

Score  
60  
40  
100  
40  
30  
30  
100

# Annual Report

of the

Director of Agricultural Extension

Kentucky, 1945

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1946

EXPERIMENT STATION  
LIBRARY

Circular 419

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

College of Agriculture and Home Economics  
Agricultural Extension Division

Thomas P. Cooper, *Dean and Director*

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

Lexington, Kentucky

President H. L. Donovan  
University of Kentucky

My dear President Donovan:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1945. In this report will be found a statement of the various activities of the past year, a list of publications, and a financial statement of receipts and expenditures.

Respectfully,  
Thomas Cooper  
Dean and Director

University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

Honorable Simeon S. Willis  
Governor of Kentucky  
Sir:

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March 15, 1916, I herewith submit the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1945.

Respectfully,  
H. L. Donovan  
President



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1945

By T. R. BRYANT, Assistant Director

THOUGH FARM PEOPLE were beset by labor shortages and lack of equipment, supplies, and transportation facilities during the war, they managed to keep farm production on a high level. By the end of the war in mid-1945, however, the handicaps had begun to take their toll, and certain recessions were beginning to appear. The places of young men had been taken by old men, women, and children, and the necessary labor for essential operations had been provided, though it meant still longer hours for most farmers and farm families. Even such effort could not prevail indefinitely against obsolescence of farm machinery, scarcity of fertilizer and other supplies, and lack of trucking facilities.

With the coming of peace farm people foresaw a different set of difficulties and realized the necessity for making both current and long-time plans. In this situation they again turned to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The basis of the assistance given in short-term planning was the annual outlook report, with all its implications, and for longer-term planning the circular "Opportunities in Kentucky Agriculture" issued in the spring of 1945.

In home-demonstration work the advantage of having well-organized homemakers clubs in the various counties was especially evident this year when turnover in personnel among county home demonstration agents was so high. Without the aid of the established homemakers clubs the continuity of the Extension program would have suffered far more than it did. The committeemen, county leaders, local leaders and other officers make their county planning a year-round affair, with the result that their plans are usually well-laid.

Through the homemakers clubs and neighborhood leaders the Extension Service had made during the war years the nearest approach to reaching every farm family. This effort to reach those families hardest to reach has been intensified. The principal effort of Extension work is to bring the greatest possible satisfaction to the largest possible number of people and in this effort nothing has been more beneficial than the work in home economics that makes rural homes more convenient and comfortable and community life more satisfying.

The fact that 4-H club work came through the war stronger than ever is in itself a tribute to farm people. Plans, programs,

events, and direction were provided by the state 4-H Club staff and were made effective through the county Extension agents in Agriculture and in Home Economics, but it required the unpaid and devoted leadership of local volunteers to get full results. Under the leadership of nearly 8,000 volunteer leaders and captains, 81 percent of the club members enrolled completed their projects. Many of the best leaders of 4-H and Utopia clubs were young men of military draft age or suitable for work in the highly paid industries. Depletion of the ranks of these leaders was severe, but despite this drain on vitality the clubs emerged from the war period larger and stronger than they were at the beginning and with a firmer hold upon the respect and admiration of people in general.

Mutually helpful cooperative relations are maintained by Extension with various agencies, without any loss of identity or any assumption of responsibility for the acts or obligations of the other agencies. Farm organizations both local and statewide have been of great assistance in the furthering of Extension teaching, and in turn they have received benefits from Extension which they appreciate highly. In the present transition from war to peace, the Committee for Kentucky is active in many fields which touch upon Agricultural Extension. As one of its first statements this committee published a report on agriculture prepared by the Director of Extension. The public press, the banks, and many business houses are deeply interested in the work that Extension teaching fosters and they are willing to give material and moral assistance in a way that in no sense fetters or conditions Extension service.

### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

The year began with the needs for total war dominating county agent activities, for the fourth consecutive year, and ended with plans in operation for conversion to a peace-time postwar basis. The county agent program was planned early in the year with emphasis upon maximum production. Labor simplification, use of fertilizers, and efficient livestock feeding received major emphasis. A month's induction training or refresher course was set up for all men entering or re-entering county agent work. This course was provided for both new workers and former county agents returning from military service.

All counties carried on some phase of the labor program. Motion pictures showing labor-saving practices for grain and livestock farmers, were shown in about half the counties during the winter. Because tobacco raising makes such heavy demands upon hand labor, however, the major part of labor simplification dealt with tobacco and covered



such operations as plant pulling, setting, priming, cutting, spearing, splitting, housing, and stripping.

Six group conferences of agents were held during the year to acquaint them with new subject matter, postwar plans, and the labor-simplification program. The Extension clerks were included in one of these series of conferences, to receive training in office management and procedure.

The postwar program began with the publication of a circular entitled "Opportunities in Kentucky Agriculture," in which each subject-matter department at the College had helped to outline the needs of rural Kentucky. A series of district conferences were held early in the year at which county and home agents were trained in organizing and developing the postwar program for their counties. The county and home agents then took the lead in organizing county committees to study, make recommendations, and assist in developing plans for the improvement of agriculture, homes, and community. In each county, representatives of all interests and types of farming, all organized groups and agencies, in the county were invited to these meetings. Programs were developed, subcommittees selected, and surveys and studies were made by these subcommittees prior to formulating a recommended program.

The average age of all white county agents in Kentucky is now 41 years, the average number of years in Extension work is 13, and the average number of years in the present county is 9.

County agents are making greater use than ever before of voluntary leaders in carrying on Extension work. All program planning was done with the help and full participation of committeemen and local leaders. The average agent in the state had the help of 208 adult leaders, 13 neighborhood leaders, and 42 4-H Club leaders. The average county had 10 community or commodity programs.

A definite effort was made to have the county Extension program represent the combined thought, planning, and effort of specialists, county workers, and local leaders. Integration of the various Extension programs with the farm family as a unit has become more and more a concern of all Extension workers. The Extension program more and more has been considered a program for the whole family. Certain activities such as live-at-home, rural electrification, home beautification, postwar planning, and recreation projects were planned and developed with equal thought and effort from county agent, home demonstration agent, specialist, and local leaders.

Negro farm families are few and scattered in most Kentucky counties, but help has been offered them as freely as they will accept and

as far as they will participate. Field agents assisted the colored agents in making the planned program effective. In addition to emphasis on the Living-from-the-Farm Program, an attempt was made to help develop various new sources of farm income for the negro farm families involved, with special emphasis on 4-H Club work.

County agents advised farmers and leaders to take advantage of assistance offered by other agencies such as Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the United States Employment Service. An average of 48 days per agent was spent on programs in cooperation with Federal agencies. Because of the relative importance of the Rural Electrification Administration in the postwar program, the county agents did much to get rural electrification lines extended.

Soil conservation districts have now been organized in about 70 counties of the state. It is doubtful if many of these districts could have been organized without considerable work on the part of county agents. Soil conservation practices were stressed in the Extension programs. Cooperation of Soil Conservation Service personnel has been enlisted, particularly in rendering technical assistance in carrying out soil conservation practices. Soils programs were also carried on in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Unit Test demonstrations were continued and a few new ones were added. Demonstrations were conducted with grasses and legumes, and planting of forest trees. At soils meetings it was agreed that each TVA demonstrator in a community would also be the soils leader for the community and that in addition to furnishing weights and records required, he would make a definite contribution to the soil-improvement programs of his neighbors. Many water reservoirs were laid out and constructed.

