Annual Report

of the

Director of Agricultural Extension

Kentucky, 1944

Circular 405

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

College of Agriculture and Home Economics
Extension Division

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

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

Lexington, Kentucky

President H. L. Donovan
University of Kentucky

My dear President Donovan:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1944. 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 Simeon S. Willis
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, 1944.

Respectfully,

H. L. Donovan
President

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

By T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director

KENTUCKY FARM PRODUCTION again was unusually heavy in 1944, despite critical shortages of labor and equipment. Farmers relied more than ever on the suggestions and guidance of the Extension Division, and often their work week was as long as 80 hours. Moreover, farm women, children, and older men carried much of the extra burden caused by departure of young men. It is doubtful whether they are capable of carrying the heavy load year after year. Estimates have placed the migration from rural areas at 10 percent—mostly those in the more capable age-groups. Many local leaders who had been active in Extension work left the rural communities. Of those who remained many found themselves loaded with such a multitude of demands that they had to give up some of them. Nearly all of the assistant county agents who had been of such great help were taken into military service or were required to fill vacancies in the county agent list.

Labor-saving methods and appliances were of unusual importance and interest to farmers this year. Efficiency studies of farmers at work were made by the Experiment Station, including slow motion pictures and other such devices that helped in determination of efficient methods. Reasons for wide difference in performance by different workers at the same task were sought and found, and then were taught as widely as possible by lecture, by picture, and by demonstration. This program of work simplification was undertaken at the same time that recruitment of laborers for farm work was under way. Over 103,000 placements on Kentucky farms were made and nearly 2,000 workers were recruited for farm work in other states. While this was quite an accomplishment in the face of difficulties, farmers probably benefited even more by the experience they gained in systematized swapping of labor and equipment. That kind of benefit is lasting.

The stress of war conditions has brought out clearly the need for more intensive use of the best land and leaving other land to pasture or to forest. This is a principle that the College of Agriculture and Home Economics has emphasized for many years. Protecting the tilled acres by cover crops is thus encouraged. By obtaining the same amount of produce from fewer acres, less labor is needed.

Planting hybrid corn and disease-resistant strains of tobacco enable the farmer to accomplish the same results with less labor. Here again is illustrated the fortunate combination of the Experiment Station, with its store of research, with the Extension Division of the

College of Agriculture and Home Economics which seeks to interpret research facts to farm people on their own premises. The store of available information was not obtained over night, and it is fortunate that much had become available through years of patient research and is available to farmers in usable form under war conditions.

Very extensive studies have been undertaken in the hope of gaining information that will be useful to people in rural communities in their effort to adjust their operations to postwar conditions and to absorb the shocks that may come in the readjustment period, for at such time the rural districts will have a most important part to play.

In all the efforts put forth by farm people toward winning the war, none has been more effective than that of farm women. Despite the increasing difficulty in getting to meetings and the resultant difficulty in disseminating instructions and information, the women increased their volume of work and their interest in the projects undertaken. This holds for their entire program from the Women's Land Army through food conservation, home improvement, home conveniences, clothing renovation, meal planning, child care, and nursing. Their war activities as such were greatly increased, including such projects as rolling bandages, selling war bonds, conducting salvage campaigns, and acting as neighborhood leaders.

In soil erosion control, emphasis was on contour cultivation because of the scarcity of terracing equipment. Much was done in terracing and the other methods of soil conservation, but farmers can perform contour cultivation without technical assistance or expensive equipment and it paves the way for terracing. In furtherance of soil conservation work, all branches of endeavor, cover crops included, were strengthened; and also advantage was taken of the presence of Soil Conservation Service supervisors and other leaders. For these leaders, special training schools were provided in 81 counties. Simple procedures were emphasized, as was illustrated by the home-made levels. One of the most widely accepted practices in agricultural engineering was the construction of properly located and properly constructed reservoirs to facilitate livestock production.

As to subsistence from home-grown products, more persons participated in the garden project than in any other. Much difficulty was found in stimulating gardeners to persevere through the season. This weakness is no more apparent in victory gardens in towns and cities than it is with farm gardeners. Stress was laid upon the statement that the test of a worthy gardener is the condition of his garden in September. The total contribution made by home gardens and the canning campaigns was very great, although exact figures may never be available.

The effectiveness of Extension work was clearly demonstrated with

poultry. In both 1943 and 1944 the Extension program was well advanced before goals were set and war needs were announced. Increased efficiency was the result, and since efficiency, economy, and quality will carry over into the postwar period to the advantage of all concerned, those values survive the disappointments that resulted after heavy total production was achieved and prices for eggs declined. Taking the demonstration flocks as an index, it was found at the close of the season that production per hen had increased by 6 eggs, despite higher feed costs. Moreover the increase was due mainly to heavier winter production. Over the state as a whole, production in 1944, with 3 percent fewer hens, was only 2 percent less than in 1943.

Efficiency of production, always emphasized by Extension workers, was again illustrated in dairying. The 8-point program was readily apprehended by the dairy industry, who cooperated in the commercial phases, and the program as a whole fitted well with the home-provisioning program always so important.

A further slight reduction in the amount of lime materials used is attributed to increasing scarcity of farm labor and to trucking difficulties. A slight increase in the amount of mixed fertilizers and concentrates may tend to stabilize yields for the present, but for a long-term program of soil improvement every effort is being made to sustain the use of lime materials. Kentucky still maintains its front-rank position among the states in the amount of lime materials used in proportion to its crop acreage.

Much progress has been made in working with cover crops. A limiting factor is the scarcity and cost of seed. Saving seed locally has been encouraged and the small portable threshing outfits have been of great help. There are few if any measures toward soil saving and improvement that offer more far-reaching results than increasing the use of cover crops. In a few counties the use of cover crops has become fairly universal, but on the average a majority of the tilled acres still are left bare through the winter. Because of that situation, improvement of pastures through reseeding and fertilizing and demonstrations of the value of cover crops for winter pasture and for soil conservation continue as major Extension projects.

Because tobacco is a major cash crop in Kentucky, and because of the very apparent advantages given farmers through improved varieties developed at the Experiment Station, universal interest is taken by farmers in the advice of the Extension Service on tobacco production. This interest is manifested all the way from preparation and care of the plant bed to curing and grading the finished crop. Use of the varieties developed by the Experiment Station has become common practice and the recommendations of the Extension Service are followed by a greater proportion of producers than in any other

branch of Extension teaching. This is probably due to the ease with which the results can be observed.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT WORK

Organization.— A program of improved homemaking was carried on in 972 communities in the 64 counties that had home demonstration agents. The agents were assisted by 15,000 homemakers' club members and 1,684 volunteer local leaders who helped 116,880 farm and rural homemakers with their homemaking problems. Two negro agents serving colored families in 4 counties gave assistance to 917 families in 55 communities.

Forty-six emergency war food conservation assistants served some 75,000 families in problems of food conservation. All were assisted in carrying out their programs by supervisors and specialists from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Program of work.— The homemaking program was planned to help families meet their wartime needs. The keynote was *conservation*—of time and energy, clothing, furnishings and equipment, food, and other scarce materials. Saving of travel, tires, and gasoline was not overlooked. Meetings were combined, the use of local leaders was increased, and travel was more carefully planned. Circular letters and news articles were used to keep the people informed, not overlooking the conservation of paper and newspaper space.

Home management.— Home management projects became increasingly popular. The many practical helps given lightened the work of homemakers and made possible added labors on the farm and other activities. Learning how and when to relax and rest increased the output and improved the quality of work, prevented accidents, and helped family attitudes. Projects in "Make Your Work Easier" gave rural women a set of guides to aid them in simplifying their work, especially such routine work as washing, ironing, and cleaning the house.

Home furnishings.— The home furnishings program was one of conservation, renovation, and remodeling of present furnishings. Thirty-three counties carried a home furnishings program of one to six lessons. One hundred and four training meetings were attended by 1,426 leaders. Through these leaders, 21,594 farm families were reached, including 12,421 who were not members of organized clubs. Under this popular project 4,824 pieces of old furniture were made useful with slip covers, 11,503 pieces were refinished, and 4,861 pieces were restored. Making better use of scrap and discards was studied in many counties. Several thousand small articles and 2,015 handmade rugs were made.

Clothing.— Clothing work was carried in 52 counties. Care and conservation of both clothing and equipment used in making clothes, remodeling clothing on hand, and the techniques of making clothes at home were given the major emphasis. Seasonable leaflets provided up-to-date information.

Fifty-two counties reported 120,311 garments made, and 40 counties reported 5,334 sewing machines cleaned, oiled, and adjusted. In all, 50,544 garments were remodeled and 111,848 repaired. The saving under the whole project was estimated to be nearly $200,000.

Emergency food program.— It is impossible to know how much food was conserved in Kentucky as a result of the emergency food program, but reports show a total of 65,243,702 containers of canned food. This was less than in 1943. A severe drouth accounted for most of the decrease, but many families had a surplus on hand from 1943 cannings. The food stored in freezer lockers surpassed 1943 by 1,539,019 pounds and the number of pounds of dehydrated foods increased 1,383,580 pounds. There were 3,679,434 fewer containers of jellies, jams, and preserves. The number of families using pressure cookers increased from 13,904 to 22,619. One of the greatest accomplishments was the improvement of quality of food. As a result of the conservation program, 796,223 pounds of butter, 205,732 pounds of cottage cheese and 6,032 pounds of cream cheese were made by improved methods. Dairy thermometers were used by 2,701 families.

Emergency assistants helped people to plan a more adequate food supply and great improvement was made. These assistants made 12,128 home visits, held 3,461 meetings, trained 2,373 leaders, enrolled 13,937 4-H club members, assisted 18,355 4-H club members with project work, and gave 2,237 food conservation demonstrations.

Food and nutrition.— Rural women had to spend much time in helping to produce food—running tractors, planting, hoeing, gathering produce, milking, taking charge of poultry, and so on. However, they wanted to keep up standards of good food and well-planned meals, so they used many ways of saving time in preparing food and planning meals.

