

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

For the year ended  
December 31, 1941

Circular 380

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY . . COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
AND HOME ECONOMICS . . . EXTENSION SERVICE

Thomas P. Cooper, *Dean and Director*

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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, 1941. 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, 1941.

Respectfully,

H. L. DONOVAN  
*President*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941

By T. R. BRYANT, Assistant Director

In every kind of endeavor on Kentucky farms and in farm homes, the Extension Service has been found helpful in making farming more profitable and farm homes more satisfactory. Despite severe handicaps and frequent interruptions the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky was able to give more service and accomplish more in 1941 than in any previous year.

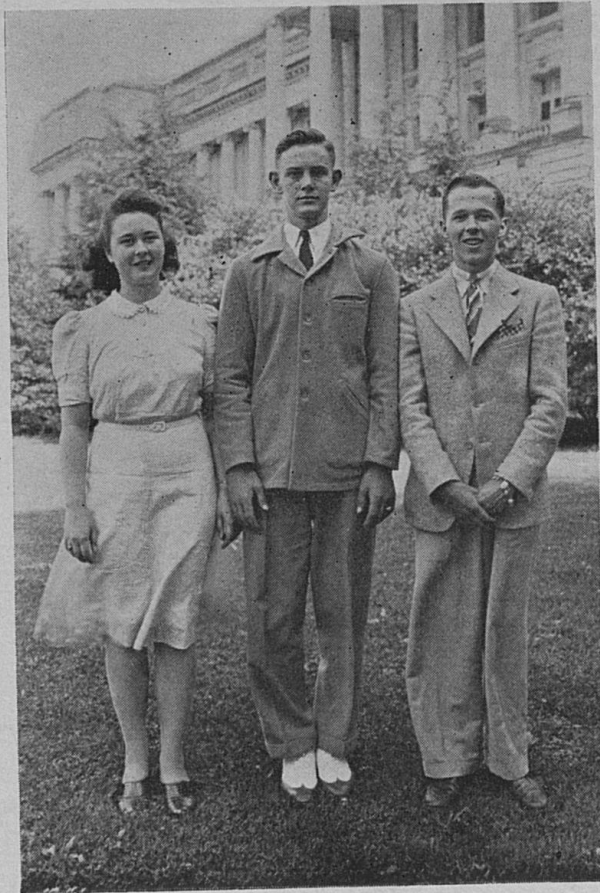
As the nation became more deeply concerned with the current war the demands for service multiplied and difficulties increased. Many members of the staff were reserve officers and others were subject to early or immediate call thru the selective service. This disturbed situation added to the difficulty of doing efficient work, and the large volume that was accomplished could not have been done had it not been that local volunteer leaders carried a large part of the burden. The Extension Service could not offer pay to these leaders nor cash reward to farm people for adopting recommended practices, and yet a sufficient number of leaders were found and trained to accomplish a year's work gratifying both in volume and in quality.

**Junior club work.**—In 4-H clubs, the number of members enrolled was increased by 740, making a total of 43,769 for the state. These boys and girls completed successfully 43,079 projects. This high degree of efficiency was no doubt due in part to patriotic appeal but was made possible mainly by the devotion of 4,810 unpaid volunteer leaders, anxious to serve the boys and girls and their country.

The membership in Utopia Clubs for young people above 4-H club age was nearly doubled, despite the heavy inroads made by the selective service among young men. Utopia enrollment was 2,322.

Efficiency of local leaders in junior club work, as of those in work with adults, was due quite largely to better training. At three district training schools, each of a week's duration, 224 of these leaders from 79 counties attended. These meetings were in addition to the regular leader meetings held periodically in each county. The leaders at these district training schools came at their own expense.

Success in getting a large volume of work done in an excellent way was achieved by coordinating the efforts of the Extension Service



The President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Kentucky Association of 4-H clubs, like the boys and girls whom they represent, are healthy in body and mind. A trip to Frankfort is an event of Junior Week at the University and these officers are standing near the state capitol building.

with those of other agencies, local and state-wide, that have objectives closely akin. This policy enlisted the cooperation of newspapers, banks, business houses, schools, manufacturers, and organizations of farm men and women as well as of urban groups who also found that cooperation pays.

A 4-H club demonstration team from Kentucky won the championship for the southern section at the National Dairy Show. The members of the team won scholarships to be used at any agricultural college they may select. The annual baby beef show held at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville gave further evidence of the volume and quality of work done. The show, judged by representatives of the packing houses, was pronounced the best in its history.

More negro children than in any previous year were reached by

4-H club work. They respond in excellent fashion and it is noticeable that there is no indigence in negro homes where the boys and girls enlist in 4-H club work or where the adults participate in the extension program.

Farm people of Kentucky responded wholeheartedly to the several campaigns undertaken by the Extension Service in furtherance of the war effort. When they were asked to gather scrap aluminum and a little later to gather scrap iron, they responded under the leadership of their county agents in a manner that left little to be desired. When the appeal came early in the year for increases in dairy and poultry products, beef and pork, and when quotas were set, the challenge was met and all quotas were surpassed. In the sale of defense bonds, extension agents were asked to organize for solicitation in rural areas. Again they responded and thru local volunteer leaders made and continue to make an excellent showing.

*Work with crops and livestock.* — In crop and animal production a trend toward more and better meadows and pastures became noticeable even to a casual observer. There are several excellent reasons for this trend. The most important is that such practices help to conserve soil. Good sod and meadows do not usually come thru accident. Lime, legumes, terracing, cover crops, and saving grass seed on the home farm—all are means toward better pastures. While the percentage of land with good cover crops is still too small, excellent progress toward better winter protection against erosion is being made.

The Extension Service has introduced in the last few years a number of grasses and other crops that had been little known or used in Kentucky before that time. Italian ryegrass, balbo rye, and new strains of winter barley developed at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station are gaining rapidly in popularity. The use of vetch, rye, and other well-known cover crops has been stimulated, all in the interest of conserving plant food and preserving the soil.

Kentucky set the pace among nearby states in the use of lime and phosphate. These amendments are almost essential to a program of soil building and maintenance, not to mention the important matter of sustained production.

Farmers were encouraged to produce and save their own seed for grasses and legumes. The small portable threshing machine was exceedingly helpful. When seed is saved on the home farm, the owner knows the quality and avoids much of the expense otherwise involved in making the needed seedings. By the same token, seeds

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possessed in the neighborhood are sometimes easier to get into actual use than are those that have entered commercial channels. The increase in the use of winter barley has been especially noteworthy.

Hybrid corn was a valuable ally in the campaign for soil conservation. The heavier yield reduces the number of acres necessary to produce a given requirement of grain. The labor saved is of especial importance at a time of labor shortage and high cost of labor. The rapid increase in the use of hybrid corn indicates that within a few years almost all the crop will be produced from hybrid seed. Here again the work of the Experiment Station must be maintained at full speed for much needs yet to be learned in regard to the best adapted strains and the most usable types among the many hybrids already developed or to be developed.

The interest in improving the tobacco crop is fairly universal in Kentucky and the confidence of growers in the teaching of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics is manifest on every hand. The program of tobacco extension work begins with the preparation of the plant bed and ends only when the crop is sold. The one extension specialist who devotes full time to tobacco held meetings of various kinds that had a total attendance of 37,428 farmers. Many other meetings and demonstrations were held by county agents. The U. S. Department of Agriculture gave excellent cooperation, especially in the grading schools. The "ridge-roof ventilator" designed by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics has become a familiar sight in every community, and the curing practices recommended are approaching the stage where they can be called routine. At the same time, much remains to be learned, and the research at the Experiment Station on tobacco curing is watched closely by farmers. The same should be said in relation to research for desirable strains of disease-resistant tobacco. The use of resistant strains by farmers has become the rule rather than the exception. The closeness with which the research of the Experiment Station is followed by farmers is attested by the rapid shift to a better strain when the Experiment Station brings a newly improved strain to such a point as to feel warranted in releasing seed.

Extension work in animal industry had added difficulties because the field agent in work with beef cattle was taken into the military service during the year. Other workers closed ranks to carry on.

Sheep raisers had in previous years profited by following practices recommended by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and were again found ready to cooperate, especially in the plan of bringing western range ewes to their farms to be used as

producers of better lambs and wool. The scarcity of supply was the only limit to the number brought in; but with the aid of the Extension Service, over 100,000 were brought to Kentucky farms, many under the group purchase plan recommended. This plan made it possible for small growers to fill their needs at the same prices as larger buyers. An encouraging feature is the increase in sheep growing in the western part of the state and in other sections outside the central area where most of the sheep usually are raised. The encouragement and help given to breeders so increased the number of good rams that most farmers desiring to purchase good purebred rams were able to get them from Kentucky breeders. Increase in use of proper feeding practices, besides other advantages, was especially valuable in reducing losses from ketosis. The increasing use by farmers of portable dipping vats reduced losses due to parasites.

Dairymen operated 14 herd-improvement associations including 6,500 cows. The benefits accruing to members of these associations and thru them to their neighbors did much to promote the volume and profitableness of the dairy business. Creamery men, distributors, and the trade in general are intensely interested in this work and also in the efforts of the Extension Service to improve the quality of product. Their trade association in convention adopted resolutions expressing their thanks and their continued confidence.

The permanent identification project in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture identified 12 proved dairy sires. Two bull associations and two bull clubs were organized and 377 dairy leaders were trained. Besides the breeding school, held on the College campus, 24 feeding schools were held.

Interest among 4-H and Utopia club members in dairying increased. There were 941 club members engaged in dairy projects; and when the time, labor, and expense of engaging in a dairy project are considered, such results are distinctly encouraging. Patriotic considerations were, of course, an aiding factor. The excellent shows of dairy cattle made by club members at the State Fair and at other places, gave rise to a popular demand for state-sponsored dairy cattle shows by districts.

*Home demonstration work.* — With all its success, the agricultural extension work by no means overshadowed the accomplishments of home demonstration work in its several branches. Agents were cooperatively employed in 58 counties and as much work as possible was done in counties without agents, several of which counties made ready with funds to employ agents but found the College without sufficient funds to join them.

Perhaps a large proportion of the success of the home demonstration work was due to the highly perfected organization known as the homemakers' association. Each community and county has a complete organization with leaders assigned to each branch of work. The 58 counties are further organized into a state federation of homemakers. The system that has been developed has proved highly efficient, largely by reason of the leadership that has been recruited and trained. Of these leaders 10,606 attended 1,158 training schools. Under their system these leaders return to their community clubs and teach definite practices by certain methods. It is not strange that they were able to report 3,745,209 jars of fruits and vegetables canned, nearly 20,000 garments remodeled, and conveniences and appointments improved in the homes of more than 10,000 families. Such activities benefit people where it helps most.

When the full list of activities and accomplishments are taken into account, it is easy to understand the improved attitudes that are developed. Altho the matter of attitudes is not a thing that can be measured or counted, it perhaps is more significant from the standpoint of society at large than are the material accomplishments in themselves.