A committee was organized in each county to give advice and guidance to returning veterans. These committees set up by the county agents were able to answer all requests for help.

County agents worked closely with all local agencies and organizations, but the closest relationship existed with the schools. Most of the 4-H Clubs were organized within or around the schools.

The following figures were compiled from statistical reports of county agents for 1945:



Counties having county agents .....	116
Neighborhood community leaders actively assisting .....	16,069
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the Extension program .....	24,962
Communities that built Extension programs .....	1,010
Leader-training meetings .....	1,699
Attendance of local leaders .....	28,835
Method-demonstration meetings .....	4,606
Attendance .....	69,006
Meetings held by local leaders, not participated in by county agents .....	3,233
Attendance .....	62,435
Other Extension meetings .....	14,816
Attendance .....	467,144
Farm visits made by county agents .....	93,427
Farms visited by county agents .....	47,781
Calls relative to work	
Office .....	292,511
Telephone .....	181,356
Animals in projects completed in 4-H Club work:	
Poultry .....	481,267
Dairy .....	2,559
Beef .....	3,403
Sheep .....	4,992
Swine .....	10,942
Food projects:	
Home gardens, acres .....	5,798
Corn, acres .....	8,767
Tobacco project, acres .....	3,970
Estimated number of days devoted to food supplies and critical war materials .....	22,098
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen of other Federal Agencies assisted during year .....	4,451

### HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT WORK

The home demonstration program in Kentucky is carried on through organized community groups known as homemakers clubs and by small neighborhood groups which may not wish to meet as regularly as the organized clubs. In 66 counties 806 clubs carried on a program in homemaking under the leadership of county home demonstration agents and with the help of a staff of supervisors and specialists from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Through these clubs with 16,347 members, 11,209 of whom served as leaders of some phase of the program, 110,263 different farm and rural homes reported the adoption of improved homemaking practices. An average of 1,670 homes per county reported definite improvements due to the home demonstration program. The spread of influence from neighbor to neighbor can scarcely be estimated.

In addition to the work of white home demonstration agents reported above, two negro agents worked with colored groups in 4 counties.

**Program of work.**—The program undertaken in any county is based on problems of rural people and is determined by rural people.

The problems brought about by war conditions definitely influenced the needs and interests of rural people. Conservation was again the keynote of most programs—conservation of time, energy, food, clothing, equipment, and furnishings. As the war receded, however, interest began to shift to consumer problems, home improvement, housing, and health. People were interested also in making their accumulated buying power serve to bring about maximum beauty, comfort, and conveniences in their homes.

**Foods and nutrition.**—Production and conservation of foods received continued emphasis in 1945. Fifty-seven food conservation assistants were employed to help increase home food production and conservation. Through their efforts, information was carried to remote areas, and to families not participating in any organized program. Three negro conservation assistants helped negro families in 9 counties. Assistance in this program was given by staff members in Agricultural Engineering, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, and Horticulture. One food-production assistant reported visiting 886 homes in regard to victory gardens, control of plant disease and pests, canning methods, testing pressure cookers, and assisting 4-H Club members with food projects. This same assistant gave 79 demonstrations on foods and food preservation.

Production of milk, cheese, and butter from the home dairy enterprise also was stressed. About 7,000 families were helped to make better butter and cottage cheese; 740 dairy thermometers were purchased in one county as a result of the home food production program, and thousands were purchased in the state.

Preparation of foods for freezer lockers, varieties to raise for freezing, and packing to improve quality were subjects covered in a series of meetings in counties opening up freezer lockers. Attendance and interest shown at these meetings were indicative of the interest in this type of food preservation.

In connection with the food conservation program over 65 million quarts of food were reported canned in homes and 64 million bushels stored. About 23,000 pressure cookers were purchased to make home canning easier and to make home-canned food safer to eat. Altogether some 38,000 families were helped to improve their home food supply of vegetables, fruits, milk, and poultry.

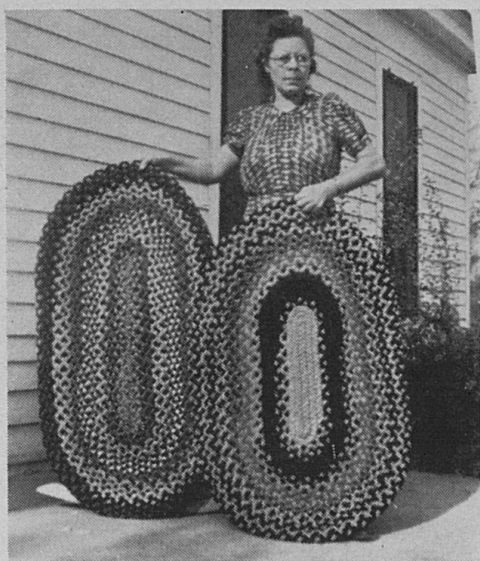
Through the nutrition and health program many individuals were helped in special nutritional problems such as weight control, digestion, and child feeding. Improvement of the diet of the family through better knowledge of food requirements and the nutritive value of foods, was reported by 28,797 families in 59 Kentucky counties.

**Clothing.**—Wartime shortages and high cost of clothing created a demand for a program on conservation and construction of clothing.



Clothing projects were carried on in 35 counties in home sewing, care and repair, storage, and buying of clothing. As a result 6,203 sewing machines were put in condition, over 100,000 garments were made usable by repair and remodeling, 97,000 new garments were made, and 33,000 families were helped to be better dressed, at an estimated saving of about \$156,000 through the clothing project.

**Home furnishings.**—The need for a program of conservation, renovation, and remodeling of home furnishings was most apparent in 1945. The absence of furnishings from the market made it necessary to convert discarded articles and materials into useful articles. Home



**Braided rugs made from woolen rags  
in a homemakers club project.**

furnishing projects were carried in 656 communities in 46 counties. They include such projects as reclaiming furniture and making it attractive; making of handmade rugs; making lamp shades; window treatment; home arrangement; floor, wall, and woodwork finishing; and providing of storage space. In total, 4,329 articles of furniture were slip covered, 2,088 rugs were made, 3,056 lamp-shade frames were covered, 16,913 curtains were made, over 10,000 rooms were rearranged, nearly 9,000 floors were refinished, about 22,000 rooms had a "face lifting." Many of the linoleum floors were reconditioned to prolong their usefulness. Converting scrap material into useful articles, and conserving furnishings by touching up and cleaning, helped thousands of families to keep homes bright and beautiful through the war years, at a great saving of money. About 24,000 families participated in some phase of the home-furnishing project.

**Home management.**—Only through good management can a homemaker accomplish the most with smallest expenditure of time, energy, and money. Home-management studies were carried on in 33 counties. They included a study of easier methods of housekeeping; washing and ironing; improvement of storage facilities; kitchen planning; money management; care and repair of electrical equipment; keeping tools sharp and in good condition; control of household pests. About 25,000 families reported improved practices. About 8,000 kitchens were remodeled or rearranged and made attractive. More than 15,000 pieces of equipment were added. In addition to time and energy saved, an estimated \$20,000 was saved through this project.

**Other activities of homemakers groups.**—Homemakers as groups and individuals sponsored and assisted in many civic activities and enterprises among which were school and community improvement, donations to worthy causes, welfare work for needy families, community recreation, salvage campaigns, drives, and Red Cross work.