Many women reported that planning menus in advance helped greatly. Among the 14,985 members of homemakers' clubs, 6,326 stated that they planned meals for at least one day at a time, and a large number planned for a week at a time. That they did more than merely to list foods to prepare is evidenced by the report from Daviess county, where 75 percent of the homemakers reported serving foods by the seven-basic-foods plan.

Emergency shelves proved to be a real aid when women came into the house tired and weary. Of 14,985 homemakers' club members in the state, 5,764 reported having made emergency shelves.

Although the women had less time and help in preparing meals this year, the type of food served was even better than previously, according to reports from 14,985 homemakers. Of these, 7,831 reported that they were definitely working to improve food habits.

Live-at-home was stressed this year, and the families did an excellent job in providing their own food. A typical report says: "We have 263 neighborhood leaders who have reached 1,350 farm families and 300 nonfarm families. It is estimated that at least 90 percent of our rural people raise 75 percent of their food."

Recreation.— Homemakers' camps were canceled for the duration. With restrictions on travel, emphasis was placed on recreation in the club, the home, and the neighborhood. A planned recreation period at meetings, the inclusion of music in the program, and community and neighborhood get-togethers for recreation were promoted. The reading-in-the-home project of the homemakers' organization and the "rocking-chair tour of the Pacific" furnished quiet and profitable study.

Civic activities of homemakers' clubs.— Homemakers sponsored many civic endeavors, both as individuals and as groups, in such war activities as sewing, knitting, making bandages, blood donations, sponsoring home nursing and first-aid classes, salvage campaigns, and bond drives. Many clubs undertook community improvement projects, contributed to worthwhile charities, and helped with school improvement programs and community recreational programs. The wartime interests of homemakers have not pushed into the background such civic endeavors as health and dental clinics, providing community centers, sponsoring 4-H clubs, and aiding needy families. The watchword of the homemakers' club is "better homes make better communities and better communities make a better nation."

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

County agent work for 1944 consisted mainly in promoting food production and war drives, though the county agents were charged also with conducting the educational work for all U. S. D. A. agencies. Fewer assistant county agents than the year before were available to help, and the supervisory functions were complicated by constant loss of men to government agencies and private business. In general, the Extension staff was undermanned during the entire year. However, the county agents planned and carried out a large program with both adults and juniors, exerting themselves to the limit of their energy. New practices in fertilizers and labor-saving devices were introduced; farm labor was recruited; war prisoners were used in a number of counties; and exchange of labor between farms was planned and

encouraged. County agents and leaders were encouraged to analyze the particular problem in the local community and to build a specific program to meet the situation.

Much extra responsibility was placed upon county agents by the labor and food production programs, but special assistants for these programs took much detailed work off the county agent and enabled him to give more time to planning work for all. Emergency food production assistants were given one week of training at the University prior to active duty in the county. They helped with the live-at-home program, especially in encouraging fall gardening in the drouth counties. Emergency farm labor assistants were called together twice, once in small group conferences throughout the state and once in a state-wide conference in Lexington. They were employed in 51 counties either full time or part time. No crops of any moment were damaged seriously because of lack of labor. Four prisoner-of-war camps were set up in central and northern Kentucky to help farmers in harvesting tobacco and other crops.

In counties having home demonstration agents, it is a policy for all Extension workers to meet once a week and plan the work so that each worker can contribute most to the entire county program. This works well, especially in the 4-H program.

Each year county agents are making greater and more efficient use of volunteer leaders in carrying on Extension work. District conferences of specialists, county agents, and supervisors were held throughout the state early in the year. All these dealt with projects directly related to war production work.

County Extension programs were built with rural leaders using either the community or the commodity program method, or both. All program planning work was done in cooperation with, and with the assistance of, local leaders or volunteer committeemen. Insofar as possible, the leaders who help plan the program also help carry it out.

A new method for bringing about better cooperation and coordination was tried in launching a feeds-and-livestock program. District conferences were held, to which the same number of specialists as of agents were invited. These conferences were held in the forenoon, and immediately afterward the workers were grouped in pairs of one county agent and one specialist. Each pair of workers then attended a community meeting in the county represented by the county agent. The specialist assisted only at this first community meeting, while all the other meetings in the county series were held by the county agent. This type of district conference had considerable merit in that each subject-matter specialist had a good chance to see how his work could fit into the whole county program.

Negro work.— The negro population is small and scattered in most Kentucky counties. The Extension program of the three colored assistant county agents was continued and improved, following the same plan as last year.

The volume of hogs, beef cattle, eggs, and dairy products produced by negro farmers, in excess of home needs, was the highest on record. Negro men agents reported 113,713 quarts of fruits, meats, and vegetables put up, and 88,500 pounds of dried, stored, and cured foods, by the families with whom they worked.

Negro farmers planted 1,600 acres of hybrid corn for the first time, this year. Of this total, 900 acres were demonstrations: that is, the farmer planted the hybrid corn beside open-pollinated corn, or planted a strip in his open-pollinated corn, using the same kind of fertilizer and the same method of cultivation for the whole crop. At harvest these demonstrations were checked for results. In every case the hybrid corn produced 9 to 17 bushels per acre more than the open-pollinated corn.

There were 2,229 negro 4-H club members in 11 counties served by the negro men agents. These club members raised 16,174 head of poultry; canned 8,698 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats; and dried, cured, or stored 4,550 pounds of such products. They worked 265,886 hours on farms other than their own in relieving the labor shortage. This does not include the work done by the negro women agents or that done by the negro clubs in 47 counties under the guidance of white county agents.

Cooperation with other agencies.— Every effort was made to cooperate with government and special agencies. Considerable time was spent with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, Production Credit Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, the U. S. Department of Agriculture War Boards, and Selective Service Boards. An average of 50½ days per agent was spent on programs in cooperation with federal agencies.

Insofar as possible, farmers were made familiar with the Agricultural Adjustment program, and were given special assistance on soil building and soil conservation projects. They were given up-to-date information on how the practices fit into their farm operations, and the best methods of carrying them out. For all who were interested, steps were taken to explain the Soil Conservation Service program and the procedure to be followed in organizing soil conservation districts.

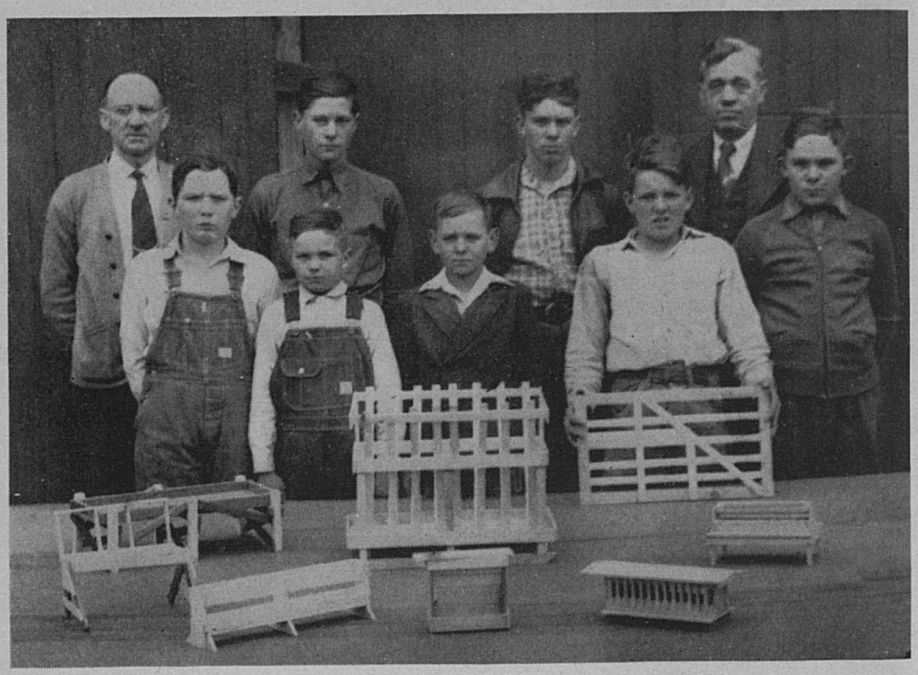
In seven counties in the Tennessee river valley cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority was continued in soil conservation

and in readjustment and relocation. Six assistant agents in soil conservation and one assistant in relocation and readjustment were continued as in 1943. The program in these counties included demonstration farms and a full educational program in all phases of soil improvement.

Following the issuance of Memorandum No. 31, revised, a number of Selective Service Boards requested that the Extension Service collect and transmit through County War Boards, factual information regarding the deferment of farm operators and agricultural workers. The number of requests for information from County War Boards varied greatly, from practically none in some counties to as many as 160 cases in one week in one county.

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

Counties having county agricultural agents	119
Neighborhood community leaders actively assisting	18,567
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the Extension program	27,894
Communities that built Extension programs	1,116
Leader training meetings	2,546
Attendance of local leaders	33,436
Method demonstration meetings	3,450
Attendance	45,405
Meetings held by local leaders, not participated in by county agricultural agents	3,355
Attendance	64,901
Other Extension meetings	16,448
Attendance	531,157
Farm visits made by county agricultural agents	101,467
Farms visited by county agricultural agents	55,958
Calls relative to work	
Office	331,250
Telephone	198,274
Unpaid leaders assisting	16,330
Days unpaid leaders assisted	31,473
Animal projects in 4-H Club work completed	
Poultry	509,333
Dairy	2,556
Beef	3,321
Sheep	5,254
Swine	15,634
Food projects	
Home gardens, acres	9,073
Tobacco, acres	3,103
Corn, acres	6,925
Estimated number of days devoted to food supplies and critical war materials	11,819
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen of other Federal agencies assisted during the year	4,806



The work of a county agent in helping farmers to build labor saving equipment is made easier and more effective when he has models. These 4-H Club boys, with the cooperation of the lumber dealer, make models of all sorts of equipment.