National defense permeated all programs and projects that the women undertook. Better nutrition, increased production and preservation of foodstuffs, the remodeling, repairing, and renovating of materials on hand, and other such enterprises were in the center of the work. As an effective means for teaching democracy in general and national defense in particular, over 700 discussion groups were organized, and they functioned actively.

The progress in work among the negroes was excellent. The small average size of farms operated by negroes caused them to fit in well with the efforts to teach how to live from the products of the home farm. The increase in numbers of negro boys and girls enrolled in clubs was especially noteworthy and their performance was excellent.

### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

During 1941 the Food-for-Defense Program used from 25 to 50 percent of the county agent's time. First in importance was fostering the increased production requested—increased production of poultry, dairy products, meat, and certain vegetables to be shipped to Britain and her allies. Kentucky was well advanced on all these programs before the national call was announced. Second in importance was the campaign to have farms supply an abundance of vitamin-rich





This cellar was built at small cost from plans furnished by the Extension Service. Good gardens and orchards are important but safe storage is equally important.

foods for home consumption. Next, as the war clouds gathered, it was considered urgent that the Extension Service be strengthened by developing more highly trained leaders. Moreover, as demands for the county agent's time became greater, it was necessary to work more closely with other government agencies and to study more carefully their functions and limitations.

To accomplish greater results with the limited time and funds

available, a greater use of unpaid local leaders was developed. In the 120 Kentucky counties there were 11,920 unpaid, volunteer local leaders assisting with adult programs—an average of nearly 100 per county, as compared with an average of 77 per county in 1940.

Work with negroes expanded rapidly. Twenty-three counties had negro 4-H clubs and in all counties negroes were given the same kind of advice and assistance as were the white farmers. For example, there was a community farm bureau organized in Fulton county, a number of hybrid corn demonstrations conducted by negroes in Daviess county, and Tennessee Valley Authority phosphate demonstrations carried on in Graves county. Most negro farm owners' names are on the county agent's mailing lists, and they receive the circular letters, bulletins, and timely news articles issued from the county agent's office.

Some of the results subject to tabulation were the following, compiled from the statistical reports:

	1941
Counties having agricultural agents .....	120
County extension organizations .....	116
Membership (men) .....	15,524
Communities that built extension programs .....	993
Leaders in community-built programs .....	11,920
Leader training meetings .....	2,407
Leaders in attendance .....	34,349
Meetings held by local leaders, not participated in by county agents ....	5,627
Attendance .....	100,988
Number paid A. C. leaders in adjustment programs .....	3,026
Method-and-result demonstration meetings .....	3,532
Attendance .....	63,165
Other Extension meetings .....	19,566
Attendance .....	643,838
Farm visits made by county agents .....	108,749
Farms visited by county agents .....	53,340
Calls relative to work	
Office .....	922,722
Telephone .....	219,402
Individual letters written .....	167,812
Total of all meetings held by county agents, including demonstrations, leader training meetings, etc. ....	25,505
Attendance .....	734,969
Animal projects in 4-H club work completed	
Poultry .....	164,880
Dairy .....	1,006
Beef .....	1,950
Sheep .....	3,548
Swine .....	4,044

### HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT WORK

*Organization and membership.*—Of Kentucky's 120 counties 58 cooperated in the employment of home demonstration agents.

Three counties having large negro rural population were served by 2 negro home demonstration agents. Community study groups known as Homemakers Clubs, were organized in all communities where there was an interested group of women. Of such groups, 723 with a membership of 15,357 rural women participated. As a result of the work with these women and thru their efforts at spreading the skills and information gained, over 80,000 rural homes reported the adoption of improved homemaking practices.

County and state federations of these groups help to unify and strengthen their programs and to broaden their activities. Very active committees promoted programs of citizenship, leisure time activities and community service. The state federation, besides its annual meeting held during Farm and Home Convention at the University of Kentucky, sponsored district federation meetings in six different localities to which it brought outstanding speakers. These meetings offer opportunities to those who are unable to attend the state meeting at the University. Over 3,000 homemakers from 56 counties attended.

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics maintains a supervisory staff at the University to assist the agents in problems of program building and organization. A subject-matter staff assists the agents and trained local leaders in clothing, millinery, foods and nutrition, home furnishings, home management, parent education and child development. During the year 10,606 local leaders attended 1,158 training schools. Besides the work done in counties organized for home demonstration work, specialists and supervisors assisted in district conferences for all counties and held meetings in 24 counties that had no home agents. Cooperative projects were carried in cooperation with the departments of Agronomy, Engineering, Horticulture, Poultry, and Dairy and with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other organizations.

*Program of work.*— Programs in any county are determined by a process of community and county study and discussion. On the basis of the needs and interests as expressed by homemakers the county advisory council adopts a major project, a number of minor and special-interest projects, and some follow-up work on past studies. The program also includes civic, recreational, social, and welfare activities.

*Defense activities.*— National defense has permeated all programs and projects. The food program gave emphasis to: (1) nutrition to make a stronger America; (2) increased production of foods

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Just because a home is inexpensive, it need not be unattractive. Look at the next picture to see what a little thought and work did for this small tenant house.

to provide farm families with a better living and to meet the needs for more food on all fronts—for labor, for our military forces, and our allies; (3) conservation of food resources thru better utilization, more careful buying, canning, drying, and storing. The home-furnishings program emphasized conservation of goods on hand thru repair, remodeling, renovating, refinishing, upholstery, slip covering, home construction, use of substitutes, and more intelligent buying. Problems of conservation of human energy to meet needs of labor shortages, and better use of income have been the concern of home management.

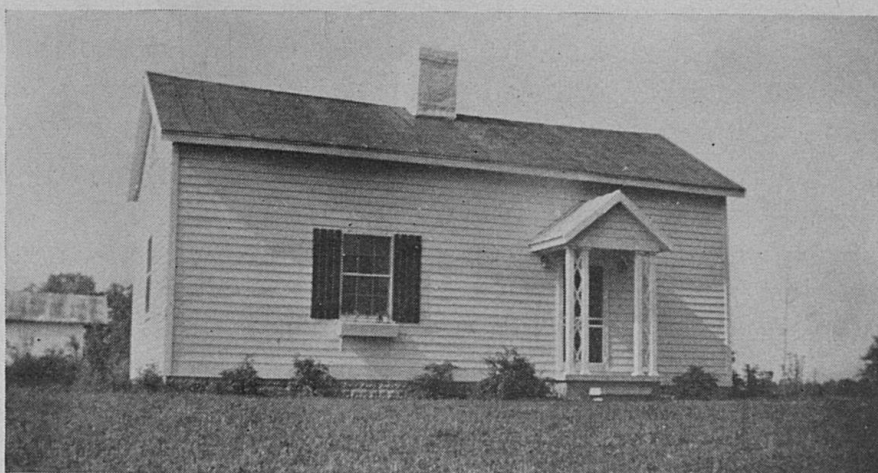
Homemakers participated in the organization of over 700 discussion groups which met 1,756 times, and in discussions at 14,437 other meetings on subjects pertaining to national defense—toward a better understanding of our form of government, our way of life, and our relation to other countries.

Thru the efforts of the home demonstration service, 1,272 volunteer leaders from over 700 communities participated in making collections of scrap aluminum for defense.

*Recreation and community life.* — Every county and community homemakers' group has a recreation chairman who assumes responsibility for the promotion of wholesome leisure-time and morale-building activities in the home and in the community. The program included:

1. Short recreational programs in 730 communities, a total of 7,146. These constituted a brief part of regular home demonstration meetings.

2. Improvement of home recreation thru more play by the family



This tenant house is shown in the preceding picture. It has been improved. Find seven improvements that add to its appearance. Estimate their cost.

group, provision of play equipment and storage space for it, and learning to play new and stimulating games.

3. Social and recreational functions (totalling 801) for the entire community in 485 different communities and sponsored by the home demonstration groups.

4. Sixteen county and community choruses were developed. Music is featured at many functions of the homemakers and a continued appreciation and enjoyment of good music is evident.

5. Six homemakers camps were attended by 360 women from 46 counties. These camps are educational and recreational including in the program handicraft, reading, music appreciation, group singing, hikes, vespers, dramatics, folk games, and camp fires. They offer farm women an opportunity for a worth-while vacation at small expense. Members of the home demonstration staff served as leaders and instructors for these camps.

**Civic activities.** — Citizenship projects were undertaken by home demonstration groups in 516 communities in addition to 74 county-wide projects. Among the activities were sponsoring health clinics, furnishing hospital rooms, sponsoring school lunches, buying equipment for school lunches, preparation of meals for school lunch, canning for school lunch, Red Cross sewing, sale of Christmas seals, contributions to welfare organizations, beautification of public grounds and buildings, establishment of community rest rooms, and building community houses.

**Exterior beautification of the home.** — These programs were carried in 769 Kentucky communities with the assistance of over 800 volunteer leaders. Information on problems of making the home

more attractive was given by these leaders or by the home demonstration agent at some 2,500 meetings. Improvements reported by about 22,000 families included improvement of lawns; planting shrubs, trees, flowers, and vines; improvement of walks and driveways, porches, porch furnishings, out-of-door living rooms, 187 public grounds and buildings.

*Mattress project.* — A cooperative mattress project sponsored by the Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Surplus Marketing Administration was undertaken by 54 counties having home demonstration agents. This project made it possible for 25,840 low-income families to secure 42,821 mattresses and 28,146 comforts by paying the small fee necessary for equipment and incidentals in making the mattresses. Actual construction was done by the family receiving the mattress, under the supervision of leaders trained by the home demonstration agent.

*4-H club work and older youth.* — Assistance was given in preparation of subject matter materials, talks and demonstrations to leaders and 4-H groups, including Junior Week and the judging of exhibits and contests. In 56 counties, 12,072 girls carried projects in clothing, canning, foods and room improvement. As a result 28,383 garments were made, 127,366 containers were filled with canned and preserved products, and 164 rooms were improved by the addition of 1,667 articles made by 4-H club members.

There are 32 organized older youth groups in counties employing home demonstration agents. Some of the young women of these Utopia clubs are also members of homemakers clubs and are carrying homemaking projects there. Others are undertaking individual or small group projects under the leadership of the home demonstration agents.

*Farm and Home Convention.* — Approximately 1,500 homemakers, most of them delegates from their community home demonstration groups attended the women's sessions of Farm and Home Convention and took reports of the meeting back to their local communities. This is without question one of the outstanding activities of the year. Its influence is far-reaching.

*Food and nutrition.* — Food selection, preparation, preservation, meal planning, and nutrition have always been important parts of the extension program, but this year more impetus was given to such work by the national defense program. People all over the state have been awakened to the need for such study because of the nutritional status of selectees. Almost twice as many counties as ever before chose some phase of foods and nutrition work this year.

Canning demonstrations were given in 71 counties. Many of these counties had fruit and vegetable canning demonstrations in the summer and meat canning in the fall and winter.

Instruction on nutrition was given to county and home demonstration agents and to men and women extension leaders from every county in the state, at a series of district Live-at-Home meetings held in January and February. In March instruction was given on food requirements for an adequate diet, nutrition, and school lunches, at district meetings to organize county nutrition committees.