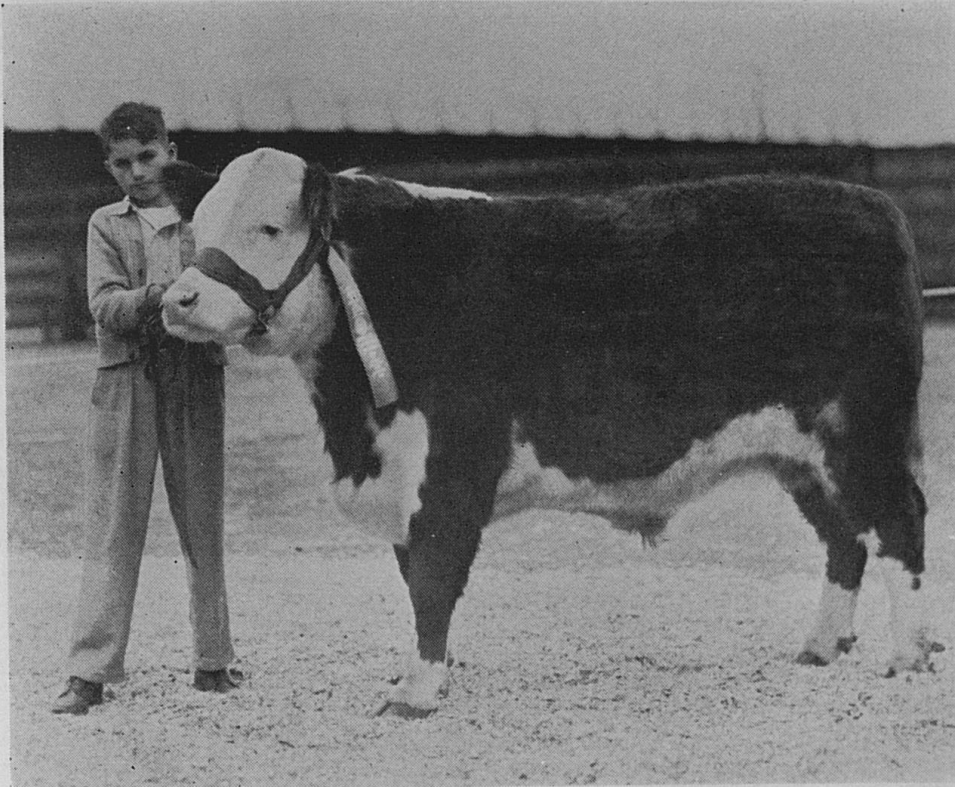
**Development of leadership.**—Only through the help and cooperation of local people can any great amount of work be done. The accomplishments listed above were made possible through the help of 11,209 voluntary local leaders who gave help to their neighbors, demonstrated improved features and held meetings in their communities. These trained leaders not only made the home-demonstration program more far-reaching, but have themselves developed into a force for good in their communities. Their value to their communities is beyond estimation.

#### 4-H AND UTOPIA CLUB WORK

Winning the war was the major objective when the 4-H and Utopia programs were set up at the beginning of the year. These programs were carried through as planned even though hostilities ceased before the end of the year. The greatest stress was placed on production and conservation of food and other activities which would aid in winning the war.

Enrolled in the club work were 78,135 boys and girls; of whom 81 percent completed their projects. The average number of club members per county was 656. They started 112,187 projects and completed 88,592. To carry on such a large program successfully, the cooperation of the whole Extension staff, local volunteer leaders, and others is required. Public and private schools, churches, press, radio, farm organizations, service clubs, bankers and business men gave their whole-hearted cooperation and assistance. 4-H Club work was carried on through 3,094 community clubs with 7,972 local farm men and women and older club members serving as leaders and helping the club members with their projects and activities.





**David Morgerson, a 4-H Club member of Pine Grove, had the champion Hereford steer in the State Baby Beef Show at Louisville, 1945.**

In the meat-animal projects, 10,393 club members produced 20,577 animals. At the State Show and Sale in Louisville, 1,865 baby beeves were exhibited and sold. 4-H district baby beef shows were held at Catlettsburg, Flemingsburg, Maysville, Hopkinsville, and Fulton. Sixteen county 4-H Club dairy cattle shows were held. 4-H Club girls numbering 14,466 canned 946,999 quarts of food, and 10,156 4-H Club members raised 481,267 chickens.

Fifteen district camps were attended by 2,740 club members from 113 counties. One of the camps was for Negro club members. Twelve district project achievement meetings were held again this year. Each of 105 counties selected the project champions to enter the district contests. Funds were provided by friends of the 4-H Club work to purchase war stamps to be awarded to county and district champions. State champions were chosen from among the district champions. State champions constituted the delegation from Kentucky who attended the Club Congress in Chicago. The same friends who provided funds for district prizes also paid four-fifths of the expenses of state champions to the Club Congress.

**National Club Congress.**— Kentucky was represented at the Club Congress by 18 state champion 4-H Club members and five leaders.



**Dining room at the Bingham 4-H Club camp. Though activities at the camp were curtailed again this year, 1,182 boys and girls attended.**

One of the district supervisors of home demonstration work and one of the district supervisors of county agent work attended the leaders' meetings at the Club Congress. Of the 16 4-H contests made available by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Kentucky qualified in 12.

**Scholarships.**—Four scholarships of \$100 each were awarded to club members on the basis of their 4-H project work and activities in fire prevention in their homes and communities.

**Negro 4-H Club work.**—Negro 4-H Club work was carried on in 12 counties under supervision of four negro county agents and three negro home demonstration agents. Three war food assistants gave some time to 4-H Club work in four other counties. These workers had an enrollment of 3,493 club members. In addition, negro club work was carried on in 37 counties under the direction of white county agents and white home demonstration agents with an enrollment of 1,960 club members. In these 37 counties there were 36 county agents and 24 home demonstration agents who supervised the work. The total negro enrollment was 5,453. 4-H Club work is reaching as large a percentage of rural negro boys and girls of club age as it is of white boys and girls of club age.

Members of the state 4-H Club staff helped the negro agents in planning the county program and organizing the county council and gave them supervision throughout the year. The Conservation Camp





**Before and After:** The home demonstration agent in Christian county furnished plans and the colored family living in the house did all the work of remodeling.

for negro club members was held at Hensleytown, Christian county. Forty-nine boys, 47 girls, 6 leaders, and 6 agents attended the camp, representing 17 counties.

**Utopia Club work.**—Utopia Club work was carried on in 28 counties. Emphasis was placed on good project work, good meetings, and local leadership in community activities, and planning a post-war program. This consisted mainly of planning for activities on the farm and in the home after the war and deciding what the members could do to help orient the returning soldiers.

**Recreation.**—Need for recreation facilities in rural areas is very apparent. The part-time field agent in recreation again confined his efforts to the mountain area in eastern Kentucky, but found it possible to expand his work to 19 counties. This was possible through use of leadership that has developed from past seasons.

During the year the workshop plan was used in 7 counties with cooperation of the schools who lend their teachers to take the training, and of 4-H Club leaders. The work embraced singing, playground and indoor games, and dramatics. The response was excellent and before the close of the year, signs of acceptance and application could be noted in 4-H Club work and other activities in the counties.

## FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

The thirty-third annual Farm and Home convention was held January 30 to February 2 despite the shortage of transportation facilities, because it was apparent that the war was likely to end during the year and that farm people needed to take counsel regarding the conditions likely to confront them when war ended. People came from 116 counties to participate in the conference. The registered attendance was 1,581, including 815 women. Many visitors neglected to register.

