

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

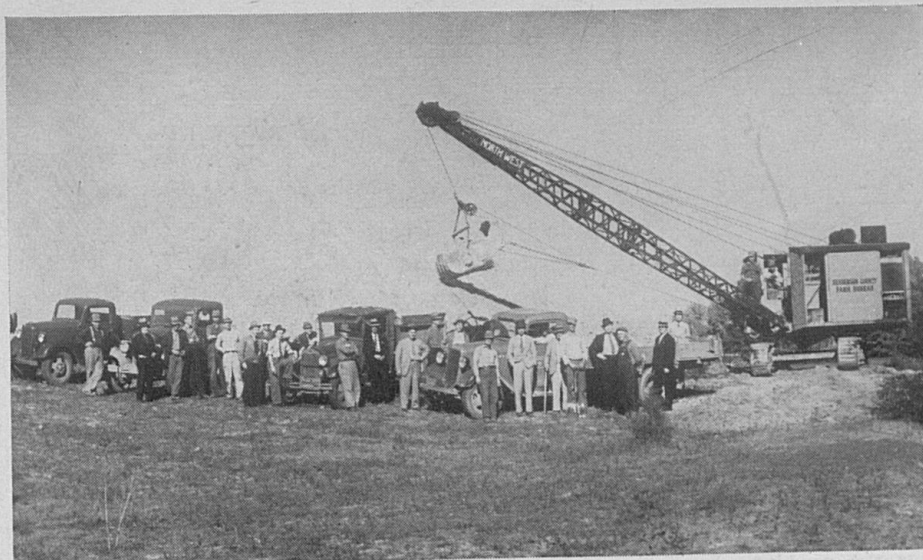
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Division

THOMAS P. COOPER, Dean and Director

CIRCULAR NO. 300

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1936



Marl being loaded into trucks by use of a drag line. Henderson County.

Lexington, Kentucky
May, 1937

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

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

Experiment Station
Lexington, Kentucky

President Frank L. McVey
University of Kentucky

My dear President McVey:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1936. 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 A. B. Chandler
Governor of Kentucky

Sir:

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March 15, 1916, I herewith submit the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1936.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. McVEY,
President.

Circular No. 300

Annual Report of the Extension Director for 1936

T. R. BRYANT, Assistant Director

Extension work in 1936 followed a plan of procedure which in its general aspects was quite similar to that of the preceding year. Since the change from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program to the Agricultural Conservation Program was made at the opening of the calendar year, a respite of a few weeks was made possible while the AC program was in preparation. This period was used to augment the 4-H club enrollment, to perfect county plans for extension work, to hold leaders' training meetings and in other ways to reinforce the projects essential to a well-conceived, balanced program. Fortunately the AC Program, in its execution, involves the performance of many practices that have long been advocated by the Extension Service and whose beneficial effects have come to be recognized by the people of the communities served. The visible results of the soil building and soil conserving practices advocated in the AC Program will give added force to the recommendations of extension workers in the future.

At the beginning of the year the extension staff was increased, particularly the Home Demonstration staff, and a considerable number of assistant county agents were added to meet the demands of government agencies related to Extension Work. So many of these agencies required active cooperation from the Extension Service, especially from the county agents, that a difficult situation prevailed. With the appropriation of additional funds under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act, however, the situation seemed in process of being relieved when, in mid-year, a reduction of other Federal funds made immediate and drastic retrenchment imperative. Reduction in the number of clerical workers assigned to counties was made and the plan of appointing assistant agents in all important agricultural counties, had to be curtailed. The result is that the problem which appeared to be in process of solution thru the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act, is still unsolved.

So far as the Agricultural Conservation Program is concerned, the county agents were able to keep up fairly well by giving better training to clerical helpers and committeemen. The fact remains, however, that the task of keeping things in order and getting the necessary documents into proper shape falls heavily upon the county agents. The hope for increase in effectiveness of work seems to lie in better training of committeemen and clerical workers, on one hand, and simplification of the Agricultural Conservation Program, on the other. Both these processes require time, but with the expressed desire of the people in the counties for increased attention to regular extension projects, efforts are being put forth to meet the situation.

The 4-H club enrollment and the high percentage of completed projects was a real achievement. The enrollment was increased from 24,316 in 1935 to 33,316 in 1936, a net increase of exactly 9,000. The percentage of projects completed in 1936 was 78.4 percent compared with 80.6 percent in 1935. This was a small loss when the increased enrollment is considered, and when it is recalled that the extreme drouth completely destroyed hundreds of projects concerned with growing crops.

Extension field agents found it necessary, since undertaking the adjustment programs, to perform many functions that were formerly delegated to county agents. Field agents attended small meetings as well as large ones, because county agents were engaged in adjustment work. This was made possible thru the extensive use of automobiles in lieu of trains and buses.

Despite the demands of agricultural adjustment, county plans of work were insisted upon in each county. Supervisors were able to look to this matter in addition to their duties as field agents in adjustment technology by reason of the reduced labor in getting counties to renew appropriations. In many counties that problem very largely took care of itself.

The agricultural adjustment program is in itself a task of great magnitude. It requires not only broad thinking and careful planning but also close attention to details. In the absence of any other organization capable of carrying such a task to successful accomplishment, the Extension Service was called upon, and in addition

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was expected to carry on its usual functions without serious abatement. The fact that the double task has been performed with a creditable degree of satisfaction is its own tribute to the longer hours and more intense effort that extension workers put into the undertaking.

The following publications were issued during the calendar year:

CIRCULAR NUMBER		
59.	5th revision	Liming the soil.
84.	4th "	Sow and litter project for 4-H clubs.
94.	3rd "	Soybean project for 4-H clubs.
106.	5th "	Baby beef project for 4-H clubs.
107.	3rd "	Housing poultry.
110.	6th "	Hatching and raising chicks.
125.	2nd "	Pitcher pump installation.
152.	3rd "	Stomach worms in sheep.
157.	4th "	Brooding chicks artificially.
193.	2nd "	Pig projects for 4-H clubs.
210.	2nd "	A manual for officers and members of home makers' clubs.
211.	2nd "	The pig from birth to market in six months.
214.	2nd "	Manual for 4-H club leaders.
227.	1st "	Feeding dairy cows.
234.	1st "	Salads.
235.	1st "	Raspberry culture in Kentucky.
247.	1st "	Burning limestone for agricultural use.
252.	2nd "	Clothing — Unit I.
261.	1st "	Killing, cutting and curing pork.
263.	1st "	Demonstrations in 4-H club work.
267.	1st "	Cherries for Kentucky.
268.	Reprinting	The 4-H room improvement. I.
269.	Reprinting.	The 4-H room improvement. II.
270.	Reprinting.	The 4-H room improvement. III.
280.		Home Economics Judging, 4-H club work.
281.		Recreation for 4-H clubs.
282.		How to can fruits and vegetables.
283.		Annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935.
284.		Rabies.
285.		Rams for commercial flocks.
286.		Ewes for commercial flocks.
287.		Feeding and management of laying hens.
Leaflet.		4-H club girl's clothing account and budget book.
Leaflet.		Producing Profitable Pullets. Poultry Leaflet No. 4, revised.
Record book.		Clothing record book for 4-H clubs.
Record book.		Livestock record book for 4-H clubs.
Calendar.		A calendar for homemakers' clubs.

COUNTY AGENT WORK

The change of plans from the Agricultural Adjustment Program to the Agricultural Conservation Program greatly influenced the

work of county agents and their supervisors. Efforts were turned immediately to building programs of extension work which would stress the importance of the work of unpaid local leaders in soil and live stock improvement working thru community and county programs. These programs were necessarily built very hastily as it was understood that a program to take the place of the AAA would be put forth within a short time.

As soon as the Agricultural Conservation Program was announced, stress was immediately laid on that program and it became the major enterprise for the year. The other enterprises that figured prominently in the year's program were community organization and soil improvement, including the use of limestone, acid phosphate and terracing. The seeding of grasses and legumes was next in importance so far as individual projects were concerned.

Instruction and supervision in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program consumed at least 70 percent of the supervisors' time. They were, of course, called upon to give due attention to the county planning projects, leaders' training meetings, Tennessee Valley Authority phosphate demonstrations, Rural Resettlement and Rural Electrification work. Projects such as tobacco improvement, tobacco barn ventilation, dairy cattle improvement, poultry production, sheep and beef cattle development, as well as the 4-H club work, were necessarily looked after more closely by the subject-matter specialists. Very little attention could be given to these subjects by the supervisory force except as they might apply to the Soil Conservation Program and soil-building practices.

In order that the Agricultural Conservation Program might succeed promptly and fully, it was found necessary to give the supervisors full responsibility for taking information to county agents, training committeemen, explaining forms, interpreting rulings and checking progress. That their efforts in this line were successful is indicated by the very excellent record made by Kentucky in carrying out the A. C. Program and causing more than two-thirds of the soil building allowances to be used in soil improvement practices.

The greatest change in supervisory work during the year was the partial shift from community programs involving improved practices to that of supervising the general program of A. C. work. At

the present time there are really two organizations in most counties; the county extension organization using unpaid leaders, carrying on soil, crop and livestock improvement, and the A. C. Program using paid leaders. It is believed that carrying out the A. C. Program successfully and promptly is leading to much favorable sentiment toward extension work. This program has reached such proportions and the payments have been so large in all counties that the appropriations have been much easier to obtain than in the past years; in fact there are now 118 counties with agents placed and one county with an appropriation made, leaving only one county in the State without provision for a county agent in 1937.

Employment of County Agents. The selection of county agents in Kentucky is usually made from promising graduates of the College of Agriculture. They are employed as assistant county agents and placed with those agents having successful programs, for the period of training, and as men are needed the best of these assistants are made county agents. The others who are doing good work are continued as assistant county agents. At present there are 30 so employed and as rapidly as funds will permit this number may be increased. A county having 2,000 to 3,000 farmers in the A. C. Program requires so much attention that a county agent finds it difficult to give any of his time to other work. In those counties having assistant county agents, it is required that they assist with the A. C. work thru supervision and otherwise, but in addition to this, the equivalent of one man's full time is devoted to field work. In the effort to carry on general extension activities in addition to the A. C. Program, there were 1,774 community plans of work in Kentucky, with 12,927 unpaid leaders assisting. One county fairly typical reported 129 volunteer leaders who contributed 864 days' time during the year. The county agent in that county made 862 farm visits, had 9,633 office calls, 2,730 phone calls, prepared 205 news articles, wrote 3,246 individual letters and 89 different mimeographed letters with a distribution of 16,863 copies. He spent approximately 50 percent of his time in the field and traveled 12,786 miles.