*Clothing.*—The clothing program is made to meet the needs and requests of the homemakers. Extension work, widespread circulation of newspapers and magazines, broadened contacts, radios, good roads, and automobiles have made rural people more conscious of their personal appearance, of the importance of good grooming, of becoming and appropriate clothing. Good roads and automobiles have made larger shopping centers available to rural people.

Many rural families had more money to spend on clothing. This was due not only to better prices for farm products, but also to better management on the part of the homemaker and members of her family. There was a decided rise in the price of apparel—ready-to-wear, millinery, piece goods and accessories. Many families realized that some of their clothing purchases have not brought satisfaction. This is noted in the choice of projects relating to construction, selection, remodeling, care and buying of clothing.

The project on construction was most popular again this year. Lessons on fundamentals of altering were a part of the construction work in four counties. One of the goals of the clothing program is to encourage women to use well and to appreciate that which they have on hand. Another is to stimulate them to develop originality.

The clothing program was a major project in 11 counties. Style trends was a minor project in 55 counties, both spring and fall. Follow-up work was carried in three counties. Three counties carried special projects.

To extension teaching many rural men and women accredit the fact that they and their families are well dressed. They recognize that this has been brought about by extension instruction that has called attention to what is attractive, appropriate, economical, and healthful in clothing.

Figures give evidence of the tangible accomplishments but they cannot show how the leaders developed in self confidence, poise and initiative, how hidden talents and abilities were subtly drawn out



Girls in 4-H clubs learn to make clothing for all occasions. It is as good and as attractive as the best. They do it at remarkably low cost.

and development started, nor the unselfishness and thoughtfulness of the leaders. Nor can figures give an idea of the satisfaction, encouragement, and confidence that have come from the successful adoption of improved practices.

Some tangible results of the clothing program were as follows:

Individuals reached .....	23,707
Garments constructed (adult) .....	51,000
Estimated value of garments constructed .....	\$128,098.74
Hats cleaned and remodeled .....	6,924

(List continued on page 18)



New hats made .....	526
Estimated value of millinery work .....	\$ 7,952.77
Garments dry cleaned at home .....	19,563
Estimated saving of dry cleaning .....	\$ 11,076.56
Garments remodeled .....	19,726
Estimated value of garments remodeled .....	\$ 36,714.45
Total estimated value of garments and hats made, renovated and remodeled .....	\$172,765.96
Total estimated saving due to clothing program .....	\$158,563.81

*Home management.*— Home management projects offer practical help in managing resources of money, time, energy, materials, and equipment. Reports from 10,690 families show that 87,775 improvements were made.

Kitchens that were once a source of drudgery and depression are now scientifically planned to save steps, backs, time, labor, and dispositions. Besides being modern and convenient, the kitchens are radiantly fresh and beautiful. Carefully worked out decorative schemes suit the personality of the homemaker who spends much of her time there.

Storage facilities were arranged so that things can be reached without the necessity for moving something else.

Evaluation of the relative importance of various tasks has helped women to dispense with some of the unimportant tasks and place



Carroll county homemakers' exhibit of room furnishings. The women in this club have learned to recane chairs and to make slip-covers for them, to make rugs, to refinish old furniture so that it looks like new, and to arrange their exhibit in an attractive way.

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23,707  
51,000  
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greater emphasis on those that mean more to family well-being. An increase of skill in doing household work in an easier way; the selection, use and care of suitable labor-saving equipment; efficient arrangement of equipment into centers where specific activities are carried on; and greater cooperation of the family in sharing responsibilities of the household have freed many homemakers from unnecessary drudgery and have given them more time and energy to devote to happier companionship, self-improvement, hobbies, family recreation and community welfare.

Better health thru improved sanitation, home care of the sick, first-aid measures, control of household pests, and safety measures, was enjoyed in many homes where these measures have been adopted.

Knowledge of how, what and when to buy has made many women more intelligent and thrifty consumers. Knowing how to plan the family finances created finer relationships in the home and has satisfied many heretofore unrealized wants.

*Home furnishings.*— The great interest that farm families took in home furnishings work is evident from the following figures selected from reports of work done in 1941:

Rooms in which walls, woodwork and floors were done over .....	28,490
Rugs made by hand .....	3,807
Pictures purchased, reframed, remodeled or rehung .....	15,969
Pieces of furniture repaired, refinished or reseatd .....	24,965
Window shades, curtains and drapery made or reconditioned .....	32,000

The entire program was planned to give rural homemakers a greater knowledge of value; an appreciation for beauty and standards; practical and usable helps toward better living and better practices in homemaking.

Individual needs of the women were ascertained and plans for the year's work were built around those needs. A specialist went to each county once a month for 6 months to train leaders, who then put into practice the information gained and passed it on to women in their communities.

The specialist conducted major projects in 16 counties, special and follow-up meetings in 13 counties, and room-improvement work in 29 counties, with 4-H and Utopia girls.

In 9 counties the specialist conducted and attended miscellaneous furnishings meetings, and in 30 counties held 298 conferences on home furnishings. The home-furnishing program reached 19,698 families who improved 39,578 rooms in their homes at an estimated saving of \$54,190.00.

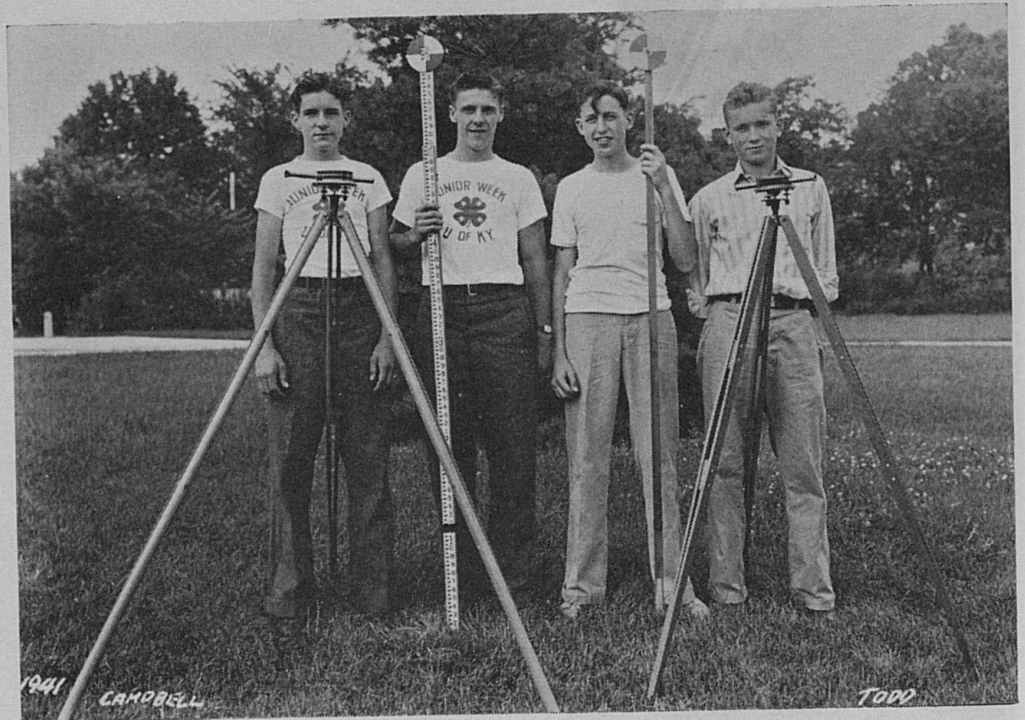
*Summary* of accomplishments in home demonstration work in 1941:

Homemakers clubs .....	723
Membership in homemakers clubs .....	15,357
4-H clubs .....	707
Membership—girls in homemaking projects .....	12,072
Adult leaders of homemakers clubs .....	9,257
Adult leaders of 4-H clubs .....	1,349
Training schools for local leaders (homemakers) .....	854
Attendance .....	16,213
Training schools for local leaders (4-H) .....	304
Attendance .....	2,279
Farm and home visits by home demonstration agents .....	16,249
Office and telephone calls .....	108,361
News stories .....	12,264
Circulars and leaflets distributed .....	212,951
Discussion groups organized .....	704
Discussions led by agents .....	7,777
Discussions led by local leaders .....	6,960
Circular letters .....	3,780
Annual achievement days held (adult) .....	70
Attendance .....	9,501
Method-demonstration meetings conducted by agents .....	74,826
Attendance .....	193,920
Other meetings participated in by agents .....	5,079
Attendance .....	213,751
Meetings held by local leaders (adult) .....	2,273
Attendance .....	42,880
Meetings held by local leaders (4-H) .....	4,583
Attendance .....	74,546
Rural homes in which change in practices resulted from home demonstration program .....	80,914
Economic value of some of the project activities of rural women:	
Canned products .....	\$1,108,855.80
Improvements to grounds .....	94,725.54
Garments constructed .....	128,098.74
Garments remodeled .....	36,714.45
Millinery .....	7,952.77
Home dry cleaning .....	11,076.55
Home management .....	24,973.20
Home furnishings .....	54,190.00
Total value of some of the improvements made .....	\$9,844,362.05

#### 4-H AND UTOPIA CLUB WORK

*4-H clubs.*—In Kentucky 43,769 farm boys and girls were engaged in 4-H club work, and 2,322 in Utopia clubs for older youth. Altogether this department carried on a program with 46,091 rural young people. Notwithstanding the fact that 1941 was an unusual year with the defense program coming to the fore, this work made excellent progress. Each of the 120 counties carried a 4-H program and the percent of completions was higher than usual. Special stress was put on the 4-H garden, and 41 percent more 4-H gardens were produced than the year before.

There were 4,810 local volunteer leaders who assisted with the 4-H program. This was an increase of 313 leaders over those in 1940.



These two terracing teams one from Campbell and the other from Todd county, made perfect scores and tied for first honors in the state contest at Junior Week. These boys can terrace a farm as perfectly as if it were done by professionals.

There were also more men leaders than in any previous year. Three district leaders' conferences were held with 224 leaders representing 79 counties.

Junior Week on the campus of the University was attended by 760 4-H club members. Of the 120 counties in Kentucky, 111 were represented. Junior Week is the outstanding state event for 4-H club members. During that week the equipment and facilities of the University were available for their accommodation, entertainment, and instruction. The boys and girls have an opportunity to get first-hand information concerning the University Farm, Experiment Station, Home Economics work, and a general understanding of the University. Many club members who have attended Junior Week have been inspired to return to the University for further educational training. More than 1,000 agricultural and home demonstration teams were trained last year. The county champion teams attended the 12 district contests and the district champions attended Junior Week.

The state champion demonstration team in dairy production was awarded the championship of southern states at the National Dairy



A group of 4-H Club boys attending Junior Week at the University of Kentucky learn about electric motors and the many ways to use them. Hundreds of boys and girls who are Junior Week guests of the University enjoy its facilities for recreation and instruction.

Show in Memphis, Tennessee, and each boy was awarded a \$250.00 scholarship for study in some agricultural college.

In clothing projects 14,033 girls were enrolled and many had a part in the county Style Dress Revue. Seventy-two county champions were entered in the state contests at Junior Week. The state champion was awarded a blue ribbon in the national contests in Chicago. Kentucky was represented again this year at the National Club Camp by four delegates.