Discussions related to the importance of high production in 1945, and also took into account the probable postwar situation. Exhibits of labor-saving devices for both the farm and the farm home attracted much attention.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION AND RADIO

With a view to keeping the public informed about the activities of the Extension Service, and at the same time to carry useful information for the promotion of better incomes and higher standards of living, the Department of Public Information served 225 daily or weekly newspapers published in Kentucky, or circulating in the state. Radio stations, both in and out of the state, and press associations also received the news service.

Extensive use was made of the releases, many newspapers printing the entire service each week. The information dealt largely with the war effort, with peacetime plans, and with the activities of 4-H and homemakers' clubs and other farm organizations.

A daily radio program dealing with all phases of farming and home-making and 4-H Club work was broadcast over WHAS. Two regular features were "Doings of Kentucky Farm Folk,"—a discussion of farm news—and "Your Home and Mine," a period of interest to homemakers. The arrangement that gives the Extension Service the use of a 50,000-watt station is of great advantage and enables the Extension workers to render a more effective service.

## AGRONOMY

**Tobacco.**—County program-planning meetings designed to set up programs of production suited to the individual needs of each county were held in all the important tobacco-growing counties of the state. The purpose of these meetings was to train the leaders in soil management, disease and insect control, and curing, and to acquaint them with the latest developments and recommendations in regard to varieties and labor-saving practices. These meetings were held through December, February, and March. In April and May





Every year the Extension Service holds numerous tobacco-grading demonstrations. Farmers who grade their tobacco well, realize the most income from it.

extensive demonstrations on plant-bed treatment were conducted, and in late May and June variety demonstration plots were planted. In July, August, and September field meetings were held to study varieties, the effect of different methods of fertilization, and the effectiveness of disease-control methods. Methods of priming and the best practices in curing also were studied. Later, demonstrations in stripping and sorting were held. Thus a well-rounded production project was carried throughout the year.

In recognition of the need for large production in the face of a labor shortage, the importance of labor-saving devices and methods of handling the crop was stressed. Farmers were advised to reduce by 1,000 to 2,000 the number of plants set per acre. This was done without reduction in yield or quality, but with a large saving in labor required to handle the crop and in barn space required for housing. Disease control in the plant bed was also stressed, particularly treatment with lime-bluestone to control leaf disease, the use of root-rot-resistant varieties, and preventing the infection of plants with mosaic in the bed and while transplanting. As in past years, the importance of providing adequate amounts of plant food to produce maximum yields was constantly impressed upon growers. Finally, the problems associated with curing the crop were discussed at numerous meetings, in articles prepared for the press, and in talks over the radio.

**Corn.**—Corn production contests, organized in 15 counties, proved to be a very effective means for stimulating interest in and teaching methods necessary for obtaining high yield. Plans have been made to extend the contests to at least 60 counties and to develop a state-wide



**Black-root-rot resistant burley tobacco developed at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, has been recommended by the Extension Service for several years, and now is grown extensively throughout the burley area. These varieties save Kentucky farmers millions of dollars every year. In the above picture the variety on the left is resistant to black root rot, that on the right and in foreground is not resistant.**

corn "derby" in 1946. A slogan for the program, "40 by 60," has been adopted, indicating the expectation of increasing the average corn yield in the state to 40 bushels per acre by 1960.

Nearly 700 demonstrations comparing hybrid with open-pollinated corn were held. Similar demonstrations in previous years proved this to be the most effective method yet devised to convince farmers of the marked superiority of hybrid corn. In 1945 about 65 percent of the corn acreage of the state was planted with hybrid seed, as compared with about 38 percent in 1943. No doubt the numerous demonstrations held in the past have done much to persuade farmers to give hybrid corn a trial.

Production of certified hybrid seed corn, a project fostered by the Extension Division, has increased tremendously in the past few years. This year 5,256 acres were produced by Kentucky growers, and the total production is estimated at 200,000 bushels—enough seed to plant considerably over half the total acreage of corn grown in Kentucky.

**Balbo rye.**—Balbo rye was introduced into Kentucky by the Extension Service in 1937. Its great superiority, for pasture, over common



rye was proved to farmers in numerous demonstrations over the state. Efforts which proved very successful were made by the Extension Division to encourage a local supply of seed. Success is shown by the fact that the acreage of rye seed harvested in 1945 was 412 percent greater than the 10-year average for the state, 1934-43, and production of seed increased 565 percent. Practically no common rye seed is now sold in the state. It is estimated that the value of Balbo rye in terms of seed and pasture use is now nearly 4 million dollars.

**Cover crops.**—The Extension Service has fully recognized the tremendous importance of protecting land with cover crops following cultivated crops, and extending the use of cover crops has been one of the most important projects of the Extension Service. In 1945, 594 demonstrations were conducted, and 710 demonstrations were started in the fall. The value of cover crops was discussed at all leaders' meetings, mass meetings, and field meetings. Seed dealers were kept informed as to the supply of seed and the probable demand for different kinds. As a result of the cover crop program during the past 8 years, the percentage of land protected by cover crops has increased substantially, but there is still a very large percentage unprotected. Constant effort will be needed in the future to bring about needed results.

**Meadow and pasture improvement.**—Next to soil conservation and improvement, the most important agricultural problem of Kentucky is to develop and maintain good pastures. A very large percentage of farm land in the state is too rolling for cultivation, but by maintaining good pasture on such land it can contribute largely to the state's agricultural income. Naturally, therefore, much effort is spent by the Extension Division to educate farmers as to the importance of good pastures and how to produce them. One method of increasing the returns from old pastures is the seeding of small grains in fall or spring. This has been urged by the Extension Service for several years, and as a result the practice has greatly increased. It is estimated that the area of pasture land sown with small grains in 1945 amounted to over 90,000 acres.

The Extension Service has, for years, pointed out the great value of alfalfa, and urged farmers to use it as their chief hay crop. It is therefore gratifying to report that, despite a shortage of seed, the acreage sown to alfalfa in 1944 was the largest ever made, namely, 38,250 acres spring sown, and 34,120 acres summer sown.

Strip sowings of grasses and legumes to demonstrate their relative value were made on about 50 farms, and it is planned to make similar tests in every county in the state in the near future. The crops used were bromegrass, Ky 31 fescue, orchard grass, timothy, Kentucky and Canadian bluegrass, and the following legumes: sericea lespedeza,

black medic, alfalfa, sweet clover, Ladino clover, Kentucky white clover, and several strains of red clover. These strip plantings are, in most cases, sown on old pastures.

**Use of ammonium nitrate.**— Ammonium nitrate, a synthetic nitrogen compound, is now becoming available in large amounts, and is the lowest-cost nitrogen carrier that has ever been offered. To acquaint farmers with the possible advantages in the use of this material, the Extension Service carried out a large number of demonstrations on various crops in 85 counties. In some counties nearly 100 tests were conducted. In some cases yield records were obtained from the treated plots in order to make the demonstrations more valuable. It was found that nitrate fertilizers are most effective when applied in early spring. Where soil was deficient in nitrogen the use of ammonium nitrate proved very profitable, especially on small grain and grass-seed crops. On soil where productivity has been well maintained by good soil management practices, ammonium nitrate did not prove so profitable.