4-H AND UTOPIA CLUB WORK

The 4-H wartime program was continued in 1944, and while the club members made a large contribution in the production and conservation of food, they also had the satisfaction of feeling that they had a definite part in helping to win the war. There were enrolled 92,758 boys and girls, carrying 138,720 projects. All these projects were so designed as to help the war effort. Such a large 4-H program required the cooperation of the Extension staff, volunteer leaders, club officers, and many other groups and agencies. The public and private schools, the church, the press, the radio, farm organizations, service clubs, bankers, and business houses were very helpful. About 8,700 local leaders assisted. Of this number 2,102 were men, 4,248 were women, and 2,384 were older club members.

The 4-H club members produced 26,690 gardens and 8,558 acres of other food crops, and raised 537,247 chickens. They owned and cared for 2,610 dairy animals and 23,887 meat animals. They canned 1,123,289 quarts of food. The girls planned and served 188,379 meals, and made or remodeled 79,607 articles of clothing. 4-H Club members worked about 2 million hours in an effort to relieve the farm labor shortage.

Shows for market livestock were held as in previous years. The

Tri-State lamb show, baby beef and hog show in Evansville; the district hog and cattle show in Fulton; the Central Kentucky lamb show in Lexington, and the baby beef show in Louisville were held this year. At the baby beef show in Louisville 1,182 beeves were shown and sold. The grand champion steer brought $1.50 per pound. The whole sale was satisfactory. All animals that were well fed brought 20¢ per pound or more.

Thirteen district conferences were planned but only 5 were held. All youth camps in Kentucky were cancelled by the State Board of Health because of the poliomyelitis epidemic.

State fair.— The 4-H club exhibit at the State Fair was not so large an exhibit as before the war, but it was of high quality. The 4-H club members exhibited dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, clothing, canned foods, and room-improvement materials.

District project achievement meetings.— Twelve district project achievement meetings were held, so distributed that the club members could attend them and return home the same day. Each

4-H Club work plays a large part in supplying forestry information. These thriving short leaf pine trees, planted by 4-H Club members will help supply the timber needs of tomorrow.

county selected the project champions entered in the district contests. Of the 120 counties, 108 sent county champions to the district meetings. Friends of 4-H club work provided funds to purchase war stamps for all the county champions who attended the district meetings, and a $5 book of war stamps for the district champion in each of the projects. From these district champions the state champions were selected. The same group of friends who provided war stamps for the county and district champions also paid four-fifths of the expenses of the state champions to the National Club Congress in Chicago.

National Club Congress.— Kentucky sent 17 state champions to the National Club Congress in Chicago in December. Three $200 scholarships were awarded Kentucky club members, one on soil conservation, one on clothing achievement, and one on canning.

Scholarships.— Other friends of 4-H Club work sponsored a Fire Prevention contest and awarded four scholarships of $100 each to club members who entered the College of Agriculture and Home Economics in the fall of 1944.

Utopia club work.— There were 37 active Utopia clubs with a membership of about 800 during 1944. Many of the clubs held monthly meetings and did many things to help in the war effort. A State Utopia conference was held at Bingham Camp, attended by 34 young men and 45 young women. The program consisted largely of discussing present farm and home situations and plans for the future. These club members feel that they have an important task to perform in helping to reorient returning soldiers.

Negro 4-H club work.— Negro club work in 13 counties was under the supervision of 6 negro agents, with enrollment of 3,358 members. Club work among negro boys and girls was also carried on in 47 counties with enrollment of 2,776, under the direction of white Extension agents. The total negro 4-H club enrollment was thus 5,519. Members of the state 4-H staff helped the negro agents in planning their programs and helped organize club councils.

Negro conservation conference.— The conservation conference held for negroes at Hensleytown, Christian county, was attended by 48 boys, 83 girls, and 15 leaders, from 19 counties. The program dealt with conservation of food, soil, and wildlife. This camp was an incentive to greater achievement among the negroes in 4-H club work.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND RADIO

All newspapers published in or circulating in Kentucky were used to keep the people informed of activities of farm people in which the Extension Service was concerned. A weekly service of short items

giving information about farming and homemaking was sent to newspapers and farm journals. Recognized by the press as being free from propaganda, it was widely printed. Daily newspapers and press services also were served. In the main, this information concerned the war effort, dealing largely with food production and preservation, victory gardens, salvage drives, and the activities of homemakers' clubs, 4-H clubs, and other farm organizations. Much information was distributed on labor-saving methods in farming.

A daily radio program was broadcast over WHAS, which reaches most parts of Kentucky. This program deals with all phases of farming and homemaking, 4-H club work, and other agricultural activities. Each week one of the daily radio programs was devoted to farm news under the title, "Doings of Kentucky Farm Folk," and one was devoted to answering questions sent in by listeners.

The Saturday radio program concerned homemaking and was called "Your Home and Mine."

FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

The thirty-second annual Farm and Home Convention, devoted to a serious consideration of the farmer's wartime problems, was held January 25-28. The registration showed 2,059 persons from 109 Kentucky counties in attendance. Educational and inspirational addresses and demonstrations were given by members of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics staff, by farm leaders of national importance, and by farm men and women. Demonstrations of improved practices in farming and homemaking were presented. The general theme of the meeting was "Our War-time Obligation to Our Country," and the opinion was freely expressed by the farm people in attendance that this convention had made an important and vital contribution both to America's war effort and to the cause of better farming and country life in Kentucky.

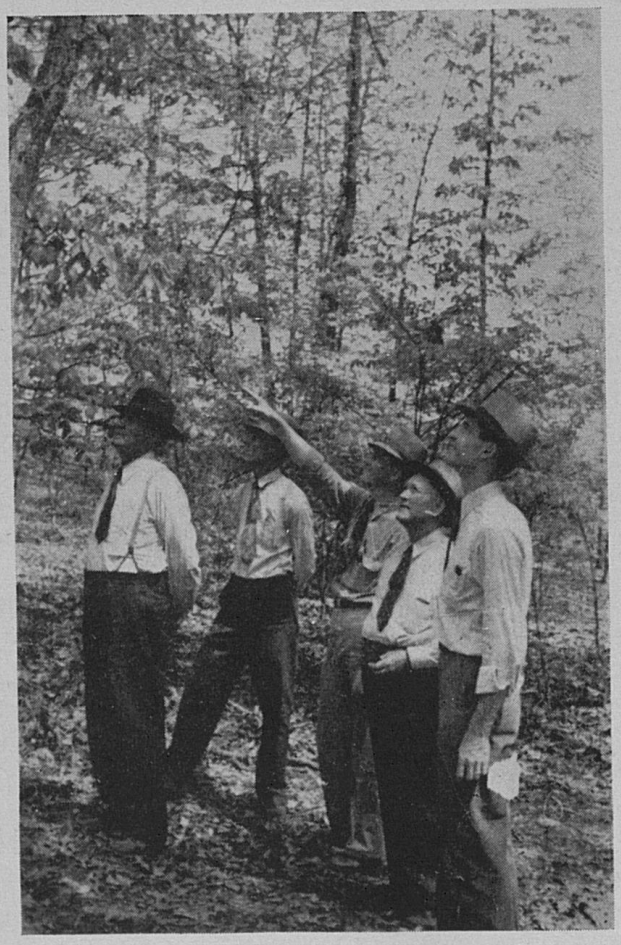
FARM FORESTRY

The objectives of Extension work in forestry applicable to farm lands are (1) treat the woods area as a part of the farm business in growing tree products as farm crops; (2) develop and maintain a growing stock of forest trees by protection, by planting and natural regeneration, and by improvement cutting; (3) sell processed timber products, not stumpage, and sell on scale or measurement, not for a lump sum; (4) determine the expected volume of timber products to be removed during any specified period, considering available labor as well as the productive capacity of the woods; and (5) consider the possibility of using suitable forest trees in a rotation, as cover crops.

The larger part of the forestry work was given over to stimulating timber production from the farm woods. War demands for timber continued far above normal and every effort was made to have the state's farm wood areas produce their share. This was accomplished largely through 101 visits to individual farm tracts in response to requests from the owners for recommendations as to sales possibilities and management.

Visits were made to 168 sawmills and woodworking plants for consultations regarding the type of material being sawed and the possibility of improving the present manner of purchasing timber from the farmer.

Labor shortage continued to handicap farmers' ability to plant forest trees, but many thousands of seedling forest trees were planted



Farm forestry recommendations being offered a group of farmers, by the county agent, in the woods. The information gained by these community leaders is then supplied to the individual farmers in their community.

on worn soil and in existing thin wood stands. A steady effort is being made to establish suitable demonstration areas to show the part that forest trees can play in utilizing areas on the farm unsuited for other crops.

Cooperation and planning work with the Soil Conservation Districts being newly formed or more definitely developed in the state was continued. Agricultural Adjustment Agency committees were advised, and talks were made before farm bureaus, civic clubs, garden clubs, fish and game clubs, and conservation councils. Radio broadcasts also were used.

AGRONOMY

Tobacco.— A large production of burley tobacco was needed in 1944 to restore depleted stocks, and a good price was practically assured for all that could be produced on the allotted acreage. Every effort was made, therefore, to help growers obtain maximum yields. The bluestone-lime treatment of plant beds which had proved so successful in preventing damage from leaf diseases was demonstrated at county-agent planning meetings held in all tobacco-growing counties in order to train leaders. The problems of fertilizer use and methods of handling the crop with a minimum of labor were discussed. At stripping time, grading demonstrations were held in a large number of counties, through cooperation with the federal grading service.

Because of the great interest in tobacco, it was possible for the Extension Service to influence production methods of a very large percentage of the growers. Unquestionably the help that the Extension Service furnished growers was responsible in no small degree for the record-breaking crop produced in 1944, about one-third larger than any previous crop of burley.

Pasture and meadow improvement.— Much of the farmland of Kentucky must be used primarily for pasture and hay if destructive erosion is to be avoided. Such a system of agriculture can be profitable only where pastures are productive and good yields of hay are obtained. The program for pasture and meadow improvement is therefore regarded as one of the most important Extension programs. The necessity for proper soil preparation was the point most emphasized in the program, and the results of the pasture experiments at the Princeton Substation were presented at the numerous meetings with farm leaders to show the profitableness of liberal use of limestone and phosphate fertilizers. The importance of maintaining legumes in pastures was stressed, particularly alfalfa in pasture mixtures with grasses. In the maintenance of pastures, the importance of keeping coarse weeds and bushes under control by mowing, was stressed. Extension agents have for years been calling attention to the advantages

of growing alfalfa, and those who took heed were thankful, for despite severe drouth in most sections good yields were obtained.