Thru the generosity of Mr. Barry Bingham a District 4-H Club Camp was set up for central Kentucky. This camp is located in Washington county and is equipped to accommodate 230 4-H Club members and leaders. The camp ground consists of about 10 acres, with 100 shade trees. Near the camp is a small river which provides opportunity for swimming and water sports. The first camp held on the new grounds was the Conservation Camp, attended by 89 boys. The 13 district 4-H club camps were attended by 2,131 club members and 196 local leaders.

The twentieth annual Baby Beef Show held in November was the largest of the twenty. Club members put 1,640 calves on feed and 1,212 were taken to the show. The 4-H boys continued to show their skill by winning the top prize in competition with the best feeders in the state.

Interest in national 4-H club events is increasing in Kentucky,

and more boys and girls are participating in them. This year 42 4-H club members attended the National Club Congress, the largest number ever to attend from Kentucky.

At the District 4-H Tobacco Shows, held again this year, the club members were well satisfied with the shows and the price for their tobacco. The buyers and warehousemen likewise were well pleased with the shows as a teaching device for our junior tobacco producers.

*Utopia clubs.*—Utopia club work with older youth made rapid progress. The number of young men and young women who had a part in this program was almost twice as great as in the preceding year, as more young men and young women became aware of the program and what it has to offer. Each Utopia club member, in addition to participating in the discussion and educational forum, carried out some improved practice in farming or homemaking in which he or she was vitally interested. Utopia club members are of the most desirable age for army service and a large number of the young men are already in service and more may be taken later. There exists, therefore, the problem of keeping this organization intact and operating so that it will be ready to serve these young men when they return after the war.

### PUBLIC INFORMATION, RADIO, AND EXHIBITS

The place that food occupies in winning the war gave increased importance to all news about the activities of the Extension Service. Long valued by the weekly and daily press, farm journals and magazines, news of agriculture came to occupy a place second only to the activities of the armed forces.

Two hundred newspapers published in or circulating in Kentucky were kept supplied with the news of agriculture. Full cooperation was given to all governmental agencies connected in any way with agriculture.

The daily press was supplied with the news day by day. The demand for more news about the part farmers are playing in the war is growing daily. Not only is spot news wanted, but the columns of newspapers are open to feature articles and pictures.

Thru this information service, thousands of persons are contacted who otherwise could not be reached. Every home that takes a weekly or daily newspaper was kept informed about the latest developments in farming and homemaking, and especially about the ever-increasing importance of the part that agriculture is taking in the war.

Thru a remote control connection with WHAS, a station with large coverage, a great advantage was enjoyed in the way of getting

news by radio to a very large audience. A 6-day-per-week schedule enabled the radio service to deal with every phase of farm and farm-home activity. The program was arranged to present both information and inspiration.

Again at the State Fair a strictly educational exhibit was presented. Each booth represented a particular department of farm and home activity and presented in graphic form some important lesson in that branch. By use of a mechanical counting device it was learned that 41,642 persons inspected the exhibit. This was about 8,000 greater than the previous high record, made in 1940. Samples of available publications of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were kept on display, and requests for these were recorded and filled promptly. Attendants were on duty at each booth to discuss problems with visitors and to record requests for further information.

### FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

The twenty-ninth Farm and Home Convention was attended by 3,452 persons representing 119 counties. In addition to this registered attendance many attended one or more days but failed to register. The attendance and interest was the best of the 29 annual conventions that have been held, and more counties were represented than in any year previously. The program was devoted partly to general sessions and partly to group meetings where breed associations and farmers' organizations could discuss problems of their own particular interest. The attendance at the women's meetings was as large as at those of the men.

### FARM FORESTRY

The extension forestry program advocates: (1) that planning is of great importance in farm forestry practice, as in other phases of farm management; (2) that no plan of operation for a farm is complete until every acre is given economic consideration as to its productive possibilities; (3) that the development of a farm woodland or a plantation area, as a productive unit of a farm, should be an integral part of farming, as part of a farm plan, based on proper land use and economic principles; (4) that selecting the species of trees adapted to the soil at hand helps to secure the quickest rate of growth and success in getting young trees to live; (5) that forest growth on the farm should be considered as a soil reclamation means and a long-duration cropping possibility; (6) that sound business

principles should be used in selecting and marketing farm wood products, in order that the farm woods may continue to produce indefinitely and at a profit.

With these basic facts in mind, 159 visits were made to counties where leader training was organized, 4-H club work was undertaken, AAA Committees advised, talks made before Farm Bureaus, civic clubs, garden clubs, fish and game clubs, conservation councils, county land use planning committees and others, all in the effort to promote forestry as a part of the county program. Constant effort was made toward establishing more demonstration areas of trees planted for soil rehabilitation and toward improvement of existing woods.

Ten counties in which no demonstration projects had been undertaken previously established 30 new areas. In counties already carrying demonstration projects in soil rehabilitation work by means of forest trees, 28 new projects were established. These planted areas used both hardwood and conifer species, according to the soil adaptability.

During recent years the place of farm woodlands in an integrated program of soil conservation has received increased attention. One



4-H club boys cultivating locust trees grown from seed. These seedlings will be large enough for posts after 8 or 10 years.



of the most important problems at this time in bringing existing farm woodlands to a productive condition is that of restoring a satisfactory growing stock of young trees. As a phase of this problem of regeneration, several experiments were started in open, previously heavily grazed woodland areas. Different methods of underplanting and various combinations of tree species are being used.

### AGRONOMY

*Lime and phosphate.* — More than 76,000 farmers used 1,627,000 tons of liming materials, an increase of nearly 13 percent over 1940. The equivalent of a little more than 265,000 tons of 20-percent superphosphate also was used, an increase of about 20 percent over 1940. These figures are cited because it is believed that the work of the Experiment Station and Extension Service over a long period of time is responsible for the recognition by farmers of the basic importance of these materials in soil building, and that when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration offered these materials as payment for soil improvement and conservation practices, farmers took them in large quantities because of their belief in their basic importance. The liming materials and phosphate used in 1941 would treat fairly liberally, more than 1,000,000 acres of land.

Demonstrations with phosphate were conducted on some 700 demonstration farms in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

*Potash demonstrations.* — The use of limestone and phosphate greatly increased the growth of crops and thereby caused a heavier draft on soil potash. Unless farm manure and crop residues are carefully conserved and returned to the soil, potash deficiency will sooner or later occur. Farmers were urged by extension workers to conduct demonstrations with potash. A goal of 600 tests was set up and 400 were made. Quite a number of them showed the need for potash. Efficient conservation and use of manure and crop residues would greatly reduce the need for commercial potash fertilizers.

*Cover crops.* — There was a very noticeable increase in cover crop acreage. This year, 225,000 acres of barley were seeded as compared with 122,000 acres in 1940, and 66,000 acres in 1939. This increase was due primarily to the popularity of the winter-resistant varieties developed by the Kentucky Experiment Station and to the desire of Kentucky farmers to replace part of their corn acreage with small grains.



Cover crops for soil conservation serve the additional purpose of good winter pasture. These high-quality sheep make profitable use of an excellent strain of winter barley developed at the Kentucky Experiment Station.

There was also a large increase in the acreage of rye, winter oats, and vetch. The use of Balbo rye was popular, especially where winter grazing is important. It was used extensively in 1941 for seeding on lespedeza fields which otherwise would have been unprotected during the winter. The acreage of vetch has increased tenfold in two years, whereas that of crimson clover has decreased about 50 percent. Extensive use of cover crops is furnishing excellent pastures, thus helping to reduce corn requirements.

The lack of high-quality seed for cover crops of adapted varieties is a limiting factor in the cover-crop program, as well as in the improvement of pastures and meadows. In 1941 a program was begun to promote the saving of farm seeds of all kinds. The success of this program is indicated by the fact that during the last six months in 1941 seven small trailer-type threshers were bought or ordered by eastern Kentucky counties and one by a northern Kentucky county. Many thousand additional acres of small grains, winter legumes, grasses and clovers were seeded, primarily for the purpose of producing seed for 1942.

**Hybrid corn.**— Kentucky county agents conducted 1,175 simple demonstrations with hybrid corn in 1941 and assisted in carrying on 26 more comprehensive tests with double crosses and three tests with single crosses. They reported that 34,053 farmers planted 391,519 acres with seed of hybrid corn. Yield tests indicated that the average increase from the use of Kentucky hybrids was about 10 bushels per

acre. Thus the use of hybrid corn in Kentucky resulted in the production of almost 400,000 additional bushels of corn in 1941, even tho the acreage planted to hybrids was only 15½ percent of the total corn acreage. One hundred and fifty-three seed producers grew 1,900 acres of double cross hybrid corn for seed, 1,570 acres of which were certified.

A permanent nonstock, nonprofit organization was incorporated for the purpose of producing and distributing single-cross hybrids for use in the Kentucky program. This organization will enable the Extension Service to avoid responsibility connected with the handling of foundation seed stocks.

TREND OF HYBRID CORN IN KENTUCKY

Year	Estimated number of hybrid-corn growers	Estimated acreage
1938 .....	3,234	40,000
1939 .....	10,463	119,379
1940 .....	18,043	189,666
1941 .....	34,053	391,519

**Pasture improvement.**—It is estimated that about 3 million acres of pasture and hay land in Kentucky have been treated with lime and phosphate, which greatly increased productiveness; but even with this essential treatment there has been much difficulty in obtaining good stands with the customary grasses and legumes. More good stands are obtained with lespedeza than with other legumes and grasses. Tests were made during the year of seedings of the less used grasses. Of those tested, Italian ryegrass proved the most reliable in obtaining stands.

Demonstration work with limestone and phosphate on pastures on about 800 test farms in 26 counties, in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, gave some outstanding results. As an example, Graves county tests are cited. On 55 grass fields the estimated carrying capacity for 1,000 pounds animal live weight from April 15 to November 1 was, for untreated pasture, 4.1 acres, for treated pasture 2.1 acres.

Saving seed for pasture and hay crops showed an appreciable increase. It was estimated that there were 1,881 combine harvesters in the state in 1941, as compared with 1,200 in 1940 and 700 in 1939. According to the best estimates, 809 farmers used combines in harvesting 580,000 pounds of orchard grass seed, and 592 used them in harvesting 240,000 pounds of redtop. There is need for harvesting more lespedeza seed. Kentucky sows about 12 million pounds of lespedeza seed and harvests 9 million to 10 million pounds. There is need also for a much larger production of red-clover seed. The estimate for 1941 was 17,900 bushels.

Soybean production fell off greatly with the introduction of lespedeza several years ago, but with increased demand for hay the crop is now increasing. It is estimated that in 1941, 100,000 acres were harvested for hay and 75,000 acres for seed, as compared with 25,000 acres for seed in 1940.

*Pure seed production.*—Growing certified seed is increasing. Certified No. 16 burley tobacco seed was produced by 35 growers, and red clover by 3 growers. Certified hybrid seed corn was produced by 125 growers, the total amount being 1,570 acres. Six growers certified 305 acres of barley. Some wheat, Balbo rye, and Fulwin winter oats were certified. There is a vital need for an increase in certified seed production.