Leader Training Meetings. In order to enable volunteer leaders to be more effective in assisting the extension program, it was

necessary that they be trained, and for this purpose from one to three training meetings were held for each group of leaders. In most counties, two were held early in the year, and one which might be called a mid-year progressive check-up meeting was held during the summer. In the most successful counties, a check-up meeting also was held with the leaders, in November, to determine their accomplishments, and at the same time to build the program for 1937. The following quotation taken from a report indicates the result of this method. "A very small amount of time has been spent working with individual farmers other than committeemen, 4-H club leaders, project leaders, community chairmen and soil conservation committeemen." Another report expressed the same thought by saying, "Practically all work was carried on thru the extension organization, as very little individual work was done."

The problem of carrying out a previously planned supervisory program or a previously planned county program was greatly hampered by a season of severe drouth. This unfortunate situation necessitated a change of plans, and extra labor on the part of the county agents and farmers was called for. Emergency crops had to be planted, livestock culled, community ponds dug and many other emergency steps became necessary.

County Planning Program. The Agricultural Conservation Program stimulates thought along the lines of economic adjustment and long-time programs. The county planning program was discussed in all the major agricultural counties in Kentucky. As the long-time view was approached from an angle a little different from the usual, most county committees met and had a very interesting day's discussion, but the actual results for the first year were probably correctly reported by a county agent who said, "The County Planning Board met and made their recommendations, but did very little toward seeing that their recommendations were carried out."

An effort is being made to follow these meetings in 1937 with the outlook report, which will be studied by the same group of men who will then be called upon to make the county recommendations for the use of the community groups when they build their community programs. It is hoped this process may result in de-

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veloping action upon the recommendations of the county planning group, and this will greatly assist in the coordination of programs offered by the various subject-matter specialists from the College. For example, a recommendation that the corn acreage be reduced and the pasture and hay acreage increased will inevitably lead to a number of consecutive results: first, a higher yield of corn on fewer acres; second, a higher percentage of these fewer acres will have cover crops sown upon them and a higher percentage of such acres will be treated with lime and phosphate; third, this reduced area harvested for grain will, on a larger percentage of farms than heretofore, be sown to bluegrass, timothy, red clover and lespedeza. The abundance of pasture and hay must necessarily lead to a further result in more dairy cattle, sheep and beef cattle. In such a program the field agents from several departments will be needed, and it will be necessary for them to coordinate their efforts in order to accomplish the goals desired.

The following summary of state totals as reported by county agents supports the claim that in spite of the heavy load of A. C. work, a goodly portion of their time was devoted to leaders who have performed a very successful year of extension work in the field:

SUMMARY

	1935	1936
Counties with Agents	115	118
County Extension organizations	69	101
Membership, men	6,724	8,432
Communities that built Extension programs	734	1,190
Community leaders in community-built programs	7,529	10,004
Leader-training meetings	1,570	2,215
Attendance of local leaders	17,738	30,453
Meetings held by local leaders, not participated in by		
County Agents	2,854	4,929
Attendance	53,308	117,018
Number paid A. C. leaders in adjustment programs	4,105	2,975
Method and result demonstration meetings	1,835	2,710
Attendance	43,410	49,914
Other Extension meetings	8,663	11,817
Attendance	392,663	559,241
Farm visits made by County Agents	38,446	50,992
Farms visited by County Agents	21,302	27,040
Calls relative to work {		
Office	823,906	858,085
Telephone	205,140	195,538

	1935	1936															
Individual letters written	303,932	283,164															
Total all meetings held by County Agents including demonstrations, leader-training meetings, etc.	12,068	16,471															
Attendance	453,811	642,176															
Animals in 4-H Club work completed	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Dairy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">428</td> <td style="text-align: right;">605</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Poultry</td> <td style="text-align: right;">89,530</td> <td style="text-align: right;">129,355</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Sheep</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,161</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,641</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Swine</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,428</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,840</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Beef</td> <td style="text-align: right;">821</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,242</td> </tr> </table>		Dairy	428	605	Poultry	89,530	129,355	Sheep	1,161	1,641	Swine	1,428	2,840	Beef	821	1,242
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HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work is carried on thru an organization of rural homemakers known as the County Homemakers Association, composed of community groups of homemakers interested in studying their homemaking and community problems under the leadership of the county home demonstration agent. The home demonstration agent is assisted by a staff of supervisors and subject-matter specialists from the College of Agriculture.

Forty-one counties cooperated in employing home demonstration agents, during all or part of the year. Special help was given by members of the State home demonstration staff to homemakers in 11 counties not employing agents. One negro home demonstration agent was employed in Fulton-Hickman Counties. Junior homemaking projects were carried on in the 41 counties having home demonstration agents and in 25 non-home-demonstration-agent counties, in cooperation with the county agricultural agents. The number of home demonstration agents employed was increased from 26 in 1935 to 41 in 1936.

Definitely outlined homemaking projects were carried on by 474 homemakers clubs with an enrollment of 9,602 members and 541 junior groups with an enrollment of 8,625 girls. Improvements in homemaking practices resulting from the home demonstration programs were reported in 35,624 rural homes. Assisting in carrying on this program were 4,481 local leaders who received special training in subject matter and problems of organization. There were 645 leaders' training schools, conducted by members of the State home demonstration staff, with an attendance of 9,591. A total of 15,357 meetings of rural people were held by home demon-

stration agents and trained local leaders, attended by 468,331 people. Six hundred and fifty Kentucky communities cooperated in this program of homemaking.

Program of Work. The program in any county is planned by the homemakers themselves and is based on their needs and desires as revealed by fact-finding surveys, community and county discussion. It consists of a major project in some phase of homemaking, a minor project in a related field, a recreation program, special projects of a particular interest to the county and special activities and cooperative undertakings.

Food and Nutrition. Food and nutrition work was carried for all or part of the year as a major program in 23 counties. Special canning work was presented in 15 counties desiring special help in canning fruits and vegetables. Meat-canning demonstrations were given in 19 counties.

Special attention was given to the food shortage arising from the drouth. Information on low-cost adequate diets and conservation of all available food resources was distributed by radio and thru the press. As a result of food work, 1,262 families used a canning and storage budget, 3,412 families raised 15 or more different vegetables, 5,827 families reported improved methods of food preparation, 4,173 families reported improvements in meal planning, 1,416 homemakers improved the school lunches of their children, 1,579 homemakers reported work on some specific nutritional problem, as overweight, underweight, constipation, etc., 10,588 non-club members were helped in problems of food and nutrition, 308 families purchased pressure cookers primarily for use in food preservation, 10,608 families were assisted in food preservation, 612 families canned meat for the first time.

Child Care and Family Relations. Special projects in child care and family relations were given to interested groups of mothers in 62 communities in seven counties. Two hundred and fifty-two mothers and 44 fathers participated actively in this program. As a result 237 families reported improving the habits of children, 144 families made recommended adjustments to meet the needs of children, 137 families reported correction of undesirable adult habits having an influence on children, 125 books relating to chil-

dren and problems of family relations were read, 346 families reported better methods of selecting play equipment.

Homemakers Markets. Homemakers have established five curb markets in Kentucky. These are small, but they helped materially in supplementing the incomes of the 62 regular contributors who realized a total of \$9,787.15. Money made on the markets is used



Curb market conducted by the Homemakers of Henderson County.

for making payments on homes, for home improvements, equipment, groceries, education and various other things—one homemaker even sending her daughter to college for two years with these funds; and families on relief have been made self-supporting.

Clothing and Millinery. Clothing projects have given homemakers skill in problems of fitting and construction, judgment in selecting materials and pride in good grooming. Special projects such as millinery and bringing clothing up to date, were selected by 26 counties. Sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five individuals were reached with the clothing project, 33,674 garments were constructed using improved methods, 9,970 garments were remodeled, 408 new hats were made, 9,088 hats were cleaned and

remodeled, 9,246 garments were dry cleaned at home, 250 hat blocks were purchased by women in the State, 502 sewing machines were reconditioned and 617 homemakers used machine attachments for the first time. The estimated value of garments and hats made and remodeled was \$105,223.33 and the estimated saving due to the clothing program was \$47,980.77.



The rocking chairs in this picture are covered with hand-woven material which is very appropriate for the log house.

Home Improvement. The home improvement project includes both home furnishing and home management. Home improvement major projects were carried in 18 counties. Minor or special projects were carried in 11 counties. Four counties had special work in keeping home accounts.

A few of the results of this project were as follows: 539 kitchens were arranged or improved for convenience, 1,087 families obtained labor-saving devices, 2,190 pieces of labor-saving equipment were purchased, 1,320 families adopted improved methods of caring for the house, 1,148 families were assisted in making homemade conveniences, 434 cleaning-closets were constructed, 175 homemakers kept home accounts, 142 water systems were installed and 1,859 families improved health habits.

In the home-furnishing project 2,501 families improved the selection of household furnishings, 2,949 families improved meth-

ods of repairing and remodeling furnishings, 11,081 pieces of furniture were reconditioned by repairing, remodeling, refinishing, upholstering, reseating or slip covering, 13,304 window curtains were improved, 4,434 rooms were rearranged, 3,765 floors were refinished, 4,391 rooms were repapered or painted, 2,588 families improved color selection, 1,928 rugs made — hooked, braided, woven and crocheted, 4,489 pictures were purchased, reconditioned, rehung or improved, 1,494 closets reconditioned, 7,313 accessories made or purchased.

Junior Home Economics. Clothing, canning, foods and room improvement projects are carried on with girls.

Clothing. Each unit of work requires that the club girl plan, select and make a costume for a specified purpose and suitable to her type. The units required include the junior homemakers' outfit, the school girl's outfit, the 4-H club girl's afternoon or party outfit and the tailored outfit for street or travel. The 8,625 girls enrolled in 4-H club work in the 41 counties having home demonstration agents made 30,511 articles of clothing.

Foods. This project is divided into four units — breakfast, luncheon, dinner and baking. Thru discussion, demonstration and home work, the girls enrolled in these projects learn the essentials of food selection, meal planning, food preparation, table service and table etiquette. The enrollment was 2,735.

The 4-H canning project offers four units, which are (1) canning tomatoes and fruits; (2) canning tomatoes, fruits and vegetables; (3) canning tomatoes, fruits and vegetables, making jells, jams and marmalades and (4) planning the canning budget and canning for the family.

In the county contests 1,626 jars were exhibited. There were enrolled 1,859 girls and they canned 22,690 jars of products. The drouth made it impossible for many girls to complete canning projects.

Room Improvement. The 4-H room improvement project is designed to help the older girl who has a background of clothing work to improve her own room. In making her improvements the 4-H club member acquires many skills, develops appreciation of color and design and develops taste in home furnishing and home

decorating. Emphasis is placed on reconditioning used furnishings and possibilities for improvements which do not cost money. One hundred and forty-four enrolled in room improvement, 100



A discarded chair reconditioned and over-stuffed. Note the table made of spools and the braided rug made from discarded woolens.

rooms were completed and 1,004 articles made for these rooms, an average of 10 articles for each room.