Cover crops.— Efforts to get a more general use of cover crops following corn and other cultivated crops, were very successful. Unquestionably, more cover crops were sown last fall, particularly in western Kentucky, than ever before. Numerous demonstrations designed to show the relative value of various grains and legumes as cover crops attracted much attention. Tests in previous years had demonstrated the great value of Balbo rye, and this has become a favorite cover crop. There has been a very strong demand for seed of this variety of rye, and many farmers in all parts of the state allowed their crops to mature seed; hence a rather large supply was available last fall.

Soils and fertilizers.— Demonstrations with nitrate fertilizers, chiefly ammonium nitrate, on various crops in different parts of the state attracted much attention. Very large and profitable increases in yield of small grains and grass seed were obtained in most instances. Increases in the yield of orchard grass seed were particularly large, and use of nitrate fertilizers by seed growers as a result of these demonstrations will be greatly increased when more of such fertilizer becomes available. With the end of the war, large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer will doubtless be available at a moderate cost, and the demonstrations held will serve as a guide to its most profitable use.

Labor and transportation shortages resulted in a slight decrease in the amount of limestone used in Kentucky in 1944. If it had been available the tonnage undoubtedly would have exceeded all records. Farmers were unable to get as much phosphate fertilizer as they would have liked to buy. Much larger amounts of complete fertilizer were used on tobacco than ever before. This was largely responsible for the high average yield.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural engineering work was directed toward conservation of food, soil, water, and buildings, and to labor-saving equipment in connection with food production.

Food preservation and storage.— During the last four years, interest has grown rapidly in frozen-food locker plants, and the agricultural engineers have been called upon for much work in connection with establishment of plants and the problems involved in preparation of food for freezing. A 2-day short course for 200 locker managers and county agents was held at the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. In 21 counties educational meetings were held, and 35 localities in 34 counties were given consulting engineering service.

Some 20,000 copies of a circular on storage of food in freezer lockers were distributed in response to requests.

The first commercial frozen-food locker plant in Kentucky was opened October 1, 1940, at Lexington. By the end of 1943 there were 36 plants in use. During 1944, 13 more plants were opened and about 15 others were in some stage of development. About 20,000 lockers were in use.

At the short courses for emergency food and crop production assistants held at the College of Agriculture and Home Economics in April and June, the Agricultural Engineers gave training in construction, use, and maintenance of food storage structures for the home, placing special emphasis on inexpensive types such as pits, barrels, earthen mounds, and cellars.

Soil improvement.— A fundamental part of the Extension program is the proper use and conservation of soil resources. Kentucky topography is such that about 90 percent of the farm land is subject to erosion, and the greatest erosion takes place on land being used for row crops.

Because of the tendency of farmers to cultivate land more intensively during the war, special emphasis was placed on conserving the soil. A series of one-day county-leader training schools was held in 81 counties to give helpful information on conserving soil by contour cultivation, which can be practiced by most farmers without technical assistance. In June, a training school for soil conservationists was held at the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at which all conservation methods were taught—drainage water conservation, contour cultivation, terracing, diversion ditches, and other control practices involving engineering technics.

Assistance was given in 30 counties having conservation districts and in 12 counties not having districts.

Farm water supply.— Providing an adequate supply of water for livestock is a serious problem in most counties. Shortage of water during drouths of even short duration and its effect on livestock production is indicated by the fact that in 1943, according to reports from county agents in 60 counties during the summer of 1944, 9,665 farmers moved livestock or drove herds to water, while 13,174 farmers hauled water an average distance of 4 miles. Because of the drouth 6,300 farmers sold livestock before it was ready to market.

Educational work was conducted to encourage farmers to carry on a continuous long-time water-supply program with special emphasis on the greatest possible development of natural sources of water and the proper location and construction of farm reservoirs where other sources of water are not adequate. Special emphasis was placed also on protecting all water supplies, for both people and live-

stock, from contamination. This is an important phase of the livestock sanitation program.

The engineers held meetings and consultations and established demonstrations in 56 counties, and trained a number of operators of power equipment in building farm reservoirs. County agents reported 5,904 new farm reservoirs and the improvement of 1,356 old reservoirs during 1944.

Buildings and labor-saving equipment.— With increasing shortage of materials, labor, and machinery it was imperative that farmers conserve their machinery and equipment. Through meetings, correspondence, radio, news items, printed circulars, scale models, and the plan service, farmers were furnished information and blueprints for constructing, remodeling, and maintaining all kinds of buildings and labor-saving equipment.

Through intensive studies much information was obtained on simplifying the task in production of tobacco. This was made available through 3 film strips, 4 moving-picture films, and several printed leaflets. The leaflets were timely and were widely distributed throughout the tobacco season. The film strips and motion pictures on transplanting, cutting, housing, priming, and stripping were widely used in 20 counties. Some of these materials were used also in teaching war prisoners used as emergency farm labor. Engineers and farm economists held 50 demonstrations in 5 counties and gave demonstrations and talks on labor-saving devices and machinery at the short course for emergency farm labor and crop production assistants.

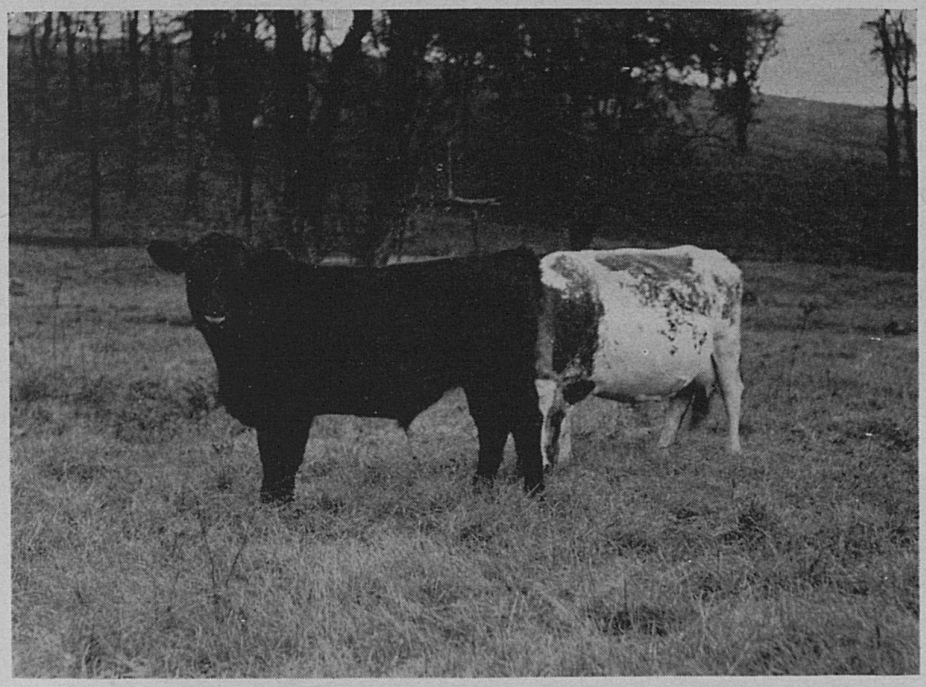
ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Beef cattle.— Particular emphasis was laid on encouraging farmers to adopt beef enterprises that would produce a maximum amount of beef with a minimum amount of grain and labor. Fortunately, Kentucky is and should be a grazing state, and this program could therefore be advocated both as a war expedient and as part of a postwar plan for a sounder and more profitable agriculture.

Kentucky farmers, through this program, cooperated whole-heartedly with the various governmental agencies as to the amount and kind of beef to produce. Most are now producing, at a minimum cost, the kind of beef that the average American housewife prefers to buy. Prewar studies indicate that when peace comes the demand for this type of beef will be maintained.

Information on profitable and efficient production of beef under Kentucky conditions was disseminated rapidly throughout the state by means of monthly livestock notes to county agents.

A campaign was waged for the control of cattle grub, external parasites, and infectious diseases through adoption of control mea-



A grade Shorthorn cow with a 9½-month 700-pound calf by a purebred Angus bull. The "Kentucky cow-and-calf plan" is increasing in popularity with Kentucky farmers.

sures already proved to be effective. Larger herds of purebred beef cattle were advocated because good purebred bulls are essential to maximum success with any cow-and-calf herd. Breeders of registered herds were encouraged to cull their herds more closely and to use modern breeding methods.

Sheep.— Two drouths in succession, the scarcity of trained labor, and competition of other crops combined with other factors growing out of the war to cause a reduction of about 200,000 head of breeding ewes in Kentucky in 1944. This was in sharp contrast to the prewar trend when from 1926 through 1940 the number of lambs marketed from Kentucky was nearly doubled. The loss in number may be only a temporary setback. It did not prevent carrying on a constructive Extension program.