*Tobacco.*—While all practices essential to the production of high-quality tobacco received attention, special emphasis was placed upon producing high yield and quality by improving the soil rather than by use of fertilizers. Production of good grass-legume sods was stressed, this to be supplemented by some fertilizer, but far less than is needed on land not so prepared.

Burley tobacco No. 33, a fusarium-resistant variety developed by the Kentucky Experiment Station, proved definitely its resistance on wilt-infected soil, and produced tobacco that sold for a high price.

Priming lower leaves proved quite profitable, resulting in savings of 100 to 800 pounds of leaves per acre. Stripping and sorting demonstrations with burley tobacco were given in more than 100 counties and with dark tobacco in 25 counties. Some 21,000 people attended the demonstrations given jointly by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The agricultural engineers gave assistance on all phases of engineering used in farming, placing special emphasis on rural electrification, farm buildings, water supply and sanitation, drainage, soil erosion control, and 4-H club projects.

*Rural electrification.*—County agents, home demonstration agents and field agents contributed to the rural electrification programs in 61 counties, assisting 5,488 farmers.

Forty-seven metered electric-brooding demonstrations were conducted on farms in 12 counties, about 16,000 chicks being brooded. The average consumption of current for the entire season for each chick was .52 kilowatt hours. The cost per chick raised was 1 1/3 cents. From the reports, 572 electric brooders were used in 67 counties.



Erosion sometimes ruins good farm land. A cover crop of trees, aided by check dams reclaims it. See the next picture for an illustration of this method of reclaiming land.

*Farm buildings.* — Demand for blueprint plans for constructing farm buildings was greater than in any previous year. Upon request 1,750 plans were sent to farmers in 114 counties. Special meetings were held for rural carpenters, who were very much interested in becoming community leaders of the program of building better structures. These meetings, in 28 counties, were attended by 460 carpenters. Over 7,200 farmers were assisted with their building problems in erecting new buildings and repairing old ones. The saving made thru the use of good plans was estimated at \$294,256.00 for the year. Much assistance also was given to those who desired to use local building materials, such as logs, sawed lumber, and stone. Many excellent buildings were constructed of these materials at a small outlay of cash. This practice is to be encouraged.

*Water supply.* — On many Kentucky farms an inadequate supply of water limits livestock and crop production even during drouths of short duration. In limestone areas deep wells are rare and usually cannot be drilled at reasonable cost. Springs, small streams, and shallow wells frequently fail in dry periods, even in years when the total rainfall is normal. Therefore, special emphasis was placed this year on the construction of farm reservoirs. These, when properly located, built, and maintained, are satisfactory sources of water for livestock and frequently are the most economical.



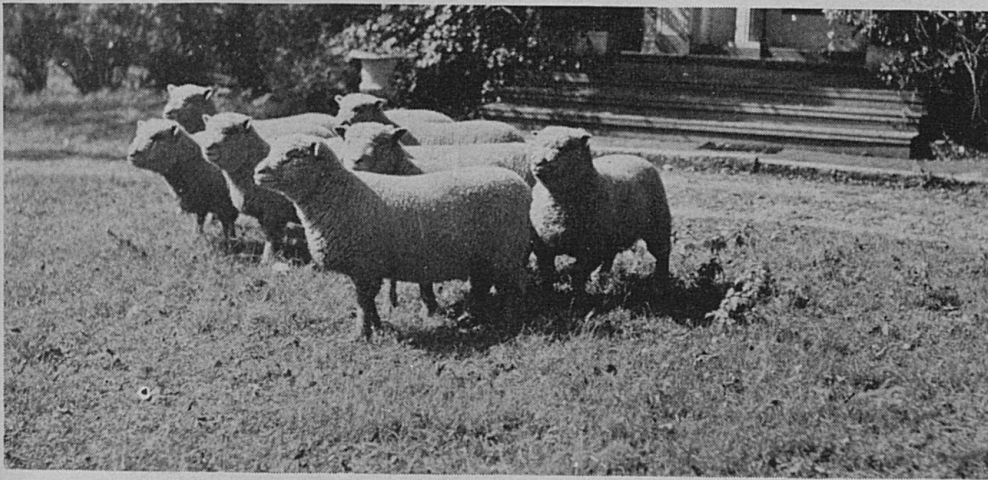
This picture shows the same spot as the picture on the preceding page after the recommendations for its reclamation were followed. The soil is being restored and an excellent crop of wood products is being produced.

Information regarding farm water supply in Kentucky and how to provide more adequate storage was given thru the radio, newspaper stories, educational meetings, and county committees. The committees were organized to interest and advise farmers how to build adequate reservoirs, and to help custom operators of power equipment to establish the practice of having farmers employ trained operators to do the work.

During the year 4,466 farm reservoirs were built in 65 counties, and 49 custom operators of power machines were interested and trained to do this kind of work.

**Soil erosion.**—The soil-management recommendations of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, including the engineering practices for the control of erosion, were adopted by an increasing number of farmers. Contour cultivation was practiced on 9,947 farms.

In connection with the educational program in engineering practices in soil management, the extension engineers conceived the idea of getting the officials at the Gilbertsville Dam to make available for agricultural use the limestone fines produced as a byproduct in crushing stone for concrete. The necessary arrangements were made and five of the seven Valley County Soil Improvement Associations were incorporated under the State Marketing Act for the chief purpose of distributing the limestone fines to farmers in the area.



Kentucky is famous for its Southdown sheep. One reason for their high quality is the excellence of the animals that are selected when importations are made. These fine Southdowns were imported by a Fayette county breeder.

In the seven counties 140,687 tons of limestone were used in 1941, as compared with 88,126 tons used during 1940. Most of this increase can be attributed to the low price of limestone made available from the source mentioned.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

*Sheep.* — The Kentucky ewe-replacement program, a direct result of Extension work, is unique in that it is based on the purchase of ewes from the range states rather than on the saving of ewe lambs for breeding. Sheep producers in many states are advocating a change to the Kentucky plan and certain states have already made considerable progress in that direction.

The development of the ewe program was most pronounced in the western and southern counties outside the principal sheep-producing area. The number of ewes placed during 1941 in that area was greater than in any previous year, and they were more widely distributed. Many more western ewes would have been purchased by Kentucky farmers had they been available. The number of western ewe lambs to be used as breeding ewes in 1942 was about 60 percent greater than in any other year. The group-purchase plan, in use for several years, again enabled farmers to procure small lots of choice ewes at a reasonable price.

Many new flocks of purebred sheep were established, many of them in southern and western counties, where a rapid expansion in commercial sheep raising is being developed. These new flocks resulted in the largest supply of purebred rams in many years. Since

many small-flock owners are still using so-called "cheap" scrub rams, a further expansion in purebred flocks has been encouraged.

Effective parasite control, better feeding, more efficient management, and more adequate housing were demonstrated by the numerous "108 Club" flocks, and were discussed in ewe-type fairs, farm visits, and sectional meetings with some 21,000 interested farmers. Greater attention was given the control of external parasites than in any previous year. Over 200,000 sheep were dipped in portable vats as a result of this extension program.

**Goats.** — Interest in goat raising continues to increase.

**Meats.** — Home production of meats assumed new importance under the Food-for-Freedom campaign. Over 1,400 people attended 29 meat-cutting demonstrations and thereby learned not only to use home-slaughtered carcasses more efficiently but also to provide more varied and attractive meat cuts for farm families. At least 18,000 Kentucky farmers are following recommended practices in using farm-slaughtered meat in their homes at an estimated annual saving of at least \$100,000. Far greater values are derived from this program thru more adequately nourished farm families, and thru the release of more meat to the armed forces.

The introduction of freezer-locker storage plants was encouraged thru field meetings where the possibilities and more efficient use of them were explained. A sizeable outlet for Kentucky hogs has been developed thru processors of ham, bacon, and sausage, both farmers and small commercial plants. One county reports that farmers there derive a \$40,000 annual income from the sale of hams alone.

**Swine.** — Kentucky swine producers made a notable response to the swine production goals of the Food-for-Freedom program. Present reports indicate that all prescribed goals will be exceeded. This rapid expansion in production has been accomplished without unduly taxing Kentucky farm productive power and without a noticeable decrease in efficiency, because an intensive campaign resulted in a general adoption of approved practices recommended by the Extension Service. These recommendations include the selection of choice breeding stock, adequate feeding of pregnant and lactating sows, 2 litters a year, a complete program of swine sanitation, full use of pasture forage thruout the year by breeding stock and fattening hogs, feeding balanced rations, and use of adequate equipment.

The swine extension program in 1941 resulted in the shift of over 14,000 farmers to the feeding of properly balanced rations. Some 9,100 farmers sowed cover crops for winter and spring hog pas-





A Garrard county 4-H Club boy exhibits this 1941 champion 4-H baby beef animal at the annual livestock show at Louisville.

ture for the first time, as a result of the extension program. It is estimated that about three-fourths of Kentucky's hogs were affected by one or more of the approved practices recommended by the Extension Service.

**Beef cattle.**—Field meetings held in more than half of Kentucky's counties brought to farmers of those and surrounding counties demonstrations and instruction in methods of increasing profits from the beef enterprise while adapting this enterprise to farm-management and soil-conserving programs already in operation or being recommended. Special emphasis was given to the desirability of culling herds closely, thereby increasing efficiency and also contributing to the marketing of the larger amounts of beef called for under the Food-for-Freedom program. Changes in the relative prices of feeds were noted and their relative feeding values given. Ways of producing profitable beef with less grain were explained.

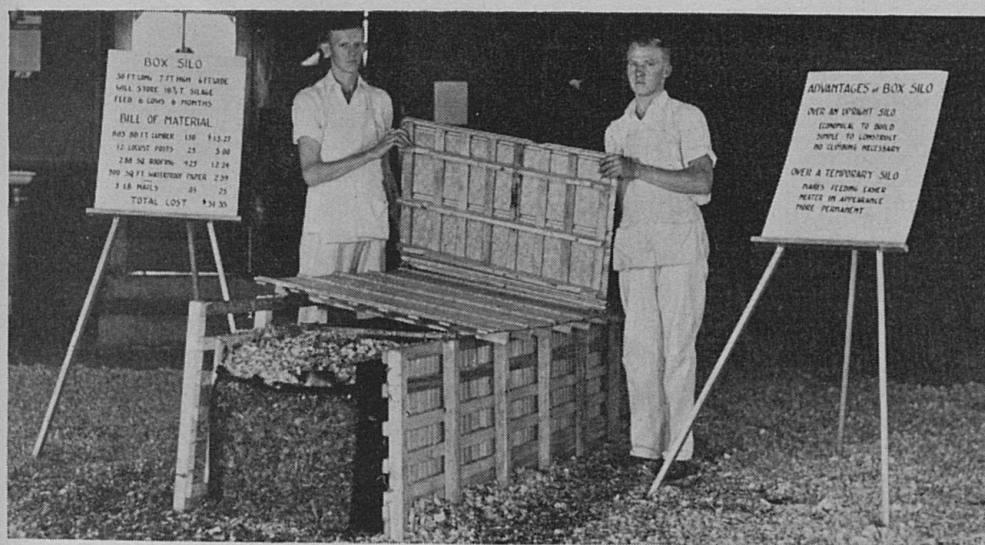
The cow-and-calf plan continued to increase in popularity. Over 20 new herds on this plan were reported for one county. Heavy-milking cows bred to purebred beef bulls of good type are producing

calves weighing 600 lb. at 10 months of age by the use of home-grown roughages exclusively. The more general acceptance of this plan is resulting in better coordination of Kentucky's beef industry with a sound farm-management program, more uniform income, and a product for which there is a strong demand. All this is in full cooperation with the Food-for-Freedom program.