Miscellaneous Activities. The third year of the state-wide minor project of reading in the home is just beginning. The objectives are as follows: To develop greater enjoyment of reading thru appreciation of different types of literature and thru developed interest in certain subjects; to make available to communities which have no library service some reading facilities; to encourage rural people in communities having library facilities to use them. There were 455 women who obtained library cards for the first time and 752

members of families used these cards and read 3,826 books. Six traveling libraries were established, 307 books were purchased and 682 homemakers reported creating a desire to read.

Recreation and Community Life. For three years the club recreation program has been based on a study of women of other countries thru a study of their own rural organization, costumes, customs, festivals, music and folk lore. The countries included in this year's study were Germany, Poland, Rumania, the Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

It is a club goal in Kentucky for each club to sponsor recreational functions for the entire community. Part of these functions are pay socials to raise money for sending delegates to Farm and Home Convention, homemaker's camps, district meetings, etc. Three hundred and six communities reported 513 social programs for the entire community.

Music continues to take a definite part in the home demonstration program. A slide service consisting of several hundred slides



Exhibit of useful and ornamental articles made by Boyd County Homemakers.

to be used at camps, district and state meetings has been developed. Thru these activities, women all over the State have learned the same songs which are later used for community singing at local club meetings. Twelve homemakers' choruses were developed. These

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choruses have done various interesting things in their respective counties. Four dramatic clubs were developed.

As a part of the recreational program and community life program, 31 communities provided 420 new pieces of play equipment for school grounds.



Gypsy chorus. Members of the dramatic club of the Campbell County Homemakers.

Five homemakers' camps were held, four district and one county camp. Dramatics and music were emphasized in the program. A music instructor conducted a daily period on music appreciation and led singing and a well-trained person was employed to teach dramatics.

In addition to the programs in music, dramatics and handicrafts, the camps participated in such activities as folk games, campfires, picnics, boat trips, water sports, stunt nights and scavenger hunts, story telling and relaxation. A traveling library was available at each camp.

In addition to social and recreational activities, 867 public grounds were improved among which were schools, churches, public squares and cemeteries; playground equipment was provided for 31 schools; nine community houses or club rooms were established. Thirty-three communities were assisted in providing library facilities.

The State Federation of Homemakers unites the county homemakers associations of the State and furthers the various interests of the homemaker of Kentucky. The annual meeting of this organization is held in connection with the Farm and Home Convention. The organization sponsors district meetings to bring the State federation closer to women in the counties. The Kentucky Federation of Homemakers is one of the charter members of the National Home Demonstration Council, recently organized to unite homemakers in extension groups over the entire Country. The president of the Kentucky federation is director of the Central West District of the National Council. Over 300 women from Kentucky went to the international meeting in Washington, where country women from 23 nations discussed their mutual problems.

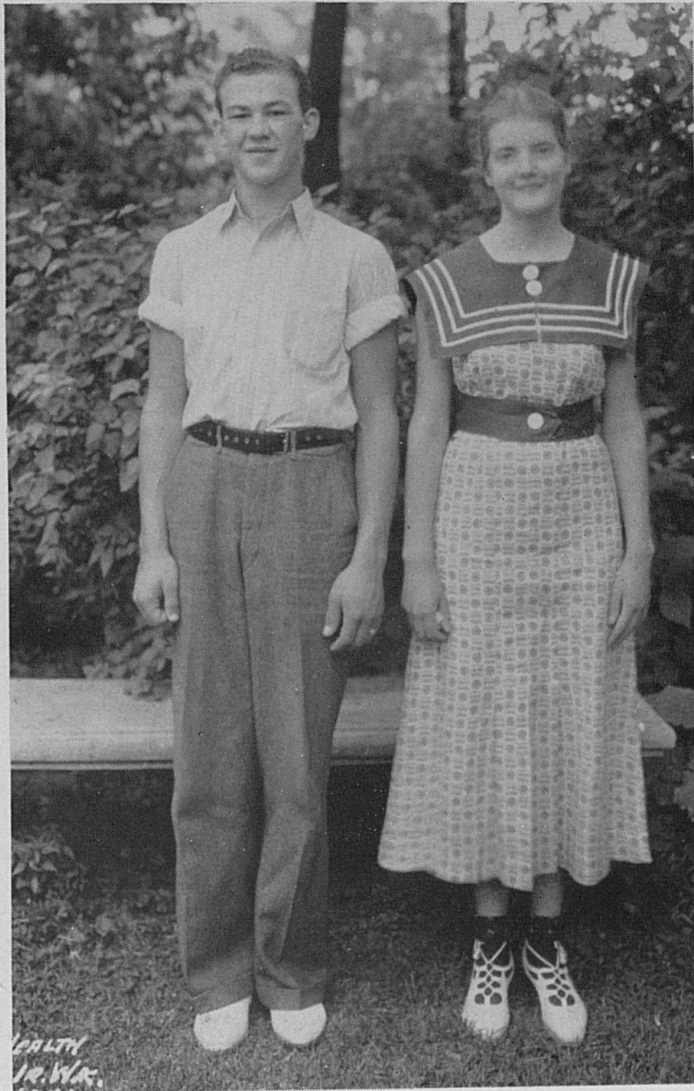
Farm and Home Convention at the University of Kentucky is the high light of the year's extension program. It is not a short course in homemaking, but rather a means to bring inspiration and to widen horizons. The endeavor is made to bring outstanding speakers who could not otherwise be heard, to open new avenues of interest and to give those attending an uplift and an inspiration.

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H club enrollment was increased 9,000 and completions increased 6,530, over 1935. The percent of completions was about two percent lower than last year, largely because of the drouth. 4-H club work was carried on in 118 of the 120 counties in the State. In 1935 4-H club work was carried in 106 counties.

Local Leaders. There were 3,195 adult and 935 junior local leaders who helped in carrying the 4-H club work. This was an increase of 1,109 leaders over 1935. Of the adult leaders, 951 were men and 2,244 were women. Among the junior leaders, 421 were boys and 514 were girls. From two to four leader-training conferences were held in each county. At these conferences, programs of work were built and general information was given on methods and procedure by a member of the State 4-H club staff. Training conferences for project leaders in home economics were held in each county under the direction of one of the women of the state 4-H club staff.

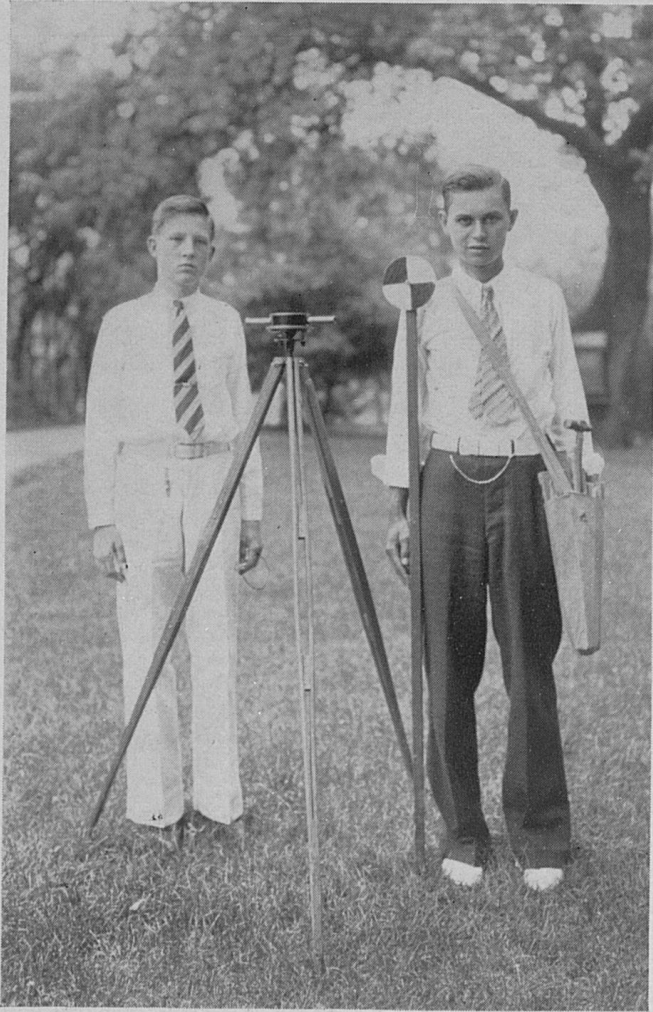
Three district volunteer-leaders conferences were held in early summer, one in eastern, one in central and a third in western Kentucky. A total of 421 leaders attended these three conferences.



State health champions. Carlisle Wallace, Ballard County, and Mattigene Palmore, Hart County.

County spring rally days were held in a large number of counties in April and May, the object being to select delegates to Junior Week and to create general interest in the 4-H program at the close of school. Style dress revue, demonstration team, health, home

economics judging, and terracing contests are a part of the spring rally program. The county champions in each of these counties



State champion terracing team, 1936. Hugh Allen and William Tompkins, Hopkins County.

represent their respective counties in the State contests at Junior Week.

Junior Week. Junior Week was held again this year on the campus of the University of Kentucky in Lexington, June 8-13. Five hundred and sixty-two boys and girls from 95 counties attend-

ed. The number was about the same as last year. Twelve additional counties sent delegates.

One hundred and twelve county champion demonstration teams entered the State contest; 57 demonstrated in the home economics section and 55 in the agricultural section. These teams were selected from 525 teams that were trained in the counties.

The state terracing team contest was renewed this year with nine teams entered. With the growing interest in soil conservation, 4-H club members needed instruction and information on laying out and constructing terraces.

The state health contest, held at Junior Week, continues to create a great deal of interest in health improvement among 4-H club members. This year 92 club members entered, 47 boys and 45 girls. The champions represented Kentucky in the National 4-H Health Contest held in Chicago.

Fifty county champion girls in the clothing project entered their costumes in the state 4-H club style dress revue. This is the largest number ever entered in this contest and the judges reported that the quality of the work also had improved.

Forty-eight counties participated in baking, canning and clothing judging contests at Junior Week, 16 entrants in each. The clothing-judging contest was held for the first time this year. Greater interest is shown in the development of these contests from year to year.

National 4-H Club Camp. Kentucky sent four delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp again this year.