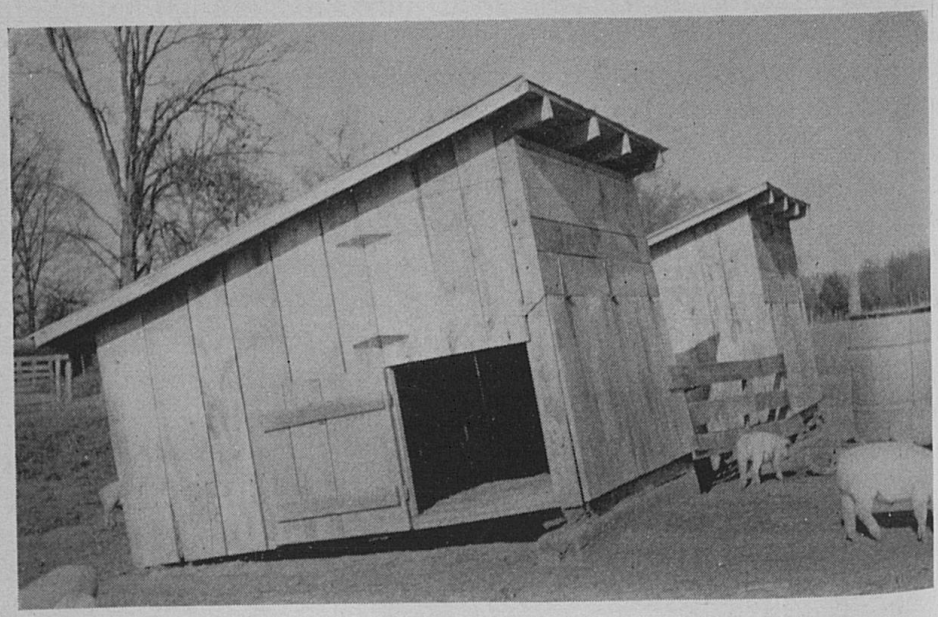
Results from projects undertaken in the control of internal parasites were outstanding. The new medicinal agent phenothiazine, used on at least 70 percent of the sheep in the state, saved millions of pounds of lamb and great quantities of essential byproducts needed for war.

To stimulate this program, the week of April 24-29 was designated "Phenothiazine Week." Meetings and demonstrations were held throughout the state and the program was widely publicized by press

and radio. This and other work, including that with test flocks totaling some 30,000 ewes and their lambs, led to the use of about 250,000 pounds of phenothiazine—more than in any other state in proportion to the number of sheep. Phenothiazine enabled thousands of farmers to develop their late lambs to good market weights and finish in the late summer and early fall. Many who formerly sold light unfinished late lambs had lambs this year that averaged 90 to 100 pounds, or even more. No one who followed the program in its entirety experienced any difficulty in finishing even his latest lambs to good market weights.

The ewe-and-lamb project and general management, including feeding and housing, received attention. Work on the goat project was mainly with milk goats, the number of which has grown rapidly in Kentucky during the year.

Swine.— Putting brood sows on sloping floors to farrow, a relatively new method of saving pigs from mashing and crippling by clumsy brood sows, was extensively tested by Kentucky farmers with both spring and fall litters. Cooperating farmers reported only 78 pigs mashed or crippled out of 2,446 farrowed on sloping floors. Losses were 7 times greater before the tilted floor plan was adopted. A sow farrowing on a tilted floor saves more pigs because she lies with her back upgrade in such a way that she is less likely to crush pigs. Pigs nest along the lower wall under a braced board placed for their protection.



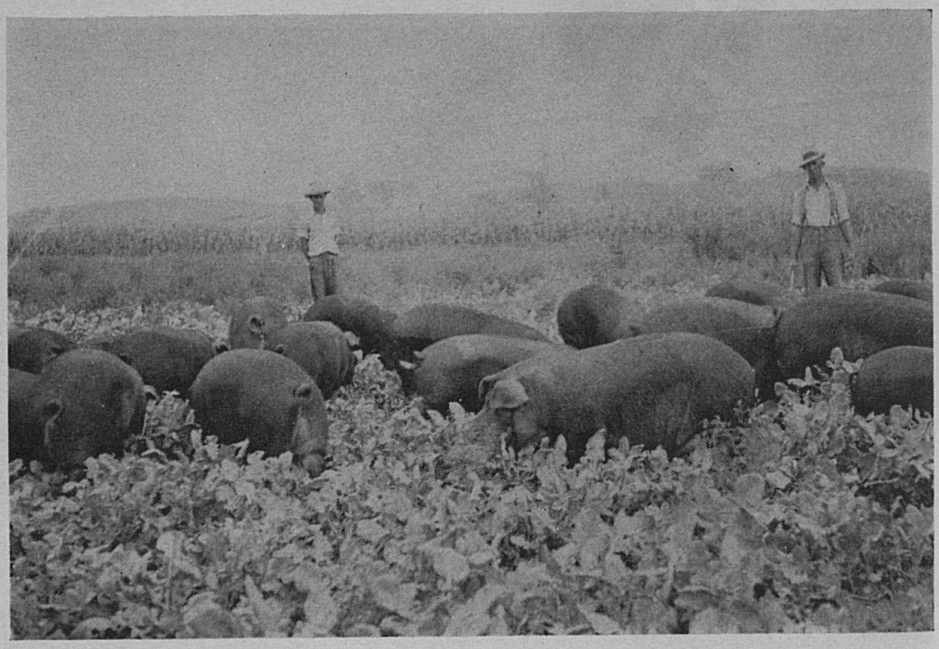
Records from Kentucky farmers show that sows farrowing on sloping floors usually save 1 to 4 pigs more than sows farrowing on level floors. This photograph shows how one farmer blocked up his individual houses with railroad ties to get the desired floor slope of 1½ inches to the foot.

By farrowing on sloping floors, 12 large sows in this herd saved 111 pigs. These pigs were fed a full balanced ration on pasture, and made over $6.00 profit each in spite of the high feed prices.

Sanitation demonstrations were carried on with 288 litters. In spite of the fact that some of those cooperating in this project were unable to carry out all details of the sanitation plan, they marketed 1.3 more pigs to the litter at a 2 months younger age and 17.6 pounds heavier weight, on the average, than before the program was begun. It was agreed by all cooperating farmers that a considerable saving in feed resulted.

A 6-page leaflet entitled "Shall I Feed Hogs in 1944" was prepared early in the year and distributed by county agents. Timely notes were mailed each month. A set of 30 slides with lecture notes on swine management was prepared for use by county agents.

Meats.— Rationing and a rapid increase in the number of freezer-locker plants tended toward more interest in meats. The home meat supply took on new significance, especially from the farmer's standpoint, and much more information on processing and preserving meat was requested by farm people. Training schools dealing with the home meat supply and preparation of meat for locker plants helped to get this information to those who need it. All meetings were well attended and interest was keen. Many locker-plant operators had little or no previous experience in keeping meat in locker plants, and unforeseen troubles developed. The most up-to-date information on the causes of these troubles and how to prevent them was made available to locker operators through group lectures, meat-cutting demonstrations, and personal calls.



These pigs on rape pasture weighed 234 pounds each at 5½ months of age. Mr. Thrasher uses individual farrowing houses with sloping floors, follows a program of sanitation, and provides good pasture the year round.

DAIRYING

Emphasis was placed on both increased milk production and more efficient dairying. Final data are not yet available as to the increase obtained, but indications are that the percentage increase in milk production was slightly greater in Kentucky than in the rest of the country. Particular emphasis was placed on more efficient dairying and on breeding and raising more of the heifers used by Kentucky farmers as replacements. More dairy bulls were placed than during any other recent year. These bulls were placed by milk companies, cheese plants, and banks, and many were purchased by individual farmers. It is expected that this trend will continue. Farmers who milk cows are discontinuing the practice of breeding milk cows to beef bulls, and are breeding more of their milk cows to good dairy bulls in order to raise their herd replacements.

Production testing and record keeping.— Much difficulty was encountered in attempting to keep the Dairy Herd Improvement Association program functioning. During the year 3 associations were temporarily discontinued because of lack of supervisors. In the associations finishing a year, herd analyses were made on 93 herds, showing an average production per cow of 336 pounds of butterfat and 7,813 pounds of milk. This average was based on 2,186 cows tested in 10 associations. The average value of the product per cow was $276 and

the average value of the product per cow above feed cost was $113. This figure for 1943 was $149. The decline was due to the increased cost of feed without a corresponding increase in the price of milk and butterfat. However, these averages compare very favorably with those of other states, and show the great possibilities for economical and profitable dairying in Kentucky.

Cream quality improvement.— It is necessary that the quality of dairy products be improved in order to meet the requirements of law and to assure heavy use by the public in future years. Quality of the dairy products can be improved by improving the raw materials from which they are made. Grading the raw material at the point of purchase seems the most logical method. Grading cream for butter making has been the major project in the dairy manufacturing Extension program since 1928.

In 1944 cream was bought in Kentucky according to grade and a price differential was paid to the producer, depending partly on the established grade for the area of production where offered for sale. Two methods of judging grade were used by cream buyers. The first and most successful was the time-delivery, or 4-day method. Under this plan a premium of 3 cents was paid for cream of good quality, not more than 4 days old, over the regular or older-than-4-day delivery. The second, known as the taste-and-smell method of grading, depended upon the buyer's judgment. A difference in price was likewise maintained between the first and the under-grade quality. Slightly more than 17 million pounds of butterfat were bought in cream during 1944, on one or the other of these plans. Of this amount about 73 percent was in top-grade cream.

Use of milk and milk products on the farm.— In cooperation with the home economics department, approved methods of making farm butter and cottage cheese were taught by means of demonstration, to the home demonstration agents and their war food conservation assistants. In this way the field agent in dairying was able to reach effectively a large number of farm families. Results from demonstrations given by these leaders show wide acceptance of these methods. Producers bought 2,701 dairy thermometers and made 796,218 pounds of butter, 205,710 pounds of cottage cheese, and 6,032 pounds of American cheese by approved methods.

POULTRY

Poultry Extension work undertook to help farmers meet the production goal set for Kentucky. Recommendations were made to encourage needed production, keeping in mind that profit must be made if farm flocks are to continue at high production levels.

Problems encountered were many, yet somewhat different from those of a year earlier. Chicks were easier to buy and some pieces of equipment were more readily available. Unusual difficulties were encountered in securing adequate supplies of feed, building materials, and labor. In many places during the early part of the year when dealers had no feed for many days, inconvenience and irregular feeding resulted. Because of the unusual number of pullets raised in 1943, houses were overcrowded and culling was not done as systematically as it should have been.

Realizing the need for a wide use of information, the poultry specialists used every available means of reaching farmers. Hatcherymen, feed and produce dealers, supply dealers, 4-H club members, and local leaders were used to advantage to get information to producers. Leaflets, circulars, quarterly letters, and radio talks were used.