**Soil conservation.**— The extension program in soil conservation was designed to bring about a realization of the great menace of erosion and to point out the steps necessary for its control. Particularly emphasized was the need for avoiding cropping practices with which excessive erosion cannot be avoided. The importance of maintaining a high level of soil productivity, of controlling the run-off water, of using terraces, contour cultivation, and sod and cover crops to accomplish such control was stressed. It was pointed out that much of the hilly land must be kept in pasture if erosion is to be controlled, and that pastures are highly profitable if kept in a productive condition. Land too wet for cultivation may, by drainage, be made the chief reliance for growing cultivated crops, and an important part of a soil conservation program is to bring about draining such lands wherever feasible.

### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The projects in agricultural engineering given especial attention were labor-saving equipment in the farm home and in other farm buildings, building reservoirs for furnishing livestock water, erosion control and drainage, rural electrification, and 4-H Club projects, and farm buildings. The farm building project ranked high among the projects undertaken, as it was realized that building had been neglected during the war and that when war ended a very large amount of new construction and remodeling of old buildings would have to be done. Means for helping in this building program were given careful study, and with the aid of county agents a comprehensive program was outlined. The program was brought to farmers through correspondence, distribution of circulars and leaflets, and news



articles. Cooperation of local lumber dealers and rural carpenters was solicited in encouraging farmers to use better plans for farm buildings. In January district meetings were held for county agents in cooperation with the district supervisors to discuss further details on methods and procedures to be used by the county agent in carrying out the program in his county. Reports indicate that the recommended plan of work was generally carried out and with good results.

**Work on hay driers.**—The agricultural engineering extension specialists devoted considerable time to helping farmers install barn-loft hay driers and to furnishing plans for installing such driers. All farmers using the drier reported the production of extra-high-quality hay on which all leaves were retained. By the use of a drier, crops of hay which would otherwise be lost because of unfavorable curing weather often can be saved in perfect condition. Farmers are very greatly interested in the hay driers, and many visited the demonstrations during the year to see for themselves the drier and the quality of hay produced.

**Exhibits.**—A comprehensive exhibit on farm buildings was prepared for the Farm and Home Convention. Several thousand farmers visited the exhibit and obtained ideas for constructing and repairing all types of farm structures and equipment.

A meeting was held at Maysville, in cooperation with a commercial dairy company, and another at Mayfield, to train leaders and to give them information on dairy barn improvements. Many models of farm structures prepared by the agricultural engineering specialists were loaned to the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, through county agents, for use in preparing exhibits for meetings held by the Bureau, in various parts of the state.

**Farm reservoirs.**—Continuing a project started several years ago, the construction of farm reservoirs was given much attention. Data collected from 60 county agents were used to show the time and labor required in hauling water, and the need for constructing farm reservoirs and establishing other adequate sources of water. Subject matter pertaining to farm reservoir construction with farm equipment was furnished all county agents at group conferences, and a suggested county program was outlined for cooperation with and instruction of custom operators. Commercial operators were taught to stake out earth dams and instruction in proper procedure for construction was given at demonstrations in various counties.

## ANIMAL INDUSTRY

**Beef cattle.**— Extension efforts were directed toward encouraging Kentucky farmers to produce a satisfactory grade of beef with a maximum amount of home-grown forages, little or no grain, and little labor. Such a program was almost a necessity at this time but fortunately it is also the best long-time program for the state.

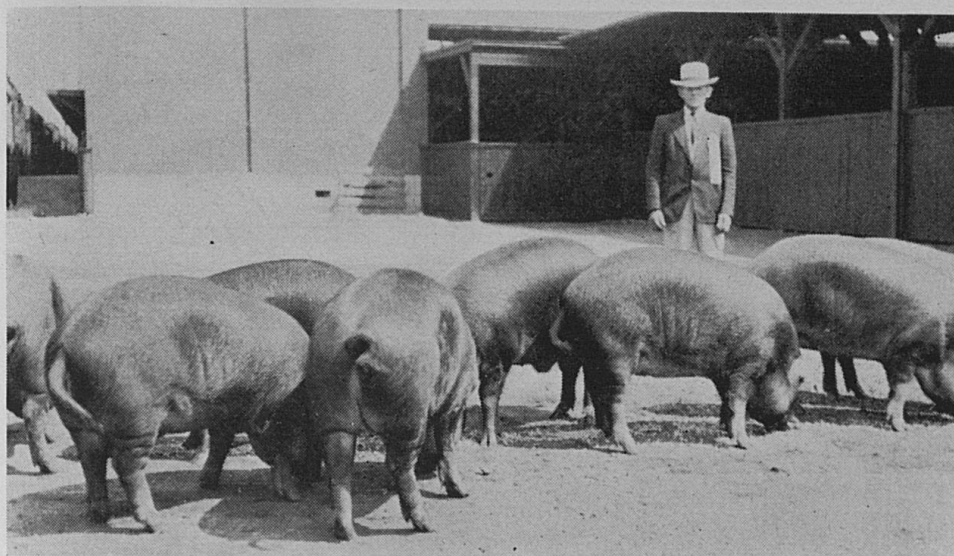
The trend toward the cow-and-calf system of beef production was encouraged and farmers were advised to follow one of two plans. One is known as the "Kentucky Cow-and-Calf Plan." It uses a high-quality beef bull and cows that give a fair amount of milk for a ten-month period but which do not necessarily have much beef breeding. The calves are sold off the cow at the end of the fall grazing season. The other plan uses a high-grade beef cow for production of high-quality feeder calves. Production of steers of good slaughter grade, on better home-grown roughages and pasture forage with little or no grain, was recommended for its adaptability to Kentucky farming conditions and because of its profit and stability. Improvement and expansion of purebred beef-cattle herds was stimulated in order that high-quality bulls might be available for use in the commercial cow-and-calf herds.

Farm demonstrations were set up to show the ease and economy of controlling lice and warbles by the use of rotenone, and to furnish local demonstrations of the feasibility of producing good beef with a minimum of grain and labor and a maximum of profit.



**Cows with both beef and dairy breeding back of them, and capable of giving 2½ to 3 gallons of milk a day on pasture, fit in best in the "Kentucky cow-and-calf plan" of beef production.**





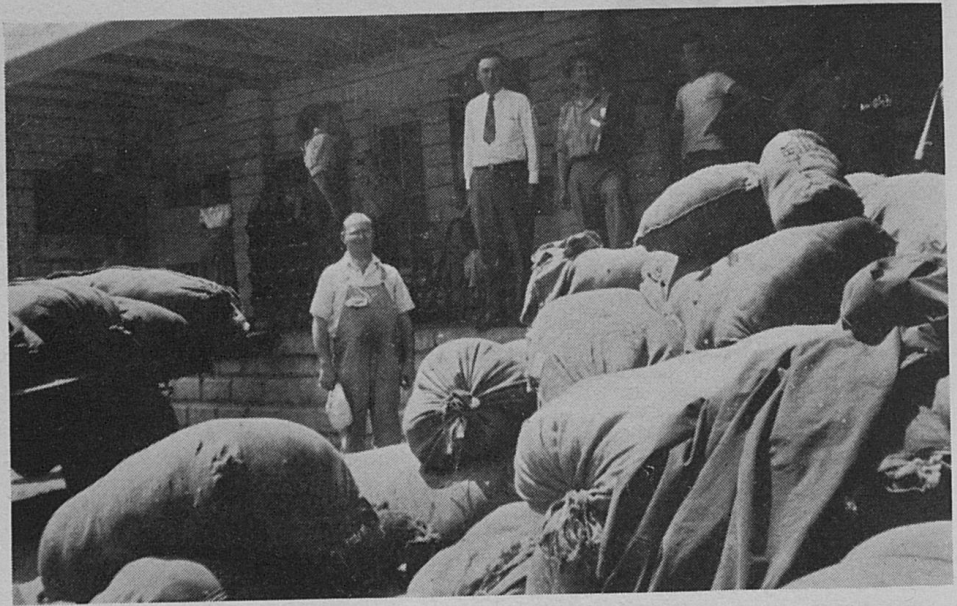
The grand champion litter of the 1945 Tri-state Ton Litter Show at Evansville, Indiana, was bred, fed, and exhibited by J. I. Lester, Lyon county, Kentucky.