### DAIRYING

The Dairy Herd Improvement program finished some 350 complete demonstrations, and furnished about 6,500 records of individual cows in the cooperating herds. The cooperating dairymen paid thru the 14 active associations about \$10,000 for this record-keeping service. Farm visits were made to 377 dairy leaders and about 1,000 additional dairymen were reached in Dairy Herd Improvement Association meetings, field days, result demonstrations and tours held by the associations. Information contained in the monthly news letter was sent to 675 dairymen. The project has resulted in more intelligent culling of inferior cattle, a greater demand for bulls of high-producing strains, the adoption of improved feeding and management practices, and an increased interest in proving sires. Thru the Permanent Identification and Record-Keeping Project, in connection with herd-improvement work, 665 animals were permanently identified and some 1,360 individual cow production records were filed with the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Twelve sires were proved from the records, and one herd analysis was made from the data thus collected. Thru meetings, field days, and tours sponsored by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association program useful information was carried to large numbers of dairy farmers, both those in the associations, and others.

Nine Dairy Cattle Breeding Schools held in different areas and attended by 396 dairymen resulted in an increased interest in improved dairy-cattle breeding practices and in a demand for bulls sired by proved sires and out of tested dams. Three county and community meetings on artificial insemination of dairy cattle were attended by 46 dairymen. To date insufficient interest has been manifested to warrant the organization of a full-time artificial insemination association. Eighty-four dairymen attended the state-wide livestock breeding school, held at the College. Twenty-four dairy-cattle feeding and management schools were attended by 482 dairy farmers. The interest manifested by the dairymen gave evidence that many improved feeding and management practices will be adopted as a



These 4-H club boys are demonstrating the advantages of a box silo over an upright one. They won the southern regional championship at the National Dairy Show. Each boy received a \$250 scholarship to any agricultural college that he might select.

result of these schools. Two bull associations and two bull clubs functioned satisfactorily during 1941.

Fostering the use of dairy products in farm homes is a very important branch of Dairy Extension work, and the "Live-at-Home" program was particularly stressed during 1941. In 22 counties, milk, butter, and cottage cheese demonstrations were given to Home Demonstration Agents and their foods leaders.

Interest in cream quality and the purchase of cream on grade as a means of improving Kentucky butter was stimulated by the federal seizure of undergrade butter, and the need for improvement in cream quality to meet the standards of army and navy regulations for butter. During 1941 the purchase of cream on grade was practised over the entire state. Eighteen counties were added to the original 29 counties on the four-day or time delivery plan of grading, and the remainder of the state was placed on a similar plan of grading to improve cream quality at the point of purchase. A large amount of cream was rejected. This of course caused a financial loss to producers of such cream, and a severe loss of a vital food product to the war effort. More than 4 million pounds of undergrade butterfat was purchased in Kentucky in 1941, entailing a loss of 2 to 3 cents per pound to farmers.

In the 4-H Club Dairy Project 941 boys and girls were enrolled. The 4-H club dairy cattle exhibit at the State Fair was one of the



A team of 4-H club girls make healthful and tempting milk drinks. They prefer their own "soft drinks."

largest in the history of the Kentucky State Fair 4-H Club Show. The field agents in dairying aided in selecting calves for 4-H club project work, visiting 4-H dairy projects, attending 4-H club tours and fitting and showing demonstrations. Other dairy work included Dairy Leaders' Training meetings, 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America Dairy Cattle Judging Schools, Judging Dairy Cattle Shows, radio talks, State Fair exhibit, and breed association meetings.

## POULTRY

The ultimate objective of the poultry extension program is to increase the earning power, improve the health, and add to the happiness of farmers and poultrymen thru more efficient production and marketing. The immediate objective was to meet or exceed the quota for increased production set by the State Defense Board for each county. The entire poultry extension program was so planned and presented as to have a direct influence on these objectives.

At field meetings, schools, demonstrations, and farm visits, stress was placed on increased production for defense and on the part that poultry plays in the Live-at-Home program. Farmers responded wholeheartedly to the demands of this program, with a consequent large increase in egg production.

The success or failure of the poultry enterprise depends in a very large degree upon raising a flock of healthy, vigorous pullets. Cost records on pullet production show that in many sections this prob-

lem is being successfully solved. The summary on 11 flocks in one county is noteworthy. The low cost of production was attained by the use of a simplified method of feeding developed at the Western Kentucky Substation. The summary of these 11 flocks follows:

Chicks started, number .....	3,105
Cost of chicks .....	\$ 225
Cost of feed and fuel .....	699
Total expense .....	924
Total income .....	772
Net cost of pullets .....	152
Pullets raised, number .....	1,183
Net cost per pullet .....	\$ 0.13

The low cost of this method of producing pullets was largely dependent on the use of excellent pasture. In other flocks, according to the records kept, the cost of production of pullets was about 35 cents each.

Use of the demonstration flock to show the value of good management is very helpful in promoting the present program. The returns were excellent during the past year. In 101 flocks totaling 11,268 hens, the income per hen for eggs sold averaged \$2.60 more than feed costs.

During the year, 132 pens of chickens and 140 of turkeys were selected for breeders.

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

	<i>Number of meetings</i>	<i>Number attending</i>
Leaders' meetings .....	81	843
Poultry schools .....	80	2,108
Community meetings .....	68	4,863
Demonstrations (culling, testing, caponizing, breeder selection, vaccination) .....	73	1,185
Field meetings .....	52	3,273
Result demonstrations .....	95	1,042
4-H club .....	28	842
Utopia club .....	3	143
Marketing and egg quality .....	6	66
District national defense conferences .....	23	1,141
District county agent conferences .....	8	114
Nutrition school .....	2	100
Vocational agriculture .....	2	74
Rural electrification meetings .....	3	375
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>524</b>	<b>16,169</b>
Farm visits .....	1,645	
Visits to hatcherymen, feed dealers and produce men.	232	

### VETERINARY SCIENCE

The need to save food for freedom by preventing losses of livestock thru disease is a problem for the Extension Service, because

79 counties in Kentucky have no graduate veterinary practitioners.

Work with groups of young people was especially fruitful. There were 4,930 young men and women in 118 communities who were enrolled to study farm sanitation and preventive as well as curative measures. The leaders were 124 adults interested in livestock production. Under the present plan 123 meetings were held.

*Poultry.*— Measures taken to control pullorum disease and parasites have brought about definite improvement in Kentucky poultry. The reduction in the number of birds reacting to the pullorum test in 1941 was most satisfactory. Testing started in 1927, at which time 20 percent of all birds tested were diseased. In 1941 when 310,231 birds in 3,029 flocks were tested, only 11,260 birds, or 3.63 percent, were reactors. Forty-six poultry meetings were held, and 98 visits were made to those cooperating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, while 27 farm visits were made to noncooperators.

*Swine.*— Information on hog cholera and feed-lot diseases was given to 2,507 persons in addition to visits made to 5 counties where outbreaks had occurred.

*Sheep.*— Sheepmen are following better practices to prevent acidosis in breeding flocks. Pasture rotation is being practiced according to recommendations to allow parasites to die out between grazing periods. Many lambs are late in maturing because of parasitic infestation. Eight counties were visited to give information to sheepmen. Helpful information and advice on foot rot, udder trouble, drenching for stomach worms and acidosis were given to 2,172 producers.

## HORTICULTURE

*Strawberry culture.*— A special campaign was conducted in 10 counties to improve cultural methods of producing strawberries commercially. Meetings and demonstrations were held, dealing with such subjects as suitable varieties, crown-borer control, soil management, and harvesting methods. Meetings and demonstrations held with boys and girls' 4-H clubs in 8 counties resulted in the setting of 117,000 strawberry plants.

*Orcharding.*— The fruit crop in 1941 was the largest in a decade, and meetings and demonstrations were held in 10 counties, dealing with pruning, spraying, fertilizing, harvesting, and packing. Assistance given for marketing thru the Surplus Commodity Association contributed much to the success of the orchard enterprise.

The promotion of home fruit growing in noncommercial areas

was given special attention thru meetings, and informative literature was supplied to local agricultural agencies.

All counties in Kentucky were organized to bring the spray service information to the attention of all fruit growers, and instruction on the importance and use of this information was provided.

**Truck crops.** — An intensive program to promote home vegetable gardens was followed in 25 counties, and special information and literature was provided for the work in the other 95 counties. Special reports filed by 96 counties showed an increase of 27 percent over 1940 in the amount of vegetables canned and stored for winter use.

Production of Irish potatoes was promoted by special campaigns in four mountain counties. Seed improvement was started in Kenton and Campbell counties and 2,177 bushels of certified seed potatoes were raised in Jefferson county under direction of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Twenty-six field meetings were held in 11 counties, to demonstrate insect and disease control and harvesting methods to commercial growers. Meetings held in 18 counties with growers of canning tomatoes and beans resulted in a 15-percent increase in acreage this year, the total acreage being 9,500. Four of the counties cooperated in canning work for the first time.

Assistance was given sweetpotato growers in McCracken county in the construction of a curing and storing house, and 19,000 bushels were produced under direction.

A garden program was prepared for all of Kentucky's state institutions, and for 17 relief agencies of the Board of Health.

**Landscape.** — The demand for assistance in the improvement of home grounds and public property was greater than could be supplied. Fifty-five new result demonstrations were established in 17 counties and 61 old demonstrations were used in field meetings. Twenty-two leaders' training schools were held. Landscape projects were carried by 278 Utopia club members. Thirteen school-ground plantings were made as 4-H club projects.

Under instruction and supervision 814 new lawns were started and 7,208 old lawns were improved, 11,225 shade trees and 19,812 shrubs were planted, and 2,322 undesirable trees were removed.

Project leaders, home demonstration agents, county agents, 4-H clubs, Utopia clubs, Farm Security agents, Soil Conservation agents, agricultural teachers and local agencies were supplied with special instructions in addition to circulars and bulletins. Articles were supplied regularly to the press.



Aluminum for defense purposes collected by Boone county 4-H club members, homemakers, and other cooperators.