Heavy demand for eggs early in the year was more than met by an all-time high record in egg production, which caused a serious marketing problem during the flush season. This problem had been anticipated some months in advance and dealers were given an opportunity to qualify graders by sending employees to the second egg-grading school, held in March. Thirty-eight cars of eggs were sold under the egg-grading program. The Extension Service was responsible for grading inspection work. When it was evident this program would not support the price of eggs to the general farmer, the "current receipt" program became effective and egg prices advanced from 15 to 26 cents per dozen. Through this program 126 cars of eggs were sold to the War Food Administration.

During the year, 361 meetings were held with 8,031 persons in attendance; and 1,749 farmers, hatcherymen, produce and feed dealers were visited. Twelve radio talks were given, 12 shows judged, and 12 monthly Poultry Pointers, 4 quarterly letters and several news articles were prepared. The annual poultry short course was attended by 115 persons from four states including 44 Kentucky counties. The second egg-grading school was attended by 36 persons from 17 counties.

Production of pullets was given much attention. Drouth during part of the growing season and scarcity of grain feeds added to the difficulties of producing good pullets. Pastures were used, and emergency pastures helped during the latter part of the growing season. Despite the difficulties involved and the high feed prices, pullets were produced at very reasonable cost where good practices were followed. From records secured in 2 counties the net cost per pullet averaged 54.3 cents in 1943 and 59.5 cents in 1944.

The demonstration flock project also was emphasized. This is a means of getting recognized practices adopted during the laying

year. Records secured on this project are interesting in view of the "out of line" price of eggs and poultry feeds. For 79 flocks, totaling 12,341 hens, the averages were 181 eggs per hen, $3.58 cash expense per hen, and $3.88 income above cash expense per hen.

Turkey breeding work was continued because through selective breeding a superior broad-breasted turkey is made available for market, and livable poults of high quality are available to large and small producers alike. Pullorum-clean rating which is enjoyed by Kentucky producers is being maintained through assistance given by Extension workers.

The "swat the rooster" campaign was carried on as a means of saving feed, improving egg quality, and putting meat on the market. Dealers reported a very heavy movement of roosters to market after the hatching season. Gradually this is becoming a practice which will widen in scope and will result in a great saving to producer, dealer, and consumer.

The live-at-home program was given much publicity through clubs and leaders, and at meetings. More poultry and eggs are being used on farms. This will result in a more efficient diet and healthier children. Reports from those who preserved eggs for home use are very encouraging and a wider use of storage will be sought.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Educational work on disease prevention and parasite control in farm animals was carried on principally through correspondence and distribution of seasonal information. Under this project 4,976 students in 120 communities were enrolled with 120 advisers. Acting as coordinators were 144 county school superintendents, principals, Smith-Hughes teachers, and county agricultural agents. Of the enrolled students and advisers, 3,960 were sent mimeographed sheets on cattle disease including blackleg, diarrhea, mastitis and infectious keratitis (pinkeye). Seasonal information on diseases of sheep was sent to 2,834 enrollees. These lessons dealt with foot rot, care of the breeding flock, control of sheep stomach worm and acidosis (bred-ewe disease). Lessons on swine diseases were studied by 3,783 enrollees. The studies dealt with hog cholera, enteritis, and parasites. Poultry diseases were studied by 4,530 persons and the subject matter covered pullorum disease, infectious bronchitis, coccidiosis, fowl pox, blackhead, and hexamitiasis of turkeys. This plan of approach has special value in counties having no graduate veterinarians.

Turkey field days were held in Clark and Harrison counties to advise on disease prevention and parasite control.

HORTICULTURE

Pomology.— At the request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the Extension staff collected data on production of commercial strawberries to be used as a basis for price ceilings to be established by the Office of Price Administration.

Promising new varieties of strawberries were introduced and demonstrations of mulching and field renovation were set up in the production areas. Meetings and demonstrations were held in all commercial apple sections on scab and bitter-rot control, and assistance was given on control of curculio, codling moth, Oriental fruit moth, and rodents.

Vegetables.— The need for increased vegetable production was given extraordinary attention. In 71 counties 104 meetings were held with garden leaders to train them for their work. They were supplied with timely suggestions each month, including 350,000 garden leaflets to be distributed to their neighbors.

Twenty-two meetings were held with market gardeners. Assistance was given commercial potato growers in 11 counties. Information of seasonal and timely interest was supplied to 3,000 commercial growers of sweetpotatoes and directions were given for remodeling 18 sweetpotato storage houses. Thirteen meetings were held with growers of canning tomatoes and beans. Meetings and demonstrations were held with pickle growers in 6 counties. Twenty-one visits were made with green-wrap tomato growers, meetings were held with 2 vegetable cooperatives, and assistance was given to 10 state and federal institutions.

Landscape.— In spite of the war, interest in improvement of rural homes and farm layouts continued strong and demanded a prominent place in the Extension program. Difficulties of travel kept people at home and their attention was turned to the desirability of making their homes more attractive.

Leaders' training meetings and demonstrations were held in 30 counties. Over 600 result demonstrations continued active, and 67 new ones were started during the year. Twelve landscape lessons were prepared and distributed to leaders, giving detailed plans and directions. Assistance in home beautification was given to 11,999 farm families.

FARM ECONOMICS AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Farm management.— Major emphasis was again placed on assisting farmers in their critical wartime labor shortage. Much work was done on labor-saving practices and equipment and on sources to which farmers might turn to meet their labor needs. The Department of

Farm Economics and the Agricultural Engineering section cooperated in this project. Staff workers intensified their efforts on methods of doing farm jobs so as to obtain maximum accomplishment for the very limited labor force at hand.

As the season proceeded, and well in advance of particular seasonal operations, farmers were given suggestions on labor-conserving methods and equipment in the form of radio talks, printed leaflets, newspaper releases, film strips, and motion pictures. Early in the season, county agents and emergency farm labor assistants were given careful instruction on work simplification to make possible the state-wide dissemination of suggestions and help on labor-saving practices and equipment. When German war prisoners were assigned to help in the critical tobacco harvest situation, the Extension Service gave them a leaflet printed in German showing effective techniques for harvesting tobacco. Also, by means of motion pictures and film strips, the prisoners were given instruction in the various techniques of handling tobacco.

Research studies resulted in the design and construction of several new devices for more effective work in tobacco production. Those given the widest application were (1) a plant-bed board for use in pulling plants and weeding, enabling one man to accomplish half again as much as without it; (2) a tobacco topping and suckering knife which increased efficiency in that operation, especially by inexperienced workers; (3) a self-releasing hook for lowering tobacco from the top of the barn, which permitted one man to do the work of two; (4) an improved tobacco cutting and splitting knife much less tiring to use and more effective than other types of knives.

Rural sociology.— Much help was given to farm people in their efforts to make country life more pleasant, interesting, and satisfying. A state-wide meeting of rural pastors and community leaders was held, with attendance of 150 persons. The offerings of the program were mimeographed and distributed to county agricultural agents and other leaders.

Staff workers cooperated in stimulating increased interest in enrollment in 4-H club work. A feature of this work was the arrangement and carrying out of a state-wide "4-H Club Sunday" when special sermons were preached on 4-H club work in several hundred churches.

"Rural Life Sunday" was observed on the fourth Sunday in May. Staff members arranged a state-wide program used in a large number of rural churches and in some city churches.

The eighth annual state-wide meeting of lay educational leaders, in which staff members took a leading part was held in Lexington in April.

Issuance of rural social information continued through the year,

especially those reports which included facts about present social problems, trends and organization procedures for rural communities and interpretation of rural social research with respect to rural neighborhood and community organizations.

Consultations were held with rural workers and representatives of rural organizations concerning social questions and problems on which they had requested guidance.

EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM

A total of 103,503 placements were made through the Emergency Farm Labor Program, to fill the 14,609 orders placed by 7,776 farmers. These placements were made despite the difficulties of the serious national manpower shortage. Placements were made largely through the offices of county agents in all counties except Daviess and McCracken where they were made through the U. S. Employment Service. These two offices handled 9,668 placements.

County farm labor committees totaling 1,830 men and women from farms, public agencies, business and professional clubs counseled with county agents and home demonstration agents in regard to the emergency farm labor program. Farm workers placed totaled 18,752 individuals, of whom 13,181 were men, 1,564 women and 4,007 youth. Of the men, 3,610 were prisoners of war.

Of those placed 1,793 were year hands. By far the larger number of these year hands were recruited and placed within the county. Some were recruited from nearby counties and a few in Eastern Kentucky for placement in counties at a distance.

For seasonal work 16,959 workers were placed, including the 3,610 prisoners of war. Weather played an important part in the handling of seasonal help. The spring and summer were favorable for the use of local labor. The summer drouth, ending about the middle of August, made organized help in securing seasonal workers unnecessary before that date. The end of the drouth brought an all-out program for recruitment of harvest hands. At first, attempts were made to satisfy the demands locally by the use of school children, city business men, athletic teams, and factory workers. The response to appeals for such workers was very generous but was insufficient to meet the demand. This necessitated the use of prisoners of war.

In addition to assistance within the state, Kentucky supplied 1,929 workers to other states and Canada, most of whom were recruited by the Maine Extension Service for work in the potato fields. Of this number 124 were recruited in the spring for year-round jobs.

Through meetings, farm visits, and the use of neighborhood leaders farmers were trained in labor-saving methods and in sharing labor and equipment in order to secure a full use of farm workers and to

keep fully occupied such farm equipment as was available. It is estimated that 41,266 farmers were given direct assistance in this manner. In addition, 7,467 farm people were given organized instruction in methods of training inexperienced workers. In this phase of the program 1,041 communities were reached.

As a further service, information was provided to the U. S. Employment Offices on workers requesting release from agriculture and to the Selective Service Boards on agricultural workers in draft classifications. In the first group 4,215 cases were handled and 6,826 cases in the second.

MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

During war, farmers are especially dependent on up-to-date information on the economic situation and governmental programs in planning their farm operations. Particular attention was given to these needs. The Kentucky Agricultural Outlook Report, which is a Kentucky adaptation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Outlook, was the basis for much of the work. This report was made available to community and farm leaders and to all agencies promoting the war effort in agriculture. Nearly 4,000 local farm leaders received by mail a monthly analysis of the market situation for Kentucky farm products, and many additional thousands received farm economics information through the press, radio, local meetings, and leader conferences.