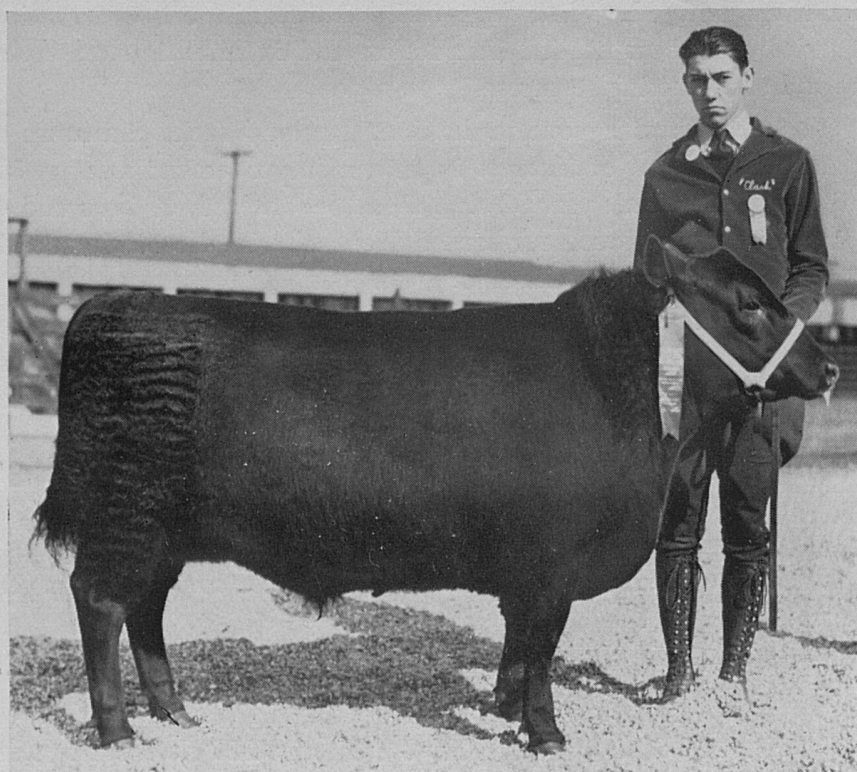
District 4-H Club Camps. Twelve district 4-H club camps were held this year, attended by 2,024 club members from 101 counties, 258 local leaders and 8,575 visitors.

In addition to the regular district 4-H club camps, a conservation camp was held for the first time this year. This camp was attended by 42 club boys from 31 different counties. The program was prepared to create interest in wild life and conservation.

State Fair. There was an increase in the number of exhibits in clothing and swine. The canning exhibit was exceedingly creditable considering the limited amount of vegetables and fruit avail-

able for canning, because of the extremely cold winter and the ensuing drouth.

The three judging contests, which have been part of the program at the State Fair for a number of years, were also a part of the program this year. Eighty county champion teams participated in these contests. The state champion team in dairy cattle represented Kentucky in the dairy cattle judging contest held at the National



Grand champion steer exhibited at the 1936 Fat Stock Show, Louisville, by Ross Clark, 4-H club member of Garrard County.

Dairy Show. The state champion team in fat stock judging represented Kentucky in the Non-Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest in Chicago. A total of 239 judging teams were trained in the State.

Livestock Shows and Sales. A Tri-State Lamb Show was held at the Stock Yards in Evansville last May. The lambs from Kentucky entered in this show won their share of the premiums.

A number of hogs from Kentucky were entered in the Tri-State 4-H Swine Show held in Evansville the latter part of August. Exhibits from Union, Henderson, and Daviess counties won a large percentage of premiums.



Grand champion carlot of cattle exhibited by Garrard County 4-H clubs at the Fat Stock Show, Louisville, 1936.

One thousand and thirty-two baby beeves were put on feed by 595 4-H club members in 37 counties in Kentucky last spring. Nine hundred and sixty-nine of these calves were shown and sold in the state show and sale, held in November. The grand champion carload sold for \$15.00 per hundred and the grand champion individual weighing 950 pounds brought \$1.00 per pound. The 4-H club boys won again the state champion on individual and carlot exhibits in competition with the best adult feeders in Kentucky and Tennessee. More than 100 club boys raised their calves which were entered in the state baby beef show and sale. To encourage the production of calves by 4-H club boys, a breeders ring is provided.

National Club Congress. Twenty-nine 4-H club members attended the National 4-H Club Congress, November 28-December 4. Kentucky had entries in the Style Dress Revue, clothing, room improvement, canning exhibits, the Non-Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest, and two entries in the National Health Contest. Two clothing exhibits ranked in the blue ribbon group; the room im-

provement exhibit in the red ribbon group and the health boy in the red ribbon group.

District 4-H Club Tobacco Shows and Sales. A total of 378,000 pounds of tobacco was shown and sold by 4-H club members in the eight district 4-H club tobacco shows and sales held for them. The prices were exceedingly high at all the shows. At the Lexington 4-H Club Tobacco Show, which was not very much higher than some of the others, the average for all the tobacco in the show was \$52.90 a hundred.

Radio. A Kentucky 4-H club girl had a part in the National 4-H Radio broadcast. As a means of interesting more boys and girls in 4-H radio broadcast, the Club Department arranged with county and home demonstration agents to have a group of 4-H club members from each of eight counties appear on the radio in successive weeks. The State Achievement Radio Program was broadcast on November 7 with a large number of counties holding their county achievement days at the same time. There were 36,914 club members, leaders and friends of 4-H club members who participated in the achievement program.

Utopia Club Work. Six hundred and ninety-two young men and young women just over 4-H club age were enrolled in Utopia Club Work. There were about equal numbers of men and women. Twenty-five counties had Utopia clubs in 1936 and several additional counties have requested the work in 1937.

Boone County organized its first Utopia Club in 1931 with 27 members. Investigation in the fall of 1936 showed that 18 of the original 27 were continuing their Utopia program. Indications are that farm or home projects are fundamental in keeping up interest in a long-time program. Utopia Club Work is making progress and will make more rapid growth as the county agents have more time to devote to it. 4-H club members like to graduate into Utopia Work and continue their agricultural and home economics programs and their social contacts.

RADIO, SHORT COURSES AND EXHIBITS

Educational radio programs consisting of talks on agriculture and home economics were broadcast regularly thruout 1936. A 15-

minute program was presented by staff members of the College of Agriculture over Station WHAS of Louisville daily except Saturday and Sunday. A total of 370 talks, 52 periods of questions and answers and four special programs were broadcast.

The annual Farm and Home Convention held during the week of January 28-31 was attended by 962 persons from 73 counties. An educational and inspirational program was presented, the speakers including members of the College of Agriculture staff, assisted by outstanding men and women from other States.

An educational exhibit showing some of the salient points in the work of the College of Agriculture was prepared and displayed at the 1936 Kentucky State Fair. This exhibit which filled an entire building was visited by 35,798 persons.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

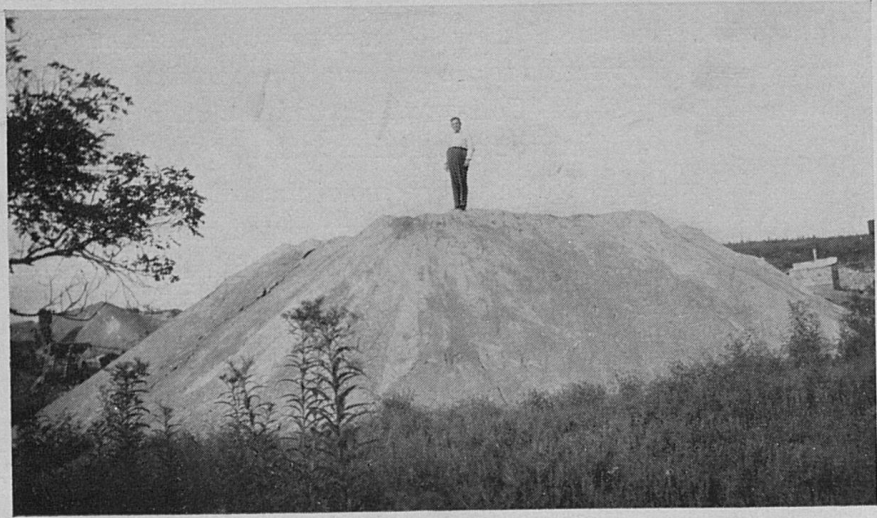
A 9- to 11-page agricultural information service was furnished weekly to approximately 225 newspapers published in Kentucky, to newspapers and farm papers of other States having a Kentucky circulation, and to county farm agents and county home demonstration agents. This service dealt with activities of the extension service, features of the Agricultural Conservation Program, and the work of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Daily newspapers and press associations were given spot news. Cuts, mats and pictures were sent frequently to newspapers. The extension service activities at the State Fair, at the fat cattle show, at Junior Week and at other meetings and conventions were covered for the benefit of State papers. A weekly radio news review is given thru the facilities of station WHAS.

AGRONOMY

Soils. The same phases of soils extension work were promoted during 1936 as in previous years; that is, the use of lime materials, ground limestone, marl and burned lime, the use of phosphates and other fertilizers, and pasture improvement work. The work with phosphates was greatly augmented by the TVA triple superphosphate demonstrations that were carried on in 41 additional coun-

ties outside of the TVA drainage area. The whole soils and crops program was greatly augmented by the new Agricultural Conservation Program, since this paid farmers for practices that extension workers had advocated for many years. Other Government agen-



The first "Mountain of Lime" on the Walliston Farms, Paris, Bourbon County.

cies with which the agronomy extension workers cooperated were the soil erosion workers (CCC Camps) the Soil Conservation Service and the Rural Resettlement Administration. The complete program carried on by these various agencies, includes drainage, reforestation, terracing, liming and fertilizing, crop rotations, cover crops, the growing of more and better pastures, the proper use of legumes in crop rotations, and the use of legumes in pasture improvement and various other soil improvement practices.

Combining the three kinds of lime materials, ground limestone, 786,206 tons, marl 75,558 tons, and burned lime 7,454 tons, the grand total for 1936 was 869,218 tons used by 34,891 men in 117 of the 120 counties in the State. This is approximately three times as much lime materials as have been used during any previous year. In 1929, approximately 300,000 tons of lime materials were used. By 1933 there was a falling off of practically 50 percent in the amount of lime used in Kentucky. In 1935 the amount of lime used in the State approached the 1929 level.

Thirty counties used more than 10,000 tons of lime materials each during 1936. Six counties used more than 20,000 tons each and three more than 35,000 tons each. Thirty-four counties used from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of lime materials, 53 counties less than



Trucks and drag line used by Henderson County farmers to handle marl.

5,000 tons and only three made no recorded use of lime. County agents' reports show that 210 portable limestone crushers were in operation in 66 counties, and 86 stationary crushers were in operation in 49 counties.