**Swine.**— Since hogs are grown commercially as a means for marketing corn, emphasis was placed on pork-production methods which enable producers to get the maximum return for each bushel of corn fed. Efficient production calls for saving large litters of pigs and making effective use of swine sanitation, balanced rations, improved breeding, good pasture, and skillful management. The ton-litter contest, sanitation demonstrations, and putting brood sows on sloping floors to farrow were used as Extension projects to show that returns are greater when proved methods are used.

Twenty-five litters entered in the Kentucky Ton Litter Contest weighed over a ton at 175 days of age. The heaviest litter weighed 3,448 pounds, and the average weight of the 25 litters was 2,349.3 pounds. The average number of pigs marketed in these ton litters was 10.3; the average weight per pig was 228½ pounds. Records available from 17 of the 25 litters showed an average profit of \$143 at ceiling prices<sup>1</sup> and exclusive of prize money won on the litters.

The number of farmers following a practical sanitation program is increasing. Likewise, the outstanding success in saving pigs by putting brood sows on sloping floors to farrow has enlisted much interest in this project. A summary of the results obtained by swine sanitation demonstrators shows that they marketed 1.3 more pigs per litter, marketed 8 weeks younger, at weights 17.6 pounds heavier, on the average, than pigs produced before the program was begun. Data from 49 Kentucky farms, involving 385 litters, showed that where sloping floors were

<sup>1</sup>Over-ceiling prices for prize-winning litters were permitted by OPA.



Collecting wool for a cooperative shipment, Taylor county.

used only 1 pig out of 30 farrowed was mashed. Before the sloping-floor plan was adopted, losses due to overlying on these same farms averaged nearly 1 pig out of every 4.

**Sheep.**— While all phases of the sheep project received attention, the most outstanding in accomplishment was the one in parasite control by means of phenothiazine. More than 300,000 pounds of this new drug were used in Kentucky, and most of it was used for sheep. Only Texas, with over 10 million sheep and goats, used more phenothiazine than Kentucky. The effects of this work were reflected in the heaviest average weight of lambs and the greatest poundage of lamb per ewe in the history of the state. The increased weight of lambs and the higher average grade, especially of late lambs, as a result of this program probably saved a million dollars to the Kentucky sheep industry.

Results with test flocks show striking differences in income per ewe in flocks on the complete program as compared with those using it only in part. Where the complete program was followed as recommended, it was possible to develop even the latest lambs to good market weight and finish.

This year, there was a marked revival of interest in buying breeding ewes, but only about 30,000 western yearlings with a Hampshire-cross were available. While many ewes of other and less desirable types were purchased, the ewe-lamb plan was emphasized by the Extension Service and some 40,000 Hampshire-cross lambs were imported in the early fall to be roughed through and used as breeding ewes next year. Many of them went to counties where no such plan had ever before



been followed. Nearly 300,000 high-producing ewes have been obtained through this lamb plan which the College began 10 years ago.

Considerable progress was made in further reducing losses from ketosis or pregnancy trouble through recommended management and feeding practices. Losses from this cause are now only about one-fifth of what they were in late prewar years and results from the test flocks which show both production records and management practices demonstrate that ketosis or pregnancy trouble can be entirely eliminated by following the recommended procedure.

**Meats.**— More freezer-locker plants were completed than in any previous year. As a result, many more requests were received for information on the proper processing of meats for locker storage. Field demonstrations were planned with three objectives in mind: the proper handling of the animals and the meat before they reach the locker plants, the proper processing of meat after it reaches the plant, and the advantage of cooperation between farmer and locker plant. In order to teach these and other items, a series of lectures and demonstrations was given covering most sections of the state. At these meetings it was demonstrated that proper processing is essential to a good finished product. Great importance was attached to such features as proper wrapping, where air is excluded as completely as possible, from the package. Also it was shown that zero is not cold enough for quick freezing. Requests for advice on the proper methods of killing, cutting, curing and processing unfrozen meats continued at the accelerated wartime rate.

### DAIRYING

Milk production in Kentucky reached an all-time record in 1945. A chain of circumstances and events connected with the war emergency created such a demand for milk and for dairy products other than butter, that the butter supply of the nation reached an all-time low. In order for dairy farmers to regain the butter market, it will be necessary for them to offer a product of high quality. The Extension program was directed especially toward improving the quality of the raw material. Extreme shortage of butter tended to encourage the use of raw material of inferior quality and this made more difficult the task of improving quality. Two methods of establishing grades for cream were used. The most successful was the 4-day marketing method, under which a differential of 3 cents per pound was paid to producers who delivered cream of good quality, not over 4 days old.

Since the larger producers shifted to selling their product for purposes other than butter making, this left the burden to smaller producers, less favorably located, and the net result was a decrease of

2 million pounds of cream for butter making and a reduction in the percentage of premium cream from 73 percent to 68 percent.

A grading school was held for the purpose of instructing field men in the grading program. Cream grading was inspected at the plants, at the stations, and on the cream routes of the cooperating companies. Regional meetings were held with manufacturers of cheese, milk powder, and evaporated milk, to set standards and improve quality.

Recovery and conservation of cans helped the industry. Return of some former employees toward the end of the year gave a measure of relief to the rapid turn-over of personnel. All offerings of dairy products were graded, weighed, and sampled by the Extension field men under a cooperative arrangement with the Dairy Products Marketing Association.

Through work with dairy farmers, milk production in Kentucky showed a percentage gain greater than that for the nation as a whole. Small producers accounted for most of the increase in Kentucky, because those milking only 2 or 3 cows were able to add 1 or 2 without hiring more workers. One highly beneficial result was that the increase provided additional dairy products for use on the farm.

Progress was made in getting farmers to breed their cows to good dairy bulls instead of to beef bulls, enabling farmers to raise heifers that will make good milk cows. Managers of milk plants, bankers, and other business men cooperated in helping to procure good bulls.

A state-wide artificial breeding association was set up in the Louisville area with local cooperatives in other counties, and plans were laid for legislative action to promote this very important undertaking.

The dairy herd improvement associations were kept alive during the whole war period, despite manpower handicap. The average butterfat production per cow, in the improvement associations was 336 pounds as compared with the average for Kentucky cows of 153 pounds. Milk production was 7,813 pounds per cow in the association, against an average for Kentucky cows of 3,550 pounds. Where Kentucky farmers do a good job with their dairy herds it has been demonstrated that they can produce milk and butterfat more cheaply than it is produced in some of the dairy states to the north.

## POULTRY

Extraordinary efforts were devoted to meeting the very strong demand for poultry products. In order to get a wide distribution of information, many ways of reaching the producer were used, such as leaflets, circulars, quarterly letters, radio, news articles and pointers. In addition, the aid of local leaders, 4-H Club members, produce and feed dealers, and hatcherymen was enlisted to get information to farmers and commercial producers.