A special problem in 1944 was the severe drouth and the accompanying shortage of pasture and hay. In fact, throughout the year, Kentucky farmers were plagued with shortages of feed and high prices, particularly in relation to market prices for finished products. This condition necessitated increased purchases of feed and adjustments in livestock numbers over most of the state. The Extension Service, by providing information on the availability of feed supplies and the livestock market situation helped livestock farmers to make a sound overall adjustment to meet a critical situation.

Kentucky farmers became increasingly aware of the advantage offered them by cooperative effort. An expansion in cooperative buying, through the extension of the services of Southern States Cooperative, was an important development. The demand of farmers for its services exceeded the capacity of Southern States, but much progress was made in establishing the new service. Much effort was devoted to informing farmers and others of the proper place that such a cooperative has in the state.

Tobacco marketing also was a subject of renewed interest. Normally, tobacco is the chief cash crop in Kentucky. Consumption of tobacco has risen during the war, accompanied by a rise in production

and prices. Income to tobacco growers was never higher, but costs also rose. Growers have been particularly critical of costs of marketing. This gave rise to an urge for farmers to own and operate their own marketing system. Farmers at three points in the state requested assistance in securing and presenting information on the cost of owning and operating tobacco warehouses. One group, at Springfield, decided to buy a warehouse for operation during the 1944-1945 season. Representatives of the Extension Service helped these farmers to develop their plans; to prepare the articles of incorporation and the by-laws, and to explain their significance to the members. This organization is now marketing its first crop of tobacco at a substantial saving to its members. The net saving in the first year's operations equalled more than three-fourths of the total investment in plant and equipment.

Many other cooperatives have demonstrated, probably less spectacularly, the soundness of the cooperative way of doing business.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1944:

Circulars

398. Storing foods in freezer lockers.
399. Mr. Farmer: Can you use this boy?
400. Annual report of the Director of Agricultural Extension. 1943.
401. Farming as a business.
402. Seeding meadow and pasture crops.
403. Shed-roof poultry house for the laying flock.

Leaflets

63. Fertilizing Burley tobacco.
64. How to buy and use fertilizers.
65. Garden projects for 4-H clubs.
66. Produce more corn.
67. Canning projects for 4-H club.
68. Farm and home labor-service projects for 4-H clubs.
69. More profit from late lambs.
70. Shall I feed hogs in 1944?
71. Conservation farming keeps your soil producing.
72. Grapes for the home.
73. Pulling tobacco plants.
74. Soil tests for lime and fertilizer.
75. Machine setting of Burley tobacco.
76. Cutting and spearing Burley tobacco.
77. Priming Burley tobacco.
78. Summer management of pullets.
79. Cutting and housing Burley tobacco.
80. How much livestock can you keep?
81. How to succeed with winter pastures.
82. Sow small grain on lespedeza fields for pasture.
83. More profit from your milk cows.
84. Stripping Burley tobacco.

85. Tobacco plant bed management.
86. Taking down, bulking, stripping, and pressing Burley tobacco.

Miscellaneous

Kentucky Dairy Production Record Sheet.
Dairy 8-point program—envelope stuffers.
Poster—Vegetable seed list.
Folder—Grow vetch for seed.
Folder—Sow Balbo rye for seed.
Folder—Sow small grain for winter pasture.

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

Circulars

376. The vegetable garden month by month.
382. Poultry project for 4-H clubs. Laying flock management.
383. Sewing—a new venture.
384. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. School Frocks.
385. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. Sleeping and lounging ensemble.
386. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. Play and work clothes.
387. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. Dress-up costume.
388. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. 4-H girl's formal dress.
389. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. Semi-tailored garments.
397. Farm building plans.
398. Storing foods in freezer lockers.

Leaflets

1. Grow fruits and berries for home use.
9. Peach and plum spray schedule.
10. Apple spray program.
15. Fresh, clean eggs for market.
29. Wartime sheep project for 4-H clubs.
33. Poultry parasites.
45. How to raise turkeys.
49. Home drying of fruits and vegetables.
52. Basement and cellar storage structures.
58. Recommendations for the control of wildfire and angular leafspot of Burley tobacco.
61. Your vegetable garden.
68. Farm and home labor-service project for 4-H clubs.
72. Grapes for the home.
80. How much livestock can you keep?
AI-5. Making cottage cheese at home.
AI-6. Farm butter making.
A-22. Hints on remodeling poultry houses.

Other publications

Poultry calendar.
4-H Club leader's record book.
Canning and storage budget and record card.
Record book for homemakers meetings.
Poster—Control of wildfire.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

(January 1st to December 31st, 1944)

ADMINISTRATION

H. L. Donovan, President
Thomas P. Cooper, Dean and Director
T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director
F. D. Peterson, Comptroller
S. K. Slaughter, Records and Budgetary Assistant

AGRONOMY

E. J. Kinney, Head of Department
Ralph Kenney, Field Agent, Crops
S. C. Jones, Field Agent, Soils
William C. Johnstone, Field Agent, Soils
Russell Hunt, Field Agent, Tobacco
Wm. G. Survant, Field Agent, Soils

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

DAIRYING

J. O. Barkman, Field Agent
George M. Harris, Field Agent *(Military leave)*
Lynn Copeland, Field Agent

FARM MANAGEMENT

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

HORTICULTURE

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

HOME ECONOMICS

Dorothy Threlkeld, 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
Florine Hurt, Field Agent, Home Management

FORESTRY

W. E. Jackson, Field Agent

4-H CLUBS

J. W. Whitehouse, State Leader
J. M. Feltner, Field Agent *(Deceased)*
M. S. Garside, Field Agent
G. J. McKenney, Field Agent
E. E. Fish, Field Agent
Carl W. Jones, Field Agent
H. C. Brown, Field Agent
Edith Lacy, Field Agent
Ruth Latimer, Field Agent
Boyd Wheeler, Field Agent

MARKETS

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

POULTRY

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

PUBLICATIONS

J. Allan Smith, Editor

PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

State Leader	*Official Station*
Weldon, Myrtle	Experiment Station Lexington
Assistant State Leaders	
Logan, Lulie	Experiment Station Lexington
Monroe, Zelma	Experiment Station Lexington
White, Helen M. (Mrs.)	Experiment Station Lexington

County Home Demonstration Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Amburgey, Frances	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Barlow, Christine	Mayfield	Graves
*Barnes, Grace	Paintsville	Johnson
Beck, Nancy S. (Mrs.)	Princeton	Caldwell
Binkley, Myrtle	Glasgow	Barren
Bowles, Virginia	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Buckner, Margaret S. (Mrs.)	Campbellsville	Taylor
Byerly, Zelma	Covington	Kenton
Camenisch, Dorothy C. (Mrs.)	Stanford	Lincoln
Campbell, Sara T. (Mrs.)	Richmond	Madison
*Clark, Edmonia E.	Pikeville	Pike
Click, Nell J.	Greenup	Greenup
Colley, Sunshine	Liberty	Casey
Collins, Mary Elizabeth	Lexington	Fayette
*Cotton, Joyce	Georgetown	Scott
Creech, Wilma	London	Laurel
*Davie, Susan Word (Mrs.)	Wickliffe	Ballard
Davis, Rachel, (Colored)	Hopkinsivlle	Christian-Todd
Donnell, Elizabeth	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Elswick, Lucille S. (Mrs.)	Hazard	Perry
Foree, Bina B. (Mrs.)	New Castle	Henry
Gee, Genevieve	Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Gentry, Dorothy	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Gillaspie, Mary Hood	Burlington	Boone
Gillett, Leone	Henderson	Henderson
Grubbs, Jennie C. (Mrs.)	Danville	Boyle
Gulley, Margaret	Georgetown	Scott
*Hamory, Dorothy H. (Mrs.)	Morganfield	Union
Harralson, Ruth E.	Louisville	Jefferson
*Harrell, Mary M. (Mrs.)	Elkton	Todd
Harris, Lorraine	Owingsville	Bath
Hembree, Lilah	LaGrange	Oldham
*Henning, Alda	Paducah	McCracken
Hixson, Laverne B. (Mrs.)	Madisonville	Hopkins
Howard, Margaret V.	Hickman	Fulton
Johnson, Fern R. (Mrs.)	Jackson	Breathitt
Keaton, Alice Glenn	Paris	Bourbon
Kelley, Miriam J. (Mrs.)	Bowling Green	Warren
*Landrum, Ella	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Littrell, Launa V. (Mrs.)	Maysville	Mason
Lovelady, Venice	Owensboro	Daviess
Lytle, Priscilla	Leitchfield	Grayson
McNutt, Angie Mary	Wickliffe	Ballard
Mason, Sarah Patterson	Elkton	Todd
Meredith, Thelma	Pikeville	Pike
Minick, Frances B. (Mrs.)	Winchester	Clark
Morgerson, Frances	Bardstown	Nelson
Morris, Mary O. (Mrs.)	Dixon	Webster
Murray, Mary Ellen	Hopkinsville	Christian

*Resigned

County Home Demonstration Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Nall, Mildred R. (Mrs.)	Calhoun	McLean
Nunnelley, Louise	Hartford	Ohio
Pennington, Heloise	Alexandria	Campbell
Perkins, Roxie C. (Mrs.)	Harlan	Harlan
Peyton, Gladys S. (Mrs.) (Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
*Pfrangle, Mamie H. (Mrs.)	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Pittman, Lucy G. (Mrs.)	Hodgenville	Larue
Price, Vandilla	Pineville	Bell
Ray, Augusta	Clinton	Hickman
Rogers, Mary Belle (Mrs.)	Whitesburg	Letcher
Rowland, Rachel	Murray	Calloway
Russell, Katherine	Carrollton	Carroll
Sanderson, Roberta	Greenville	Muhlenburg
Sebree, Kathryn	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Sharp Lois H. (Mrs.)	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Smith, Marietta	Paducah	McCracken
Smith, Mary Z.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Smither, Dorothy	Shelbyville	Shelby
Snider, Pearl S. (Mrs.)	Franklin	Simpson
Soper, Frances Poe (Mrs.)	Frankfort	Franklin
Stevens, Hélen	Morganfield	Union
Sullivan, Margaret	Russellville	Logan
*Thompson, Catherine (Mrs.)	Hickman	Fulton
*Thompson, Cornelia (Mrs.)	Russellville	Logan
Van Arsdall, Margaret	Versailles	Woodford
Whittinghill, Eleanor	Cadiz	Trigg
Williams, Marguerite	Lancaster	Garrard
Word, Elizabeth	Munfordville	Hart