This was also a banner year in the use of marl as a source of agricultural lime in Kentucky. In 52 counties, 1,940 men used 75,558 tons of marl in 1936. The largest previous year was 1929, when the amount used was 26,280 tons. Marl was developed in 1936 in a commercial or perhaps it is better to say in a cooperative way in 10 or 12 counties. Men who own marl beds or who lease them, opened the beds and loaded marl for farmers or truckmen who delivered marl to farmers in adjacent neighborhoods at very reasonable prices. The means of getting marl economically vary in different parts of the State depending upon the type of marl to

be worked. The following statement by the county agent of Henderson County shows how marl was developed there: "At the request of the extension agents the Cooperative Association sent the dragline and opened a good marl bed and dug marl for farmers. Marl was dug and loaded on trucks for 15 cents per ton, 5 cents to the farmer for material and trouble, and 10 cents to pay for digging and loading."

There was also a marked increase in the tonnage of burned lime used. In 31 counties, 94 men used 7,454 tons of burned lime. This was an increase of more than 100 percent over the tonnage used in 1935.

Crops. In undertaking to improve cropping practices few opportunities seemed to offer greater returns than that of improving the quality of lespedeza hay. This crop has not been grown on a large scale in Kentucky until recently, but in the last few years its production has so increased that in 1935 over a million tons of lespedeza hay were harvested for home use and the production in 1936 would have been even greater but for the severe drouth.

Because of faulty practices followed in harvesting and curing, the quality of a large proportion of this hay left much to be desired. By saving a greater proportion of the leaves and by better preserving the green color, the quality would be greatly improved and value increased, whether the hay is consumed on the farm or is sold.

As an aid to educational work in the improvement of lespedeza hay, 15 sets of samples in exhibit cases were borrowed from the Division of Hay, Feed and Seed Standardization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The work of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association in producing certified seed of corn, lespedeza, wheat and tobacco was continued. Hybrid seed corn No. 69 was produced by two growers; root-rot resistant white burley tobacco seed strain No. 5 was produced by five growers, and certified wheat was produced on six farms. The activities of the association were distributed over 11 counties.

Demonstration work in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, conducted in 47 counties, on approximately 1,500 farms

showed clearly that in this season of very severe drouth, the use of fertilizer resulted in the survival of a higher percentage of lespedeza plants, than on adjacent plots where lime alone or no treatment was used.

Tobacco. In developing the tobacco program in 1936 the foundation was laid by holding a number of district and county-wide educational meetings, in which the fundamentals of successful tobacco production were set forth. These meetings were for the most part clinics, in which the facts on production were assembled and diagnosed in the light of present information, and corrective measures were prescribed. In these meetings special emphasis was laid upon the importance of fertile soil in tobacco production and upon the proper curing of the leaf.

Seed of Kentucky Experiment Station Burley No. 16 was distributed in 75 counties to approximately 1,000 growers. The resultant crop indicates that this is a tobacco of high quality, well adapted to the several soil types in the State.

Meetings were held in many counties in late spring and early summer to show the advantage of proper ventilation of tobacco barns. As a result of these ventilation demonstrations, 1,823 barns were ventilated according to the plans furnished by the College of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Soil Improvement. Engineering phases of soil improvement and conservation work stressed were terracing, contour cultivation, strip cropping and land drainage. Practically all land terraced in 1936 was also planted to winter cover crops, limed and fertilized where necessary, and otherwise managed so as to reduce erosion and fertility losses.

Terracing. Eleven power terracing outfits were in operation during 1936. Soil improvement associations in Calloway, Hardin, Hickman and Shelby Counties made power terracing equipment available to farmers. In Union County the work was done with power equipment owned by individuals who did custom work. Soil improvement associations in Graves, Christian, Logan, Hopkins, Henderson and McCracken Counties operated power terrac-

ing equipment in 1935 and 1936. Ten county organizations have obligated themselves to pay for terracing equipment costing \$36,167.35. The machinery has operated 14,851 hours and \$21,194.58 has been applied to the purchase price. In 1935 seven machines terraced 8,414 acres, an average of 1,202 acres each, while in 1936



A terrace on the farm of C. C. Wyatt, Graves County.



Terraces control erosion when land is plowed for row crops; the period when soil losses are greatest. With power equipment 16,788 acres were terraced at an average cost of \$1.88 per acre.

11 machines terraced 16,788 acres, an average of 1,518 acres each. The average cost of constructing terraces in 1936 with power equipment was \$1.88 per acre.

In addition to constructing terraces the same equipment constructed 198 farm reservoirs for farmers in seven counties, during the summer months when drouth created a shortage of stock water.

Three thousand eighty-seven acres were terraced in 1936 with horse or farm-tractor-drawn equipment owned by individual farmers.

The Soil Conservation Service assisted in terracing work by supplying engineering service for establishing terracing systems and labor for the protection of terrace outlets from erosion.

Drainage. A total of 60,039 acres on 743 farms in 44 counties was improved by drainage during 1936. This was agricultural land but was too wet to produce crops profitably. The improvement of bottom land releases from cultivation upland, subject to serious erosion and is an important contribution to a soil conservation program. In Eastern Kentucky, the drainage of one acre of bottom land releases from cultivation several acres of steep land which are reforested by nature.

During 1936 detail surveys were made for 28 tile drainage demonstrations in 17 counties by extension engineers, and farmers have been assisted with engineering service and advice on cooperative drainage projects in counties not served by drainage camps. County agents in eight counties assisted CCC officials in selecting drainage projects by calling meetings of interested groups for the development of county and community organizations to cooperate with the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and to develop plans for the annual maintenance of dredge ditches.

Limestone Pulverizing. Over 869,000 tons of limestone were spread. Extension agricultural engineers gave a great amount of time to the liming program, especially with the engineering problems involved in the selection, purchasing and operation of limestone pulverizers and spreading machinery and also in problems of shipping limestone by trucks and trains and devising means of re-

ducing the cost of pulverizing limestone. Assistance was given with the burning of lime stacks and limekilns and with digging and distribution of marl from marl beds.

A study of the cost of pulverizing limestone, covering the production of 5,584 tons in Mercer, Fleming, Garrard, Grant and



Concrete flume for lowering water from a terrace to the outlet.

Boone Counties, found the expense for equipment and operator to range from 22 to 46 cents a ton, with an average of $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Demonstrations. A new type of demonstration, designated as an area demonstration, was undertaken by the TVA in cooperation with the College of Agriculture. One such demonstration was established in the Kirksey community in Calloway County where 32 farmers have organized a community soil improvement club. A complete cropping system is arranged for the operator, which fits his farm. It includes the use of phosphate and lime and a seeding of grass, legumes and cover crops and contemplates terracing all sloping fields that are subject to erosion. The farmer is required to agree to adopt these practices before requisitions are approved for phosphate to be supplied by the TVA.

Farm Buildings and Equipment. There was an increased interest in farm buildings during 1936. The College sent 1,125 plans of farm buildings and equipment into 104 counties. Sixteen new

plans were prepared, making 329 plans now available for distribution. The plans include such structures as poultry and livestock equipment, dairy barns, hog houses, milk houses, poultry houses, tobacco barns, general barns, storage houses, residences, ridge ventilators, trench silos, other silos, barrel and brick brooder stoves, water systems, sewage systems, hog self-feeders and miscellaneous equipment.

Tobacco Barn Ventilation. During the summer 19 meetings were held in 100 counties to discuss the importance of tight walls and the need of providing adequate ventilation in the barn for curing tobacco. Construction details of both ridge and bottom ventilators were explained and ventilators were actually built on many barns in cooperation with county agents and farmers, as demonstrations. During the year 1936, 936 ridge ventilators were built on tobacco barns.

Water Supply. Because of the severe drouth the farmstead water supply became a problem of paramount concern. In several counties ponds and reservoirs were constructed with power equipment, thru cooperative efforts of the County Soil Improvement Associations and the Soil Conservation Service. The average cost of building and cleaning ponds was \$31.20 per acre foot storage capacity.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Beef Cattle. Since it was necessary to assign the extension field agent in beef cattle work to duty with the Agricultural Conservation Program, fewer beef cattle demonstrations were carried on than in previous years. Several meetings were held, however, at which demonstration herds were studied and approved methods of handling and other lessons were explained. Different types of purebred cattle and feeder steers were shown.

The drouth influenced the type of extension work carried on. The importance of saving all available feeds for livestock was fully emphasized. It is estimated that more corn fodder was cut in Kentucky than in any year in its history and more cover crops of wheat, rye, and barley were sown. In spite of the drouth the number of purebred sires was increased in every county in the State and new purebred herds were started.

The distilleries need about 16 million bushels of grain for making whiskey, and much distillery slop was fed principally to cattle. Distillery slop is high in protein but low in minerals. It is of two kinds, thin slop which contains about 41½ percent solids, and thick slop which contains about eight. It was found necessary to add more roughage with thin slop than with thick slop. At the suggestion of the College of Agriculture, ground limestone was added to the ration of slop and roughage and this aided greatly in producing better gains and keeping the cattle in a healthy condition.

The Fifteenth Louisville Fat Stock Show was one of the best ever held. A total of 1,686 head of cattle were shown in different divisions. The average weight of the cattle was 873 pounds. They sold at an average price of \$10.17 per hundred and brought a total of \$149,798.49.

Sheep. Altho attention was given to all phases of sheep production, special emphasis was placed on feeding and management of the ewe flock, the control of parasites and the feeding of native and western lambs. Demonstrations of the methods of controlling internal parasites were held in the leading sheep counties. Special assistance was rendered lamb feeders on account of the importance that this industry has recently assumed in Kentucky. While most of the feeding is still with native lambs, several thousand western lambs were fed last year. A study was made of the results of feeding 40,000 native and western lambs, the results to be published in an extension circular as a guide to others who will feed in the future.

Meetings were held during the summer at farms of leading breeders of sheep, with demonstrations and discussions on type, and on methods of selecting and handling purebred sheep. Problems of breeding and management were considered. Over 1,600 Kentucky sheepmen attended. Attention was given to the type of breeding ewe most suitable to Kentucky conditions. A meeting of commission men and dealers from leading markets supplying Kentucky was held in Louisville early in the summer at which these questions were considered. The practice of saving late ewe lambs for breeding has seriously affected the improvement program. In order to counteract the tendency to save such lambs, a campaign was car-

ried on thruout the summer and early fall to get farmers to treat these lambs for worms and prepare them for market.

The annual sheep day was held in Lexington, December 9. This attracted more than 300 leading breeders and commercial sheepmen. An exhibition of Kentucky sheep that had won high honors at State and National fairs was presented as an educational feature.