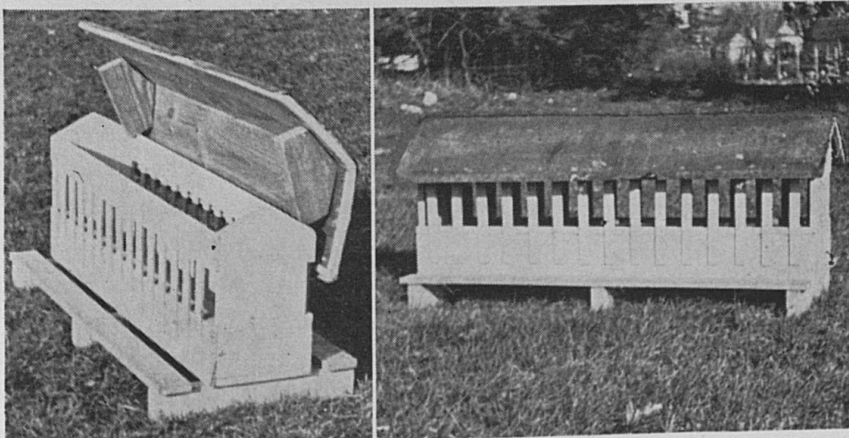




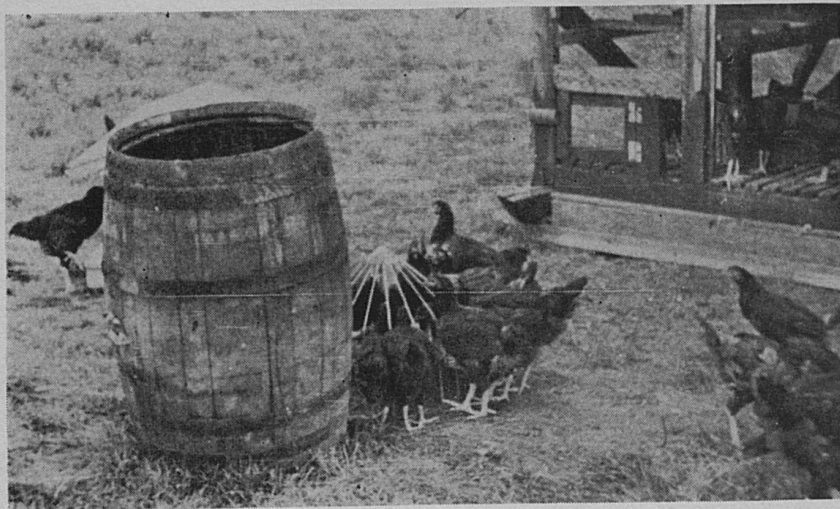
**Range shelters, plenty of pasture, and ample feeding space are recommended by the Extension Service for raising good, early-laying pullets at the lowest cost.**

The annual Poultry Short Course was held, with 211 persons registered—one of the largest of such courses ever held in Kentucky. Interest was intense, as evidenced by the excellent showing made by those taking the examination. None of the 44 persons taking the examination failed, though 9 were given provisional permits to do testing and selecting work. Of the 211 attending, 163 were men, 46 women, and 2 were youths. Ohio was represented with 1, Indiana 29, Arkansas 2, and the others came from 61 Kentucky counties.

Problems brought about by wartime scarcity were encountered by those producing poultry. Feeds were scarce and high in price. Equipment such as feeders, waterers and brooders were on the market, but in limited quantities. Building materials and labor were scarce, and labor-saving suggestions, especially on the use of droppings pits, were made available to large groups of farmers.



**Large feeders, made to protect feed and reduce feed waste, help to lower pullet costs.**



**A water barrel and float valve save labor in watering pullets on range.**

There was a strong demand for eggs, and prices held better than was anticipated. The quality egg program was again emphasized. An Egg Grading School was held to train those who wanted to participate in the federal egg-grading program. Higher prices were paid to quality producers in 4 counties under this program. Graders inspected 26,870 cases of eggs under the program and Extension workers inspected 3 cars or 1,423 cases, and 3 cars or 108,360 pounds of frozen eggs. In addition, much effort was put forth in helping the Ohio Valley Egg Cooperative to get organized and operating. This organization was brought into operation at Milford, Ohio, to serve the counties in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky near Cincinnati.

Demand for chicks was strong because egg prices had held up well. The hatcheries were able to take care of this demand reasonably well. Much emphasis was given to producing pullets for laying flocks. High-priced fall and winter eggs are produced by early-hatched, well-matured pullets. Records show that the "all-pullet" flocks made more money for Kentucky farmers than do flocks of hens carried over their second year. Since replacing the flock is rather expensive and cost of feed is the greater part of this expense, much attention was given to better poultry pastures, as such reduces the feed bill by 10 to 25 percent.

No poultry program would be complete without due consideration of the small flock owner. The "Live-at-Home" program was therefore given emphasis. This involves simple lantern or electric brooders and a simple ration using pasture, home-grown grains, and milk, supplemented with only a little commercial feed. This program is designed primarily to assure an abundant supply of eggs and poultry meat for home use. In one county 41 4-H Club members using lantern



brooders successfully demonstrated the value of simple equipment which can be used by tenant farmers and others who cannot afford expensive equipment.

The turkey program expanded by about 12 percent. This expansion was scattered over a wider territory than in former years. About 18,000 breeding turkeys were selected and tested under the National Turkey Improvement Plan. Fortunately Kentucky is almost free of pullorum, and losses from this disease are of little concern to Kentucky growers. No effort has been spared to keep Kentucky free from this disease and Kentucky farmers are fortunate in having turkey hatcherymen who sell poults that live. Many persons buy several hundred poults and raise 95 percent of them. These hatcherymen cooperate very closely with the Extension program and many thousands of dollars are saved for those who buy and raise turkeys.

Two hundred and ninety-two meetings with 8,143 persons in attendance were held, nine radio talks were given, 16 shows were judged, 12 poultry pointers and four quarterly letters were prepared, and 1,807 visits were made by specialists from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics in carrying out the program.

## HORTICULTURE

**Pomology.**— There were two outstanding seasonal developments in Kentucky orchards this year. A change in apple scab behavior due to abnormally cool and rainy weather in April and May, and curculio appearance 10 days early due to hot weather in March, made it necessary suddenly to change spray recommendations. Through carefully planned district field meetings in the commercial fruit areas, the growers were informed of these important changes in their orchard management programs. With both apples and peaches selling at quite satisfactory prices, the growers were highly pleased with this service.

Ninety percent of the commercial peach crop of Kentucky was thinned by the "pole and rubber hose" knocking method, with no injury to the remaining peaches. This method, several times faster than the old methods, was taught through thinning demonstrations conducted in 12 counties by the field agent.

The two commercial apple-orchard demonstrations featuring DDT control for codling moth and one peach-orchard demonstration featuring DDT for Oriental moth were outstandingly successful. Kentucky apple growers who have been fighting a losing battle in their efforts to control codling moth were convinced that this new powerful chemical offers a definite possibility for control of codling moth in 1946.

The strawberry program featured an effort to increase the 1945

spring planting in commercial areas and to test the new Tennessee Shipper and Tennessee Beauty varieties in the commercial berry areas of Kentucky.

The response to planting wartime fruit gardens was limited only by the great shortage of plants, vines, and fruit trees available for spring planting.