### FARM ECONOMICS AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY

*War emergency work.*— Early in the year it became evident that in addition to previous plans there would be calls for special work related to the national war emergency. One of the first such calls was for help in working out an agricultural program for Kentucky to meet war needs. Extension workers were given leadership of subcommittees on this emergency project. One member was chairman of the subcommittee on farm labor and tenancy and supervised the preparation of a detailed analysis of that problem. This included methods to increase the effectiveness of farm laborers, to improve employer-employee relations and to develop farm worker morale for the achievement of maximum production for national defense. Other staff members took leading parts on other important committees. All members of the staff contributed thruout the year as consultants for various state and national agencies.

*Farm management.*— In view of the rapidly changing economic conditions a particular effort was made to acquaint farmers with the advantages and pitfalls of certain farming adjustments. Meetings were held in 29 counties to train farm economics leaders in an understanding of the problems involved in adjusting their farming plans. A total of 958 farmers attended these and 20 other meetings designed to teach the principles of agricultural economics. In 34 group meetings 358 farmers were given assistance in making simplified farm plans. County agents were given special training for that work.





County Land-Use Planning committees discuss the needs of their communities and plan the work for the year. They also set up goals to be reached after several years of cooperative endeavor.

Farm account books placed with 912 farmers with instructions for their summarization, and 8 meetings were held to assist farmers in completing the summaries for the year before. Business analysis reports were made for five areas from the summaries which farmers copied from their books. These reports were given to cooperating farmers. Six farm-management field meetings were attended by 207 farmers. The farm-management specialist assisted county agents in planning other field meetings where commodity specialists served later.

The monthly "Farm Management Notes" were widely distributed and an inventory circular was sent to 6,000 farmers upon request. In 16 counties 268 farm leaders attended meetings on national defense. The farm management specialist made several hundred farm visits with county agents.

*Landlord-tenant conferences.* — Conferences were held at Lexington, Russellville, Mayfield, Owensboro, Frankfort, and Shelbyville to discuss means for improving landlord-tenant relations so as to serve the best interests of both. A major part of the material in the report of the Kentucky Farm Tenancy Commission to the Governor was furnished by members of this department.

*Land-use planning.* — Work in land use planning expanded to 37 counties, more than double the number in previous years. The natural grouping of farm people by neighborhoods and communities was mapped in 31 of these counties to serve as the basis for complete

representation on all committees. Maps were prepared in all counties where this work was done and detailed reports were supplied to 10 counties. Community committees now include over 3,000 farm people. County committees with over 1,000 members are also functioning. Land-use mapping was completed in 11 counties, bringing the total to 24 counties, and the reports were distributed. Special attention was given in 30 counties to such problems as living from the farm, surveys of farm business, classification of land, individual farm planning, part-time farming, forestry, and occupational data in rural areas. Twenty-eight separate reports were published and distributed. At the close of the year, with increased attention being given preparedness for war, those phases of land-use planning which are of special value in this effort were speeded up to make the information available quickly. Maps and special letters of instruction showed how land-use planning information would facilitate the preparedness effort.

As in the past, the land-use planning specialist accepted leadership in assisting large numbers of farm families dislocated by government projects. This centered around those undertakings sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the large military reservations.

Land-use planning was considered during the year in 450 meetings, with a total attendance of 5,636 people.

**Community leadership training.**— The development of rural community leaders achieved increased effectiveness, the object being to help communities to study their own needs and develop well-rounded programs. At a state-wide meeting of rural boards of education 76 counties were represented. Nine regional and county meetings of a similar character were attended by 860 county leaders.

During the Farm and Home Convention a rural community and rural church day was attended by 200 persons. A five-day state-wide institute for training rural community leaders was held.

**Rural social information and program service.**— Two issues of the "Kentucky Rural Leader" were distributed, the first including a summary of the proceedings of the annual rural community and rural church day, the other being a handbook of social information. General background statements were prepared for inclusion in the county-by-county reports of neighborhood and community delineation for land-use planning.

## MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

Extension work in marketing and rural finance was directed especially toward meeting the demands for market information for farmers. The unsettled economic conditions made farmers conscious of their needs for up-to-the-minute information in planning their production and marketing programs.

Considerable attention was given to the probable effects of the war upon agriculture in Kentucky and the adjustments necessary to meet the added burdens. Farmers have shown themselves to be keenly interested in the present situation, and perhaps equally interested in adjusting their farming programs to avoid post-war depression.

Tobacco growers in western Kentucky producing export types found that their declining market made plans necessary. The specialists in Farm Management and Marketing cooperated in holding "Outlook and Adjustment" meetings in this area, presenting a picture of the present and probable future adjustments needed. These meetings were well attended and discussions were lively. Many adjustments were made by the farmers as a result of this program of extension work.

Another step was taken in helping farmers to grasp their economic problems thru the medium of marketing and economic schools held in 10 western counties with 4 meetings in each county. The average attendance was 36. Regular market news letters, the radio, special outlook reports, and news stories were used as added means of keeping farmers informed.

An especially bountiful fruit and vegetable crop in Kentucky in 1941 brought added marketing problems, particularly for peaches, apples, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Special effort was made to encourage increased consumption of these products within the state. The Home Demonstration Department, specialists, newspapers, cooperative marketing associations, county agents, home agents, chain stores, and local stores all were asked to cooperate in this program, and the results were gratifying. Approximately 80 newspaper articles appeared in county and state papers and every radio station in the state cooperated. Arrangements were made with the Surplus Marketing Administration to purchase 50 carloads of peaches per week during the picking season but largely because of increased local demands no peaches were delivered to the Surplus Marketing Administration. Kentucky peaches sold for prices higher than those in any of the adjoining states. In marketing apples, potatoes, and

sweetpotatoes it was necessary to make use of the Surplus Marketing Administration to relieve the glutted markets.

Continued assistance was given to existing cooperative organizations, and 10 new cooperatives were formed under the counsel and advice of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The development of a cooperative lamb-marketing pool in Gallatin county was received enthusiastically by sheepmen. Lambs were sold strictly on grade and grade price differentials were such as to encourage better feeding, breeding, and management practices in lamb production. Cooperative trucking of lambs, plus pooled selling, netted the cooperating growers more than 75 cents per hundredweight above what could have been realized by individual effort.

Problems relating to changes in marketing machinery and practice brought on by the war demanded major portions of time and personnel of the Extension marketing specialists.

### PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1941:

#### *Circulars*

- 355. The vegetable garden. John S. Gardner.
- 356. Peach and plum spray schedule. A. J. Olney.
- 357. Apple spray schedule. A. J. Olney.
- 358. Poultry project for 4-H club members. Brooding chicks. C. E. Harris, Stanley Caton, and J. B. Brooks.
- 359. Control measures for common garden insects. W. A. Price.
- 360. Minerals for livestock. Staff of Animal Industry Group.
- 361. Grass silage. W. P. Garrigus.
- 362. How to can fruits and vegetables. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.
- 363. Annual report of the Director of Agricultural Extension. T. R. Bryant.
- 364. Feeding dairy cows. Fordyce Ely.
- 365. Lunches for school children. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.
- 366. Sweet clover for Kentucky. E. N. Ferguson.
- 367. Window treatment for livable homes. Ida C. Hagman.
- 368. Pigs: from birth to market in six months. Grady Sellards.
- 369. Electrical household equipment; selection, use, and care. Ida C. Hagman.
- 370. Control of peach borers. P. O. Ritcher.
- 371. How to plant shade trees. N. R. Elliott.
- 372. Feeding laying hens. Stanley Caton, W. M. Insko, Jr., and A. T. Ringrose.
- 373. Foods project for 4-H clubs. School Lunches. Edith Lacy and Dorothy Threlkeld.

#### *Leaflets*

- Field crop tests for need of lime and fertilizers. George Roberts.
- Recommendations for the control of wildfire and angular leafspot of burley tobacco. W. D. Valleau and E. M. Johnson.
- Winter pastures. Wm. C. Johnstone.
- More milk for national defense. Fordyce Ely.
- Making cottage cheese at home. Henry B. Morrison.
- Farm butter making. Henry B. Morrison.
- More poultry and eggs from Kentucky farms. J. E. Humphrey and Stanley Caton.

- Farm labor adjustments. Roy E. Proctor.  
 Eat home-grown foods for health and economy. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.  
 Peaches. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.  
 From the granary to the table. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.  
 From the garden to the table. Florence Imlay and Pearl J. Haak.  
 An adequate program for national defense. Carl F. Tausch.  
 In time of crisis. Barry Bingham.

*Other publications*

- Poultry calendar.  
 Crop record book for 4-H Clubs.  
 Foods record book for 4-H Clubs.  
 Clothing record book for 4-H Clubs.  
 Canning record book for 4-H Clubs.  
 Kentucky farm account book.

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

*Circular*

157. Brooding chicks. J. E. Humphrey and J. B. Kelley.  
 222. Garden project for 4-H clubs. John S. Gardner.  
 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.  
 288. Beekeeping in Kentucky. W. A. Price.  
 295. Commercial strawberry growing in Kentucky. W. W. Magill.  
 330. Culling farm poultry. Stanley Caton.  
 341. Feeding shade trees. N. R. Elliott.  
 347. Planning and planting an orchard. A. J. Olney.  
 351. Housing farm poultry. J. B. Kelley and W. M. Insko, Jr.  
 352. How to stop weevil damage to stored beans and peas. W. A. Price.  
 353. Sprays for the home fruit garden. A. J. Olney.  
 354. Make the farm feed the family.  
 356. Peach and plum spray schedule. A. J. Olney.  
 357. Apple spray schedule. A. J. Olney.

**EXTENSION WORKERS**

(January 1st to December 31st, 1941)

**ADMINISTRATION**

- Thomas P. Cooper, Dean and Director  
 T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director  
 D. H. Peak, Business Agent (*Retired*)  
 S. K. Slaughter, Secretary  
 F. D. Peterson, Comptroller

**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. McKittrick, 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

## DAIRYING

J. O. Barkman, Field Agent  
 George M. Harris, Field Agent  
 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

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

## POULTRY

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

## VETERINARY SCIENCE

T. P. Polk, Field Agent

## HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

*State Leader*

Weldon, Miss Myrtle	Experiment Station	Lexington
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*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 (Asst.)	Mayfield	Graves
Barnes, Grace	Paintsville	Johnson
*Binkley, Byrd Kendall (Mrs.)	Bardstown	Nelson
Byerly, Zelma	Covington	Kenton
*Clark, Eleanor	Stanford	Lincoln
Click, Nell Jones	Greenup	Greenup
Colley, Sunshine	Pineville	Bell
Collins, Mary Elizabeth	Paris	Bourbon
Collis, Eula C. (Mrs.)	Richmond	Madison
Cook, Dorothy Jane	Stanford	Lincoln
Cotton, Joyce	Georgetown	Scott
Creech, Wilma R.	London	Laurel
Culton, Anne E. V. (Mrs.)	Harrodsburg	Mercer
*Culton, Ruth Hicks (Mrs.)	Greenup	Greenup
Davis, Martha Frances	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Davis, Rachel L. (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Elswick, Lucille S. (Mrs.)	Hazard	Perry
Evans, Anna Katherine	Lancaster	Garrard
Fleming, Frances W. (Mrs.)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Gentry, Dorothy	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Gillaspie, Mary Hood	Burlington	Boone
Gillett, Leone	Henderson	Henderson
Grubbs, Jennie C. (Mrs.)	Danville	Boyle
Harralson, Ruth E. (Mrs.)	Madisonville	Hopkins
Hatcher, Elizabeth H. (Mrs.)	Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Hembree, Lilah	LaGrange	Oldham
Henning, Alda	Paducah	McCracken
Hill, Dorothy E. (Asst.)	Bowling, Green	Warren
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
Latimer, Genia Ruth	Lexington	Fayette
Lovelady, Venice	Owensboro	Daviess
Lytle, Priscilla	Leitchfield	Grayson
McGoldrick, Louise B.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Meador, Mary Elizabeth	Elkton	Todd
Minick, Frances Brock (Mrs.)	Glasgow	Barren
Moore, Alma (Mrs.)	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Murray, Mary Ellen (Asst.)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Odor, Mary Jordan	Dixon	Webster
Perkins, Roxie C. (Mrs.)	Harlan	Harlan
Piedalue, Irene	Winchester	Clark
*Price, Ruth C. (Mrs.)	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Roberts, Mildred E.	Calhoun	McLean
Rowland, Rachel	Murray	Calloway