Swine. Extension work with swine had to do principally with economical production of swine and proper handling of the home pork supply. Economical production is dependent upon good feeding and management and also upon sanitation; therefore, such projects as the ton-litter contest embraces in their rules all the fundamentals of proper feeding and sanitation. Forty litters were entered in the contest this year. Taking the best 20 litters entered, it was found that despite the drouth the average weight of the litters was 1,729 pounds at 165 days of age. The average selling price was \$10.23 per hundred pounds and the net return after deducting the cost of feed, labor and pasture, was \$79.67 per litter.

The swine sanitation program was practiced by 1,519 farmers. The saving of corn is especially significant when high prices prevail.

In Union County, 24 swine enterprise records were kept by as many farmers. Records show that 2,928 farmers in Kentucky used properly balanced rations under guidance of extension workers and that 144 self-feeders were built according to plans furnished by the College.

The field agent from the College of Agriculture, assisted by the county agents, held 20 demonstrations in cutting and curing meat, witnessed by 895 local leaders. These agents and leaders later conducted more than 100 other meetings.

Assistance was given in arranging for a special ring at the State Fair known as the "packer type special," intended to encourage the production of the type of swine desired by packers. A "ham show" was arranged as a special feature of the Kentucky Home Products Show and was very successful.

DAIRYING

The work consisted largely of maintaining, so far as possible, projects already under way, with an increase in the amount of time

devoted to conducting dairy leaders' training meetings and dairy feeding schools. As in the past, particular emphasis was placed on ways and means for increasing the spread between the cost of milk and butterfat production and the price received for the product.

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. This project with its 141 completed demonstrations enjoyed its most successful year since 1928. Seventy out of the 141 herds produced over 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. This is the largest number of herds producing above 300 pounds that have been found in any testing year since the program started. The production in many of these herds was so high that it raised the average production of the 3,000 cows in the 141 herds to 6,723 pounds of milk and 305.4 pounds of butterfat per cow. Seven dairy herd improvement associations were reorganized. As a result of the drouth and a shortage of feed some difficulty was experienced in reorganizing two of the associations; however, on December 1, 1936, there were in the seven associations 135 herds and 2,803 cows on test.

Dairy Feeding Schools. Seven dairy feeding schools with an attendance of 91 were held during the year. The farmer who is familiar with feeds and what they contain, and who knows how these feeds are used by the cow, is in a better position to meet new feeding situations and conditions.

Dairy Leaders' Training Meetings. Seven dairy leaders' training meetings were held in as many counties. These meetings are intended to equip dairy leaders with information that they can take back and disseminate among other dairymen. They also furnished an opportunity for these leaders to formulate dairy programs applicable to their respective counties.

Dairy Demonstration Herds. The dairy demonstration herd extension project was started in 1929 and was designed primarily to reach small dairymen and those in areas where dairy herd improvement associations were not functioning. Dairy demonstration herd record sheets and instructions as to how to proceed in keeping this type of record have been placed in the hands of leaders, Utopia Club members, 4-H Club members and Smith-Hughes teachers and in this way the project is still going forward with a limited amount of direct supervision.

Proved Sires. Eight sires were proved in Kentucky dairy herd improvement associations during the year. Dam-and-daughter record information on a number of additional sires is beginning to accumulate and a number of additional sires will be proved in 1937. The proved-sire phase of the dairy herd improvement association testing program will receive considerable stimulus as a result of Kentucky's cooperation with the Bureau of Dairy Industry in its permanent identification and record keeping project. It is expected that approximately 40 herds in Kentucky will participate in this project during the first year.

Cream Improvement. In 30 counties in Western Kentucky all cream purchased at cream-buying stations was graded and a price differential was allowed by buyers in accordance with the four-day plan of cream grading. Under the plan, "premium cream," that is cream sold by the farmer within four days of his previous delivery and free from undesirable flavors and odors, brings a premium price as compared with other cream. The drouth caused a decrease of from 10 to 20 percent in volume of butterfat purchased by creameries in the State but during 1936 the results of the four-day grading plan showed an increase of 200,000 pounds of butterfat purchased in premium cream in the counties where the four-day plan is in operation.

Home Butter, Cheese-Making and Sediment-Testing Demonstrations. These demonstrations were effective and the subject matter taught in the 12 demonstrations given reached many farm homes because they were given before county home demonstration agents and their foods leaders. Equipment was loaned to community foods leaders for use in giving local demonstrations.

Other Activities. Five dairy herd improvement association field meetings with an attendance of 65, six dairy herd improvement association meetings with an attendance of 558, and four dairy herd improvement association tours with an attendance of 198 were held. These three types of meetings were planned and conducted so that those in attendance were given an opportunity to study the results of the adoption of approved dairy practices. Dairy herd improvement association news letters were prepared at monthly intervals. Individual dairy herd improvement association annual reports and

a state-wide dairy herd improvement association annual report were issued.

POULTRY

There were 327 poultry meetings with an attendance of 9,647. Twenty-four radio talks were prepared and delivered over WHAS; 1,810 visits were made to demonstration farms; 125 visits to hatcheries and 23 poultry shows including the State Fair were judged. The annual poultry short course held at the University in Lexington was attended by 186 people from 53 counties in Kentucky and from six other States. The annual turkey field day and show was held at the University in November.

Methods used in putting the projects into effect included the regular poultry schools, result demonstration meetings, culling demonstrations, farm visits and hatchery cooperation. Assistance was given hatcherymen in culling and flock management. Over one and one-half million egg capacity of incubators in the State is subscribed under the national poultry improvement plan and the hatchery men are particularly interested in receiving all help possible in order to bring their flocks to a higher standard of quality.

Considerable good is still being accomplished thru emphasis on flock improvement, especially in increasing egg production. A summary of the demonstration flock records for the past four years (1933 to 1936, inclusive) shows a close relationship between annual egg production and profit. Flocks in which production was less than 10 dozen eggs per hen per year paid the flock owner only 62 cents per hen, in return for the labor involved. The labor income increased to 98 cents per hen for flocks in which the hens laid between 121 and 140 eggs each. Where the hens averaged 141 to 160 eggs the flock owner netted \$1.60 per hen. A number of demonstration flocks exceeded 160 eggs per hen for the year and the annual average of all these flocks was \$2.04 labor income per hen.

High egg production does not always result in increased profit if mortality is high in the laying flock. The death of laying hens during the year can be considerably reduced by the use of chicks from blood tested flocks and by raising them under sanitary conditions away from the old hens is shown by the "Grow Healthy Pullet" project. This work is bearing results in many counties

where concentrated work has been done. A survey of 31 flocks in Grayson County showed that out of 8,372 chicks started, 7,625, or 91 percent, were raised. The owners of 26 of these flocks were cooperating for the first time with the county agent in the clean-chick program.

During the spring and summer the attendance at the brooding demonstration meetings indicated keen interest. Many questions concerning the preparation of chick starting rations and the construction of brick and drum brooders showed that the poultry raisers are trying to do an economical job of raising chickens. Brooding demonstrations carried thru to completion according to the recommendations of the College of Agriculture indicated that the net cost of producing pullets in 1936 averaged from 25 to 35 cents per head, at six months of age.

Several owners of demonstration flocks kept records of costs and profits. Final reports on 9,000 birds in 59 flocks gave an average production of 153.3 eggs per hen. The labor income was not so high as in 1935 but showed that good management was profitable; \$1.66 per hen was returned to the flock owner for his time and care. The feed cost in 1936 averaged \$2.37 per hen.

In certain sections poultrymen manifested interest in raising early broilers for market. The majority who raised a high percentage of chicks and who prepared their own feed mixtures made a profit of 20 to 25 cents per head on the chicks brooded.

Much emphasis was placed on the cooperation of hatcherymen and flock owners with the national poultry improvement plan. This work has grown steadily in Kentucky and has enabled the hatcheries to place high-quality chicks on Kentucky farms. Many hatching eggs were shipped from Kentucky to other States. The marketing problem as far as poultry and eggs is concerned shows some progress in the way of solution. Two methods are being tried at the present time with varying degrees of success. In the Cincinnati area a retail milk cooperative is purchasing eggs on the basis of grade to be sold to their milk-route customers. A similar program is in process of development in the Louisville area. A second enterprise is marketing high-quality eggs for hatching.

The production of high quality turkeys for both marketing and

for breeding was given close attention this year. An adaptation of the clean-chick program to turkey raising resulted in keeping the mortality low. Marketing turkey eggs to northern and eastern hatcheries resulted in a new phase of the industry coming to the attention of growers. One group of growers marketed between 30,000 and 35,000 eggs to hatcheries in Ohio while others shipped to Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The trend in Kentucky is away from small flocks to the larger flocks of 500 to 4,000 birds. A series of turkey field meetings held in 1936 and attended by over 1,200 people indicated that interest in turkey raising is steadily increasing.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Educational work was done on the control of pullorum disease in chicks and to stimulate interest in the eradication of the disease



This dog suddenly became highly nervous and vicious and bit his child owner severely in the arm a few hours before this picture was taken. His appearance showed no evidence of disease, but examination of the brain next day proved that he had rabies.

by the use of the agglutination test and the establishment of pullorum disease-free flocks.

During the year heads of animals suspected of having rabies from 160 counties were submitted to the Public Service Laboratory, Uni-

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versity of Kentucky, and to the State Board of Health, Louisville. The livestock that died from rabies had an estimated value of \$65,000. It is known that six persons in the State died of rabies during the year. Extension Circular 284 on Rabies was widely distributed.

Educational work with farm boys and girls thru 4-H Clubs and Utopia Clubs has been well received. Forty-nine meetings were held under this project. Rabies control is given special attention.

The following is a summary of department activities:

Educational meetings	129
Attendance	6,269
Farms visited	289
Fowls tested for pullorum disease	250,000
Counties visited in the interest of controlling disease and parasites of poultry	51
Counties visited on disease and parasites of cattle	20
Counties visited on disease and parasites of swine	6
Counties visited on disease and parasites of sheep	8
Counties visited on disease and parasites of horses and mules ...	3
Postmortem examinations	39

HORTICULTURE

Landscape. Major accomplishments of the year include 68 result demonstrations on the improvement of farm home grounds in 15 counties and planting plans and demonstrations for the improvement of 40 school grounds in 17 counties, eight rural churches in seven counties and five rural cemeteries in four counties. Assistance was given in the improvement of the grounds of seven public institutions. In 44 counties 531 pieces of landscape work such as seeding lawns, tree planting, etc., were accomplished. The agencies cooperating on the landscape project included county agents, county home demonstration agents, 4-H Clubs, Utopia Clubs, county school superintendents and Smith-Hughes teachers. To aid the workers and demonstrators 18 special articles were mimeographed, providing the information and procedure to be followed.