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK

State Agent		
Mahan, C. A.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Assistant State Agents		
Graddy, Ivan C.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Kilpatrick, Elmer J.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Lickert, Raymond H.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Link, Harold F.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Wilson, William Clark	Experiment Station	Lexington
Agent, Charge of Negro Work		
Burnette, A. C.	179 Dewees Street	Lexington
County Agricultural Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Anderson, Shirley W.	Louisville	Jefferson
Atterbury, Harry B., Jr. *(Military Leave)*		

*Resigned

County Agricultural Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Bach, John	Williamsburg	Whitley
Bell, Clarence	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Berge, Harry A.	Owenton	Owen
Blue, John W., III, *(County Agent Assisting)*	Glasgow	Barren
Bohanan, Samuel C.	Wickliffe	Ballard
Bondurant, Charles O. (Assoc.)	Murray	Calloway
Brabant, Kenneth	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Brabant, Stuart	Elkton	Todd
Brame, Forrest S.	Morehead	Rowan
Brown, John C.	Danville	Boyle
Bryan, Charles V.	Campbellsville	Taylor
*Burdine, Howard W.	Paintsville	Johnson
Cochran, John T.	Warsaw	Gallatin
Coleman, James V.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Collins, William B.	Maysville	Mason
*Colson, Clay	Irvine	Estill
Cook,Sherman M.	Hyden	Leslie
Coots, Woodrow	Franklin	Simpson
Craigmyle, Beach	LaGrange	Oldham
Culton, Eugene, Jr.	Winchester	Clark
*Day, Carl B.	Louisa	Lawrence
Dixon, Charlie	Manchester	Clay
Ellis, Justus L.	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Elston, Charles B.	Bardstown	Nelson
Ewing, John H., Jr.	Greensburg	Green
Faulkner, Robert T.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Feltner, John C.	Jackson	Breathitt
Fike, Robert H. *(Military Leave)*		
Ford, Robert H.	Morganfield	Union
Forkner, Holly R.	Burlington	Boone
Foy, Samuel V.	Murray	Calloway
Gabbard, Charles E.	Campton	Wolfe
Goebel, Nevin L.	Taylorsville	Spencer
Goff, Charles L.	Hawesville	Hancock
Graham, John F.	Princeton	Caldwell
Griffin, Marshall C.	Whitley City	McCreary
Grimwood, Phillip G.	London	Laurel
Hafer, Fred C.	Brandenburg	Meade
Hager, Stanley	Brownsville	Edmonson
Hayes, Henry J.	Monticello	Wayne
Heath, Robert M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Henson, Hollis	Stanton	Powell
Holland, John W.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Hoover, Wilson R.	Mayfield	Graves
Hopper, Ray C.	Bowling Green	Warren
Horning, Jess O.	Glasgow	Barren
Howard, James S.	Liberty	Casey
Howell, William B.	New Castle	Henry
Hubbard, John W.	Jamestown	Russell
Hume, Robert C.	Williamstown	Grant
Hurst, Hugh	Somerset	Pulaski
Hurt, Joe	Paducah	McCracken

*Resigned

County Agricultural Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Irvine, John W.	Greenup	Greenup
Isbell, Samuel L.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Jackson, Homer R.	Henderson	Henderson
Johnson, Raymond O.	Lancaster	Garrard
Jones, Thomas H.	Beattyville	Lee
Karnes, Gilbert H.	Lebanon	Marion
Kent, Samuel B.	Morgantown	Butler
Kilbourne, Andrew E. *(Military Leave)*		
King, Prichard	Salyersville	Magoffin
King, Roscoe H.	Grayson	Carter
Lay, Carl H.	Paintsville	Johnson
Long, Henry S.	Georgetown	Scott
McClure, John E.	Owensboro	Daviess
McDaniel, Floyd	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
McDowell, Glen D.	Pikeville	Pike
Meade, Arnold J.	Inez	Martin
*Michael, J. William	Hindman	Knott
Miller, J. Homer	Hickman	Fulton
Milleer, J. Lester	Richmond	Madison
Moore, James F.	Louisa	Lawrence
Morgan, Thomas W.	Hodgenville	Larue
Newman, William	Edmonton	Metcalfe
Noffsinger, Estil J. *(Military Leave)*		
Northington, Leroy	Calhoun	McLean
Nute, Raymond E.	Vanceburg	Lewis
Park, Curtis F.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Parker, James Edward, Jr.	Lexington	Fayette
Perkinson, Ova D.	Frenchburg	Menifee
*Pidcock, Justice L.	Somerset	Pulaski
Pope, Henry H., Jr.	Pineville	Bell
Porter, Samuel A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Quisenberry, Henry A. (Assoc.)	Louisville	Jefferson
Rankin, Robert B.	Columbia	Adair
Redd, Obie B.	Stanford	Lincoln
Reynolds, Walker R.	Tyner	Jackson
Rice, Edgar	Sandy Hook	Elliott
Ridley, Raymond D.	Hartford	Ohio
Rothwell, Herman E.	Benton	Marshall
Routt, Grover C.	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Rudolph, Robert L.	Smithland	Livingston
Russell, Evan R.	Hazard	Perry
Salisbury, Durward E.	Albany	Clinton
Sandefur, Richard M.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
Satterwhite, Frank L.	Versailles	Woodford
Scott, William Dale	Brooksville	Bracken
Shelby, Oakley M.	Marion	Crittenden
Spence, Robert F.	Berea	Rockcastle
Stephens, James I.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Straw, William T.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Talbert, William D.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Thaxton, Andrew J.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Thompson, Herbert H.	Catlettsburg	Boyd

*Resigned

County Agricultural Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Thompson, Joe R.	Owingsville	Bath
Thompson, Warren C.	Clinton	Hickman
Tolbert, James D.	Bedford	Trimble
Trimble, Vensil A.	West Liberty	Morgan
Trosper, Raleigh V. *(Deceased)*	Jamestown	Russell
Venable, Keith S.	Cadiz	Trigg
Walker, Fletcher C.	Burkesville	Cumberland
Wallace, Free W.	Munfordville	Hart
Warren, Aubrey M.	Eddyville	Lyon
Watlington, John R.	Russellville	Logan
Watlington, Philip R.	Paris	Bourbon
Watts, Clyde	Carrollton	Carroll
Watts, John B.	Bardwell	Carlisle
Wheeler, Jewell A.	Dixon	Webster
White, Robert W.	Falmouth	Pendleton
Whittenburg, Harry W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Wicklund, Carl A.	Independence	Kenton
Wigginton, Robert	Cynthiana	Harrison
Williams, Arthur A.	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Williams, Gray H.	Barbourville	Knox
Williams, H. Maurice	Booneville	Owsley
Williams, J. B.	Scottsville	Allen
Williams, Leonard B., Jr. (Assoc.)	Russellville	Logan
Winchester, Ralph D. *(Military Leave)*		
*Wrather, Yandal	West Liberty	Morgan
Young, Troll	Springfield	Washington

Assistant County Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Blair, Hewel	Bowling Green	Warren
Brown, Bennett K. (Colored)	Russellville	Logan-Simpson
Davenport, James W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Duncan, Louis L., Jr. (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian-Todd
Finch, John H. (Colored)	Bowling Green	Warren-Barren
Gardner, Warren H.	Bardstown	Nelson
Granacher, Robert P.	Leitchfield	Grayson
*Harris, James (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Harrison, Philip	Berea	Rockcastle
Hurley, George H.	Mayfield	Graves
Kelley, Keith	Murray	Calloway
McGriff, Charles L.	Harlan	Harlan
Mabry, R. A.	Paducah	McCracken
Mason, Edgar L.	Benton	Marshall
Netherland, William E.	Cadiz	Trigg
Noble, George D. *(Military Leave)*		
Pirtle, Thomas L.	Smithland	Livingston
Shouse, Charles D.	Alexandria	Campbell
Thornton, James B. *(Military Leave)*		
Wadlington, George G.	Hopkinsville	Christian

*Resigned

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL FUNDS AND OFFSET FUNDS, BY PROJECTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

Projects	*Smith-Lever Bankhead-Jones*	*Capper-Ketcham*	*Offset funds*
Administration	$ 20,531.19		$ 6,808.38
Publications	15,594.69		4,425.60
County Agent Work	424,095.40	$10,412.72	24,694.99
Home Demonstration Work	118,294.82	26,975.24	34,379.99
Junior Club Work	15,550.66		7,870.00
Public Information	530.25		2,600.00
Clothing	1,216.82		5,800.00
Food	1,449.06		16,824.52
Agronomy	5,882.84		5,400.00
Dairy	2,552.78		5,600.00
Animal Husbandry	2,621.49		6,136.00
Markets	3,359.87		3,420.00
Farm Management	49.32		11,000.00
Poultry	3,715.98		9,420.00
Horticulture	2,614.04		1,376.00
Veterinary Science	125.45		7,440.00
Agricultural Engineering	2,676.82		
Farm and Home Convention	783.92		6,700.00
Home Management	2,817.61		
Rural Sociology	41.47		2,090.00
Forestry	1,477.05		
Total expenditures	$625,981.53	$37,387.96	$161,985.48

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

Federal Smith-Lever, Bankhead-Jones	$625,981.53
Federal Capper-Ketcham	37,387.96
State Smith-Lever	155,000.00
County Funds Used as Offset	6,985.48
Total	$825,354.97

Lexington, Kentucky June, 1945

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.

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