, Silas J., Jr.	Hodgenville	Larue
*Story, Runyon (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Thompson, Warren	Paducah	McCracken
Threlkeld, William F. *(Military service)*	Elkton	Todd
*Turner, Ed B.	Berea	Rockcastle
Venable, Keith	Hopkinsville	Christian
Wallace, Furman R.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Warren, Aubrey M.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
*Watson, John L. (Colored)	Elkton	Todd-Logan
Wilkins, Graham *(Military service)*	Benton	Marshall
Williams, Maurice K.	Covington	Kenton

*Resigned

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL FUNDS AND OFFSET FUNDS, BY PROJECTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

Projects	*Smith-Lever Bankhead-Jones*	*Capper-Ketcham*	*Offset funds*
Administration	$ 19,789.96	$.....	$ .....
Publications	23,123.89	.....	5,862.19
County Agent work	413,774.02	9,986.68	23,303.32
Home Demonstration work	119,229.05	27,401.28	9,023.85
Junior Club work	14,929.85	.....	34,579.93
Public Information	1,308.78	.....	7,143.40
Clothing	893.51	.....	3,000.00
Foods	1,869.89	.....	5,700.00
Agronomy	4,868.31	.....	17,102.00
Dairy	3,226.34	.....	6,177.80
Animal Husbandry	2,076.64	.....	7,271.20
Markets	2,697.02	.....	6,301.79
Farm Management	2,993.97	.....	5,000.00
Poultry	2,948.42	.....	10,150.00
Horticulture	1,931.42	.....	9,100.00
Veterinary Science	2,695.78	.....	1,066.67
Agricultural Engineering	5,184.16	.....	3,883.33
Farm and Home Week	674.83	.....	.....
Home Management	1,778.92	.....	5,700.00
Sociology	242.29	.....	.....
Forestry	1,493.32	.....	1,620.00
Total expenditures	$627,730.37	$37,387.96	$161,985.48