Truck Crops. Work with potatoes included demonstrations and lectures on the use of seed, seed treatment and cultural details. Eighteen leader-training meetings were held in seven counties and

24 demonstration meetings in 10 other counties. This work was with non-commercial groups. Fourteen general meetings were held with commercial growers. Altho the yields were low on account of the drouth, the demonstrations showed greater advantage over ordinary practices than usual. Sweetpotato work was carried on in four counties and 14 meetings were held. Meetings and demonstrations were held with the growers of canning crops located adjacent to 15 canneries. Three service letters were sent to the growers.

A special drive was made to improve home gardens in the mountains. In 10 counties 49 leaders' training meetings were held. Service sheets were sent to all leaders each month from March to October. Thirty-three news articles were released.

A garden project was followed by the 4-H clubs of Jefferson County, by homemakers' clubs in four counties, Utopia clubs in three counties and Smith-Hughes clubs in two counties. A garden program was prepared for 11 State and other public institutions. Twenty-one meetings were held with the commercial truck growers in nine counties.

Strawberries. Because of the emergency caused by drouth, several rural communities had determined to expand their acreages of strawberries. Meetings were held and growers organized in order to hold the project to a sound basis. In Muhlenberg County 275 acres were set on 300 farms, and 75 acres were set in the Big Sandy Valley. The soil-building project started for improvement of strawberry land was launched with 44 demonstrations and will be continued.

Pomology. As a result of the severe winter injury to orchards, meetings and demonstrations were held to discuss the treatment of injured trees and the reduction of the expense of orchard operations. Thru an organized campaign on spraying extra effort was made to salvage as much as possible of the light crop carried by a few orchards. Orchard tours were held in seven counties. It was observed that the orchards located on the types of site and soil recommended by the extension service, suffered least from the drouth and that good spraying and soil-building practices produced the most profitable crops.

FARM ECONOMICS

Agricultural Adjustment and County Planning. In planning the extension program in Farm Economics special emphasis was placed on the need for fitting farm enterprises more closely to conditions of soil, topography and other natural conditions, recognition being given to the fact that a large proportion of the farmers of Kentucky are operating uplands dissected by creeks and branches in such a way that frequent cultivation in intertilled crops exacts a heavy toll of top soil and humus and results in greatly reduced yields, incomes, and standards of living. To attain the objectives in agricultural adjustment, conferences and meetings were held in 20 counties at which these problems were discussed and plans laid for better land use, agricultural adjustment, and soil conservation. A feature of this work in each county was to study the physical and economic features of the county which determine the adjustment of the enterprise of the county. This furnished a helpful basis for setting up projects specifically suited to local conditions. District, county and community meetings were held thruout the State and a report was prepared for each county, setting out the concensus of opinion of 2,150 capable farm leaders.

The county agricultural planning project included the following features: (1) Local county planning committees were appointed in all counties. They held at least one meeting and in most counties two. (2) Tentative long-time plans were drawn up for each county and brief summaries were prepared and returned to the counties. (3) Radio talks, planning notes and other publicity material were prepared and used. (4) Planning recommendations were related to the extension plan of work in each county. (5) Emphasis was placed upon land use and type of farming information that farmers and agricultural workers might more readily recognize land types and proper land use.

Farm Business Analysis Thru Accounts. During the year 310 farmers participated in the analysis of their business thru detailed financial accounts supervised by the field agent. At the close of the farm year accounts were checked, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted by the College of Agriculture and this analysis showed for

each farm the strong and the weak points of the business and the factors which needed to be adjusted to make the farm most profitable. In addition to individual consultations, general meetings and lectures were held in the various counties. In this way farmers other than those who kept accounts received the benefit of the analysis and were able to apply these principles to their own farming business. Charts, maps, press articles, news letters and ten issues of Farm Management notes were prepared for use for county agents and farm management leaders.

Rural Sociology. Rural ministers and religious leaders in all sections of Kentucky without regard to denomination have expressed an earnest desire to have the cooperation of the Extension Division in programs by which they can more effectively serve their communities. As one of the features of the annual Farm and Home Convention in January a program was presented for a state-wide rural pastors meeting which was attended by pastors and laymen from all sections of the State.

In April a 6-day short course for town and country pastors was held at the College, attended by more than 100 pastors and active church leaders. All denominations and every section of the State were represented. For this short course the College of Agriculture furnished the services of its corps of agricultural field agents and the facilities of its class rooms, laboratories, experimental plots and its other scientific facilities.

In the fall of 1936 a state-wide meeting of representative pastors was held in Lexington to discuss the problem, "What the rural church and rural pastor can do for the improvement of agricultural and home life in rural communities."

In April a program was arranged for a state-wide conference of members of school boards and other lay educational leaders. As a result of this meeting a state-wide association of such leaders was formed. Later several regional meetings along the same lines were held. At each of these meetings significant and practical ideas for the promotion of better rural community life were developed. Approximately 800 rural leaders participated in these conferences.

As in the previous two years requests for the advisory services of the leader of the Rural Sociology project came from various organ-

izations including the State Planning Board, the Resettlement Administration and similar agencies.

MARKETING

Market Information. The adaptation of the Federal outlook statement to Kentucky conditions and the presentation of this material was a major project. "The Kentucky Agricultural Outlook" was prepared, mimeographed, and distributed to county agents, field agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, and interested farmers thruout the State. In addition nine regional outlook conferences were held to instruct county agents who in turn carried the information to farmers thru local meetings.

Livestock men were kept informed on market conditions by a series of meetings in important livestock counties where the market situation as it related to wool, lambs, cattle and hogs was discussed. As a supplement to the above, a monthly news letter was sent to farmers thruout the State. This work was further supplemented by the radio which was used once a month to give a market news summary as an aid in keeping farmers up to date on market information.

Because the production of spring lambs has proved profitable during the last few seasons and because of increased acreage of better pasture, interest was manifest during the spring of 1936 in increasing ewe flocks thruout the State. Recognizing this situation, a survey was made to determine the approximate number of ewes that would be shipped into the State. This survey indicated that perhaps 100,000 ewes would be purchased if farmers carried out their intentions. A conference of railroad representatives, commission men, extension field agents, representatives of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, and others was called to make plans for facilitating the procurement of desirable breeding ewes at an economical price.

Market Organization. The formation of the Kentucky Cooperative Council in the fall of 1935 did much to focus attention on cooperative effort. The council has not pursued a very aggressive program but it has enabled the College to work with the organizations as a group. One regional and one state-wide marketing conference were held. These were well attended and gave an excellent

opportunity to carry on educational work. In addition, the Co-operative Council sponsored a cooperative banquet in honor of Judge Bingham, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is a pioneer in the field of cooperative marketing. Movements of this kind tend to consolidate the cooperative movement and open new fields of work.

Rural electrification is making some headway in the State and the College was called upon to assist in drawing up a bill for enabling legislation to give it a cooperative legal status. Assistance was given in preparing articles of incorporation and by-laws for county rural electrification associations. Advice was given to groups of dairymen in the preparation of a State milk control bill. Other projects that received attention are cooperative cream marketing, cooperative strawberry marketing, and cooperative milk, wool and livestock marketing.

In order to facilitate extension work in livestock marketing a livestock marketing circular covering the marketing of cattle, hogs, and lambs was prepared for publication.

While emergency work has interrupted some plans, real progress has been made in the field of adult education in marketing.

EXTENSION WORKERS

(January 1st to December 31st, 1936)

ADMINISTRATION

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

AGRONOMY

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

CLOTHING

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

DAIRY

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

FARM MANAGEMENT

R. E. Proctor, Field Agent in Farm Management

FOODS

Florence Inlay, Field Agent in Foods
Pearl Haak, Field Agent in Foods

HOME MANAGEMENT

Ida Hagman, Field Agent in Home Economics

HORTICULTURE

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

JUNIOR CLUBS

J. W. Whitehouse, State Leader of 4-H Club Work
J. M. Feltner, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
M. S. Garside, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
Anita Burnam, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
G. J. McKenny, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
E. E. Fish, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
Carl W. Jones, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
Dorothy Threlkeld, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work
H. C. Brown, Field Agent in 4-H Club Work

MARKETS

L. A. Vennes, Field Agent in Markets

MOVABLE SCHOOLS

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C. A. Lewis, Editor

POULTRY

J. Holmes Martin, Field Agent in Poultry

J. E. Humphrey, Field Agent in Poultry

C. E. Harris, Field Agent in Poultry

Stanley Caton, Field Agent in Poultry

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

W. D. Nicholls, Head of Department

VETERINARY SCIENCE

T. P. Polk, Field Agent in Veterinary Science

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

State Leader—

Weldon, Miss Myrtle Experiment Station Lexington

Assistant State Leaders—

Logan, Miss Lulie Experiment Station Lexington

Monroe, Miss Zelma Experiment Station Lexington

White, Mrs. Helen M. Experiment Station Lexington

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

<i>Name—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Andrews, Miss Mable	Georgetown	Scott
Bailey, Mrs. C. G. (Asst.)	Alexandria	Campbell
Bennett, Mrs. Florence C.	Mayfield	Graves
Bethea, Miss Hattie (Colored)	1209 Moscow, Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Bettersworth, Miss Mattie Sue	(Asst.) Hopkinsville	Christian
Botts, Miss May Elizabeth	Room 408, Fed. Bldg., Lex.	Fayette
Brown, Miss Sarah	Russellville	Logan
Byerly, Miss Zelma	Independence	Kenton
Clark, Miss Eleanor	Stanford	Lincoln
Colley, Miss Sunshine	Pineville	Bell
Collis, Mrs. Eula C.	Richmond	Madison
Davis, Miss Marcy K.	Hartford	Ohio
Etheridge, Miss Ruth	Farm Bureau, Madisonville	Hopkins
Evans, Miss Anna (Asst.)	Federal Bldg., Louisville	Jefferson
Fleming, Mrs. Frances W.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Gillaspie, Miss Mary Hood	Burlington	Boone
Graham, Miss Carolyn	Elkton	Todd
Grubbs, Mrs. Jennie C.	Junction City	Boyle
Hembree, Miss Lilah	LaGrange	Oldham
Henning, Miss Alda	Paducah	McCracken
Hutchison, Miss May	Lancaster	Garrard
Hunter, Miss Ruth (Asst.)	Lexington	Fayette