Russell, Katherine	Carrollton	Carroll
Scrugham, Nancy	Princeton	Caldwell
Sharp, Lois H. (Mrs.)	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Snider, Pearl S. (Mrs.)	Franklin	Simpson
Stewart, Marcy D. (Mrs.)	Hartford	Ohio
Stutzenberger, Margaret	Campbellsville	Taylor
Thompson, Catherine C. (Mrs.)	Hickman	Fulton
Thompson, Cornela C. (Mrs.)	Russellville	Logan
Tucker, Sarah Louise	Alexandria	Campbell
Underwood, LaRue N. (Mrs.)	Morganfield	Union
Vanderford, Hattie B. (Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Van Winkle, Doris	Maysville	Mason
Watts, Maria Mchew (Mrs.)	Wickliffe	Ballard
Wheeler, Dorris K. (Mrs.)	Pikeville	Pike
Whittinghill, Eleanor	Cadiz	Trigg
Wilson, Jessie	Clinton	Hickman
Word, Mary Elizabeth	Munfordville	Hart
Wyatt, Loretta M. (Mrs.)	Mayfield	Graves

\* Resigned

#### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK

<i>State Agent</i>		
Mahan, C. A.	Experiment Station	Lexington
<i>Assistant State Agents</i>		
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
<i>Agent, Charge of Negro Work</i>		
Burnette, A. C.	179 Deweese Street	Lexington
<i>County Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Acree, John C.	Williamsburg	Whitley
Arderson, Shirley W.	Louisville	Jefferson
Aterbury, Harry B.	Hawesville	Hancock
Bach, John	Salyersville	Magoffin
Bell, Clarence S.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Berge, Harry A. (Acting)	Owenton	Owen
Blue, John W.	Eddyville	Lyon
Bohanan, Samuel C.	Wickliffe	Ballard
Bondurant, Charles O. (Assoc.)	Murray	Calloway
Boyd, Guy F.	Booneville	Owsley
Brabant, Kenneth	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Brabant, Stuart	Elkton	Todd
Brown, John C.	Danville	Boyle
Bryan, Charles V.	Campbellsville	Taylor
Burdine, Howard W.	Inez	Martin
*Campbell, Wallace L.	Bedford	Trimble
Carter, Wilmot	Versailles	Woodford
Cochran, John T.	Murray	Calloway
*Coffey, Wallace	Frenchburg	Menifee
Coleman, James V.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Collins, William B.	Maysville	Mason
Corder, George D.	Hyden	Leslie
Crace, Allington	Hazard	Perry
Craigmyle, Beach	LaGrange	Oldham



Cundiff, Ralph	Albany	Clinton
Day, Carl B.	Louisa	Lawrence
Dixon, Charlie	Manchester	Clay
Drake, Herschel B. (Acting)	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Drake, James M. (Assoc.)	Richmond	Madison
*Dye, James G.	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Ellis, Justus L.	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Ellis, Leslie H.	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.	Morehead	Rowan
Graham, John F.	Princeton	Caldwell
Griffin, Marshall C.	Whitley City	McCreary
Grimwood, Phillip G.	London	Laurel
Hafer, Fred C.	Brandenburg	Meade
Hayes, Henry J.	Monticello	Wayne
Heath, Robert M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Henson, Hollis	Stanton	Powell
Holland, John W.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Hopper, Ray C.	Bowling Green	Warren
Horning, Jess O.	Glasgow	Barren
*Howard, Joe M.	Brooksville	Bracken
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. (Assoc.)	Owensboro	Daviess
Jackson, Homer R.	Henderson	Henderson
Janes, Ernest L.	Winchester	Clark
Johnson, Raymond O.	Edmonton	Metcalfe
Jones, Thomas H.	Beattyville	Lee
Karnes, Gilbert H.	Lebanon	Marion
Kent, Samuel B.	Morgantown	Butler
Kidd, Jack S.	Somerset	Pulaski
Killinger, John R.	Stanford	Lincoln
King, Roscoe	Grayson	Carter
*Kleiser, William D.	Owenton	Owen
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
McCord, Joseph R.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
McDaniel, Floyd	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
McLton, Frank G.	Hodgenville	Larue
Michael, William J.	Hindman	Knott
Miller, John Lester	Richmond	Madison
Moore, James F.	Barbourville	Knox
*Morgan, Reuben	Hyden	Leslie
Morgan, Thomas W.	Cadiz	Trigg

*Mullins, James Chad	Manchester	Clay
Nichols, Mahlon P.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Northington, Leroy W.	Clinton	Hickman
Nute, Raymond E.	Vanceburg	Lewis
Park, Curtis F.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Parker, James Edward, Jr.	Lexington	Fayette
Pidcock, Justice L.	Paintsville	Johnson
Pope, Henry H., Jr. (Acting)	Frenchburg	Menifee
Porter, Samuel A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Quisenberry, Henry A. (Assoc.)	Louisville	Jefferson
Rankin, Robert B.	Columbia	Adair
Reynolds, Walker R.	Tyner	Jackson
Rice, Edgar	Sandy Hook	Elliott
*Richardson, Clyde M. (Assoc.)	Owensboro	Daviess
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.	Irvine	Estill
Shelby, Oakley M.	Marion	Crittenden
**Sparks, Ervan R.	Manchester	Clay
Spence, Robert F.	Berea	Rockcastle
Straw, William T.	Warsaw	Gallatin
Summers, John E.	Franklin	Simpson
Talbert, William D.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Thaxton, Andrew J.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Thompson, Herbert H.	Cynthiana	Harrison
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, John 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.	Covington	Kenton
Wiedeburg, William E.	Munfordville	Hart
Wigginton, Robert	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Williams, Gray H.	Harlan	Harlan
Williams, J. B.	Scottsville	Allen
Williamson, Glynn E.	Mayfield	Graves
Winchester, Ralph D.	Jamestown	Russell
Wrather, Yandal	West Liberty	Morgan
Young, Troll	Springfield	Washington
<i>Assistant County Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
*Allen, Cyrus D.	Murray	Calloway
Brame, Forrest S.	Lawrenceburg	Mercer-Anderson
Brownfield, Ray B.	Murray	Calloway
Campbell, Howard	Bardstown	Nelson
Clarkson, Simon Louis	New Castle	Henry-Shelby
Clay, Glenn W.	Alexandria	Campbell

\* Resigned

\*\* Deceased

Colson, Clay A.	Irvine	Estill
Coots, Woodrow	Eddyville	Lyon
Cowgill, John W.	Henderson	Henderson
Cox, Frank R.	Munfordville	Hart
Culton, Eugene B., Jr.	Winchester	Clark
*DeLong, Sidney W.	Glasgow	Barren
*Estes, Paul W.	Franklin	Simpson
Finch, John H. (Colored)	Bowling Green	Warren-Barren
Frazier, Russell Franklin	Burlington	Boone
Gardner, Warren H.	Franklin	Simpson
*Gibson, Harry B.	Hodgenville	Larue
Gilbert, Raymond H.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Griffin, William F.	Cadiz	Trigg
Griffy, Chas. E., Jr.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Hager, Stanley	Glasgow	Barren
Hancock, Curtis R.	Paducah	McCracken
Henshaw, Morton	Hartford	Ohio
Hoover, Wilson R.	Mayfield	Graves
Howard, James S.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Hughes, Woodrow H.	Russellville	Logan
*Humphrey, Maurice E.	Madisonville	Hopkins
McMurtry, Gaven H.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Miller, James Homer	Benton	Marshall
Miller, Laymon	Hickman	Fulton
Mills, Kermit	Berea	Rockcastle
Noffsinger, Estil J.	Paris	Bourbon
Pirtle, Thomas L.	Smithland	Livingston
Prather, Reginald L.	Carrollton	Carroll
Redd, Obie B. (Senior)	Lancaster	Garrard
Reynolds, Walker R., Jr.	Pikeville	Pike
Routt, Wilson M.	Princeton	Caldwell
Sandefur, Richard M.	Murray	Calloway
Satterwhite, Frank L.	Lexington	Fayette
*Sherman, Dalbert C.	Manchester	Clay
Simpson, Harold H.	Morganfield	Union
Stephens, James I.	Georgetown	Scott
Stokes, Silas J., Jr.	Bowling Green	Warren
Story, Runyon (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Threlkeld, William F.	Elkton	Todd
Venable, Keith S.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Warren, Aubrey M.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Watson, John L. (Colored)	Elkton	Todd-Logan
Wilkins, Graham	Benton	Marshall
Williams, Maurice K.	Covington	Kenton

\* Resigned

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

## RECEIPTS

Federal Smith-Lever, Bankhead-Jones .....	\$591,919.63
Federal Capper-Ketcham .....	36,800.97
State Smith-Lever .....	130,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$758,720.60</b>

## EXPENDITURES

	<i>Federal funds</i>	<i>State funds</i>
Administration .....	\$ 19,414.10	
Publications .....	13,583.31	\$ 3,724.67
County Agent work .....	401,509.09	7,076.67
Home Demonstration work .....	128,878.55	2,980.44
Clothing .....	2,303.44	5,483.33
Foods .....	2,310.56	5,225.00
Junior Clubs .....	14,683.97	32,298.15
Agronomy .....	6,615.50	15,649.35
Dairy .....	3,015.73	5,158.31
Animal Husbandry .....	3,978.81	9,496.67
Markets .....	5,537.25	3,378.01
Farm Management .....	3,876.53	3,936.28
Poultry .....	4,230.07	9,075.01
Horticulture .....	3,273.89	8,216.68
Veterinary Science .....	2,429.15	1,333.35
Rural Engineering .....	6,180.57	3,139.73
Public Information .....	1,821.17	6,325.00
Farm and Home Week .....	641.32	
Home Management .....	2,765.09	5,883.35
Rural Sociology .....	350.49	
Forestry .....	1,322.01	1,620.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$628,720.60</b>	<b>\$130,000.00</b>

Lexington, Kentucky

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, and the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating. Thomas P. Cooper, Director. Issued in furtherance of the Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

July, 1942

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