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—Continued

<i>Name—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Isaacs, Miss Eva	Paintsville	Johnson
Jackson, Miss Mary Lou	Wickliffe	Ballard
Johnson, Mrs. Catherine T.	Federal Bldg., Louisville	Jefferson
Kelley, Mrs. Miriam J.	Bowling Green	Warren
Kirkman, Miss Dorris	Pikeville	Pike
Lovelady, Miss Venice	Owensboro	Daviess
Markham, Miss Loretta (Asst.)	Mayfield	Graves
Moore, Mrs. Alma	Greenville	Muhlenburg
Muster, Miss Vivian (Asst.)	Bowling Green	Warren
Penn, Miss Alice C.	Franklin	Simpson
Perkins, Mrs. Roxie C.	Harlan	Harlan
Piedalue, Miss Irene	Winchester	Clark
*Porter, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Rice, Miss Mavourneen	Paris	Bourbon
Sauerbry, Miss Florence	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Scott, Miss Mary Louise	Quicksand	Breathitt
Scrugham, Miss Nancy	Princeton	Caldwell
Sharp, Mrs. Lois Husebo	Ashland	Boyd
*Smith, Miss Ilee (Asst.)	Paducah	McCracken
Taylor, Miss Ruth	Henderson	Henderson
Tompkins, Mrs. Jeanette H.	Frankfort	Franklin
Trumbo, Miss Sarah	Berea	S. Madison-R'kcastle
Thompson, Mrs. Catherine C.	Fulton	Fulton-Hickman
VanWinkle, Miss Doris	Hyden	Leslie
Vaughn, Miss Elizabeth (Asst.)	Pikeville	Pike
Whittinghill, Miss Eleanor	Cadiz	Trigg
Wilgus, Miss Sadie	Morganfield	Union
Word, Miss Elizabeth	Munfordville	Hart

* Resigned

COUNTY AGENT WORK

<i>State Agent—</i>		
Mahan, C. A.	Experiment Station	Lexington
<i>Assistant State Agents</i>		
Graddy, I. C.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Kilpatrick, E. J.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Lickert, R. H.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Link, H. F.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Wilson, W. C.	Experiment Station	Lexington
<i>In Charge of Negro Work—</i>		
Burnette, A. C.	179 Deweese Street	Lexington
<i>County Agent—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Acree, John C.	Calhoun	McLean
Adair, Walter B.	Brownsville	Edmonson
Anderson, Shirley W.	Louisville, Room 8, Fed. Bldg.	Jefferson
Bach, John	Salyersville	Magoffin
Bell, Clarence S.	Scottsville	Allen

COUNTY AGENT WORK—Continued

<i>County Agent—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Blue, John W. III.	Eddyville	Lyon
Bohanon, Samuel C.	Wickliffe	Ballard
Bondurant, Charles O.	Owenton	Owen
Brabant, Stuart	Elkton	Todd
Brown, John C.	Danville	Boyle
Browning, William L.	Stanton	Powell
Bryan, Charles V.	Campbellsville	Taylor
Cochran, John T.	Murray	Calloway
Collins, Jesse L.	Maysville	Mason
Collins, John R.	Versailles	Woodford
Collins, William B.	Brooksville	Bracken
Crace, Allington	Hazard	Perry
Craigmyle, Beach	Bedford	Trimble
Cravens, Henry B.	Jackson	Breathitt
Day, Carl B.	Louisa	Lawrence
Dickerson, Henry H.	Greensburg	Green
Ellis, Justus L.	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Elston, Charles B.	Bardstown	Nelson
Ewan, Avery E.	Bowling Green	Warren
Faulkner, Robert T.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Feltner, John C.	Whitley City	McCreary
Finch, John H. (Colored)	Bowling Green 7th College St.	Warren
Flege, John B.	Columbia	Adair
Forkner, Holly R.	Burlington	Boone
Fortenbery, Blumie W.	Lancaster	Garrard
Gabbard, Charles E.	Campton	Wolfe
Gayle, Hubbard K.	Morganfield	Union
Gibson, Harry B.	Hawesville	Hancock
Gilbert, Raymond H.	Hartford	Ohio
Goebel, Nevin L.	Taylorsville	Spencer
Goff, Charles L.	Morehead	Rowan
Graham, John F.	Princeton	Caldwell
Grimwood, Phillip G.	Booneville	Owsley
Hafer, Fred C.	Brandenburg	Meade
Harris, Andrew M.	Bardwell	Carlisle
Hayes, Henry J.	Monticello	Wayne
Heath, Robert M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Hill, Charles L.	Russellville	Logan
Holland, John W.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Hopper, Ray C.	Munfordville	Hart
Horning, Jess O.	Glasgow	Barren
Howell, William B.	LaGrange	Oldham
Hume, Robert C.	Williamstown	Grant
Hurt, Joe	Paducah	McCracken
Insko, George F.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Isbell, Samuel L.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Jackson, Homer R.	Henderson	Henderson
Jones, Thomas H.	Beattyville	Lee
Johnstone, W. C.	Paducah	McCracken
Karnes, Gilbert H.	Lebanon	Marion

COUNTY AGENT WORK—Continued

<i>County Agent—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Karnes, Jacob L.	Frenchburg	Menifee
Kent, Samuel B.	Morgantown	Butler
Kidd, Jack S.	Albany	Clinton
Killinger, John R.	Stanford	Lincoln
King, Roscoe H.	Grayson	Carter
Laine, Henry A. (Colored)	Nicholasville	Jessamine
LaMaster, Orem	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Lambert, Elba E.	Pikeville	Pike
Long, Henry S.	Winchester	Clark
McClure, John E.	Owensboro, Court House	Daviess
McCord, Joseph R.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
McDaniel, Floyd	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
Marsh, Ben G.	Somerset	Pulaski
Matson, Ralph J.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Mayo, George F.	London	Laurel
Melton, Frank G.	Hodgenville	Larue
Michael, William J.	Hindman	Knott
Miller, J. Lester	Richmond	Madison
Moore, James F.	Barbourville	Knox
Morgan, Reuben	Hyden	Leslie
Morgan, Thomas W.	Cadiz	Trigg
Nichols, Mahlon P.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Northington, Leroy W.	Clinton	Hickman
Park, Curtis F.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Parker, J. Ed., Jr.	Lexington, 408 Federal Bldg.	Fayette
Parsons, John E.	Williamsburg	Whitley
Pidcock, Justice L.	Paintsville	Johnson
Porter, Samuel A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Quisenberry, Henry A.	Vanceburg	Lewis
Quisenberry, T. M.	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Rankin, Robert B.	Edmonton	Metcalf
Ray, William B.	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Reed, Robert S.	Benton	Marshall
Reynolds, Walker R.	Tyner	Jackson
Rice, Edgar	Sandy Hook	Elliott
Rice, Harry D.	New Castle	Henry
Ridley, Raymond D.	Dixon	Webster
Routt, Grover C.	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Sasser, Marshall H.	Liberty	Casey
Shade, Cloide C.	Irvine	Estill
Shelby, Oakley M.	Marion	Crittenden
Sparks, Ervan R.	Manchester	Clay
Spence, Robert F.	Berea	Rockcastle
Story, Runyon, (Colored)	Hopkinsville, 408½ S. Main	Christian
Summers, John E.	Franklin	Simpson
Thaxton, Andrew J.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Thompson, Herbert H.	Cynthiana	Harrison
Thompson, Joe R.	Owingsville	Bath
Travis, Ottie B.	Jamestown	Russell
Trosper, Raleigh V.	Pineville	Bell

COUNTY AGENT WORK—Continued

<i>County Agent—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Wade, Campbell M.	Georgetown	Scott
Walker, Fletcher C.	Burkesville	Cumberland
Watlington, Philip R.	Paris	Bourbon
Watts, Clyde	Carrollton	Carroll
Wheeler, Boyd E.	Whitesburg	Letcher
White, Robert W.	Falmouth	Pendleton
Whittenburg, Harry W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Wicklund, Carl A.	Independence	Kenton
Wiedeberg, William E.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Wigginton, Robert	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Williams, Gray H.	Harlan	Harlan
Williams, J. B.	Hickman	Fulton
Williamson, Glynn E.	Mayfield	Graves
Wrather, Yandal	West Liberty	Morgan
Young, Troll	Springfield	Washington

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS

<i>Name—</i>	<i>Official Station—</i>	<i>County—</i>
Brame, Forrest S.	Munfordville	Hart
Carter, Wilmot	Georgetown	Scott
Claghorn, Barney B.	Lancaster	Garrard
Coffey, Wallace	Lexington	Fayette
Coleman, James V.	Owensboro	Daviess
Colville, David E.	Burlington	Boone
Coots, Woodrow	Princeton	Caldwell
Craig, Claude C.	Paintsville	Johnson
Culton, Eugene, Jr.	Paris	Bourbon
Ewen, Florian C.	Berea	Rockcastle
Ewing, John H., Jr.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Foy, Samuel V.	Hickman	Fulton
Grimwood, P. G.	Paintsville	Johnson
Henson, Hollis	Pikeville	Pike
Howard, J. M.	Winchester	Clark
Irvine, John W.	Bowling Green	Warren
Janes, Ernest L.	Louisville, Room 8, Fed. Bldg.	Jefferson
Johnson, Raymond O.	Glasgow	Barren
Kleiser, William D.	Richmond	Madison
McCool, Frank L.	Henderson	Henderson
Redd, Obie B.	Bardstown	Nelson
Richardson, Clyde M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Randolph, R. L.	Henderson	Henderson
Simmons, James W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Straw, William T.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Talbert, William D.	Elkton	Todd
Venable, Keith S.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Watlington, John R.	Russellville	Logan
Wheeler, Jewell A.	Morganfield	Union

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1936

RECEIPTS

Federal Smith-Lever, Supplementary, and Bankhead-Jones	\$491,249.92
Federal Capper-Ketcham	36,800.97
State Smith-Lever and State Capper-Ketcham	126,000.00
Additional Cooperative	21,000.00
Total	\$675,050.89

DISBURSEMENTS

PROJECTS	Federal Funds			State Funds
	Smith-Lever Supplementary Bankhead-Jones	Capper- Ketcham	Add'l Cooperative	State Smith- Lever
Administration	\$ 19,962.01	\$	\$	\$ 11,825.15
Publications	9,696.79			549.00
County Agent Work	309,735.31	15,710.42	21,000.00	24,381.59
Home Demonstration Work	40,903.71	21,090.55		15,194.25
Clothing	3,341.65			4,028.33
Foods	1,849.96			2,850.00
Movable Schools	3,506.08			1,895.51
Junior Clubs	19,328.73			20,910.41
Agronomy	5,237.58			6,384.67
Dairying	2,246.31			3,385.01
Animal Husbandry	2,500.22			4,255.00
Markets	1,801.06			3,544.43
Farm Management	3,742.62			4,115.16
Poultry	4,624.77			5,653.33
Horticulture	4,931.30			6,618.34
Veterinary Science	2,389.48			1,546.67
Rural Engineering	3,457.02			3,501.23
Public Information	1,449.06			2,945.92
Farm and Home Week	819.26			
Home Management	1,672.28			1,981.00
Rural Sociology	952.56			435.00
Balance	47,102.16			
Totals	\$491,249.92	\$ 36,800.97	\$ 21,000.00	\$126,000.00

47
96

8