**Vegetables.**—Special emphasis on home gardens was given in 41 leaders' meetings in 25 counties, attended by 638 leaders. These were followed by 24 meetings in 16 counties, in early summer. In addition to the above, 33 meetings were held with negro garden leaders. Two series of meetings were held in the chief market garden counties. Potato meetings were held in 8 counties, and sweetpotato meetings in the 6 counties where sweetpotatoes are commercially important. Meetings with growers of green-wrap tomatoes were held in Graves, Callo-



Full baskets of well-graded high-quality peaches, and efficient marketing practices meant a high income to Kentucky peach growers in 1945. The Extension Service encourages and teaches improved methods of marketing of all farm products.



way, and Marshall counties. Garden programs were worked out for all state and federal institutions in Kentucky. Service letters were provided for project leaders for gardens, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, canning tomatoes, pickles and beans.



**An attractive product of high quality is the first step toward profitable marketing. The Extension Service fosters the right production practices and helps to solve marketing problems.**

**Landscaping.**—Landscaping was one of the major projects in home demonstration work. Leaders' training meetings held in 25 counties were followed with service letters. Two new 4-H Club projects in landscaping were started. Assistance was given Camp Breckinridge, Ft. Knox, the military hospital at Henderson, the Conservation Committee of the State Garden Clubs, and the Southern Railroad.

### FARM FORESTRY

Forestry is a part of farming; trees are crops—useful, profitable, to be harvested regularly and the stands so managed that a continuous, worthwhile tree crop of all age-classes is constantly maintained on the area.

Each year many farmers lose money because they are not familiar with good timber management and marketing practices. Many farm-



**To encourage farmers to keep livestock out of their farm woods areas is one of the important undertakings in forestry Extension work.**

ers sell their trees for a lump sum or by boundary, which permits the buyer to strip the area of everything that will make a 2 by 4. This is like cutting tobacco when it is only a foot high. The farmer should be able to estimate the board-foot content in his standing trees, to measure the board feet in logs, to learn where the best markets are, and what is a fair market price. The method of cutting or harvesting should provide for leaving young trees and seedlings to grow for another harvest at some not-too-distant time.

Although a general farm forestry program was presented in all counties, the work was given over largely to promotion work in the counties, to assist county agents and farm woods owners in the adoption of a more orderly system of managing and marketing the wood products grown on the farm.

A twofold purpose has been achieved in this type of forestry work. The farm woods owner who has timber to sell has been shown that in each instance he could secure more money for his timber, selected and marked before cutting, than if he had sold by the old "boundary" method where the buyer takes all. In the second place the farmer has not only secured added financial gain through selecting the timber to be cut, but also he has retained in the woodstand the young thrifty trees to build up the stand into early successive harvests.

Shortage of labor due to war demands continued to handicap the forest-tree planting program. Yet there was a sufficient demand from farm planters to exhaust entirely the available supply of tree seedlings of all species at the State Nursery.

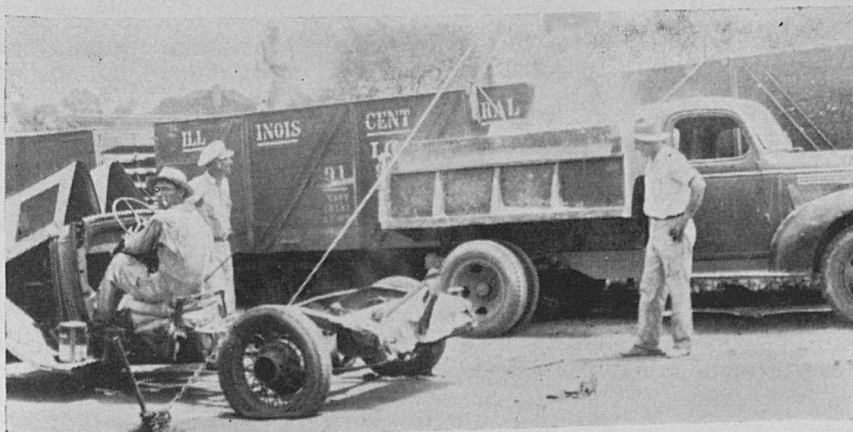


Three farm forestry projects, the United States Forest Service and the Extension Service Cooperating, with headquarters offices at Princeton, Louisa, and Campbellsville, and furnishing their services to some 14 counties, continued to function, with increasing interest of farmers in their work.

### FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM LABOR

**Work simplification.**—Well in advance of particular seasonal operations, farmers were furnished suggestions on labor-conserving methods and equipment, based on careful studies. These suggestions were in the form of radio talks, printed leaflets, newspaper releases, film strips, and motion pictures. Early in the season groups of county agricultural agents and emergency farm labor agents were given 2-day short courses on work simplification and labor-saving practices and equipment.

Some 5,000 farm people attended 68 meetings in 52 counties in February and March to hear explanations and see demonstrations of the simplification of farm tasks. Devices for making farm jobs easier were displayed and explained in detail. Suggested news articles, circular letters, invitation leaflets, and discussion material also were placed in the hands of each county worker. Films for showing the best procedures to economize labor were duplicated to provide films for county meetings, and slides were duplicated for counties not having motion picture projectors. "Pre-packaged" work simplification ideas on transplanting tobacco were prepared for all county agents and farm labor assistants to be taken to farm groups. In 94 counties which undertook this project, 631 community and neighborhood



Farmers and county agents contrive many ingenious devices for saving labor. This discarded automobile serves as a lift for unloading limestone from a freight car.



**A McCracken county farmer shows terraces he made with a farm tractor, on lines laid out by the assistant county agent.**

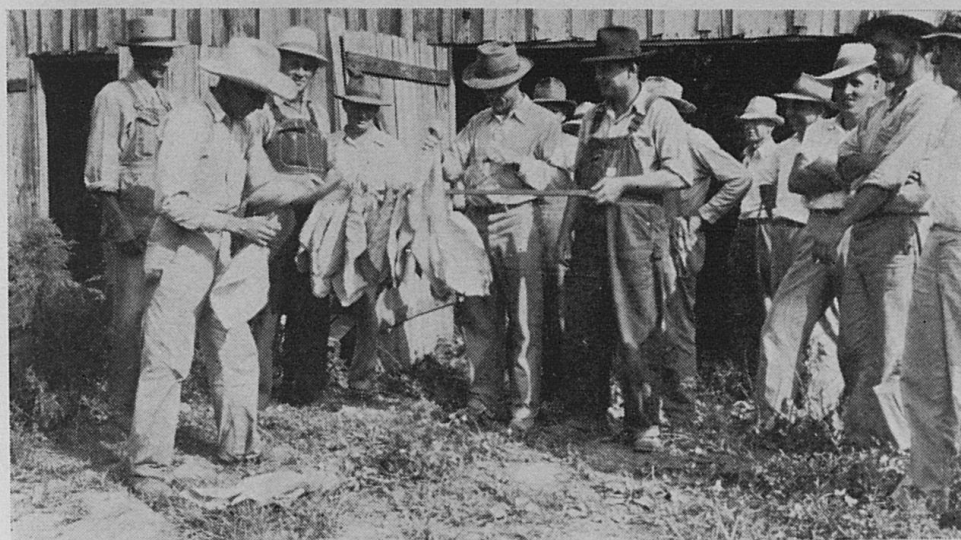
meetings were held with an aggregate attendance of over 15,000 farm people.

Work simplification techniques for priming and cutting tobacco were prepared. In 89 counties more than 30,000 farm people attended meetings held for the purpose of impressing this idea. Similar meetings were held to train farmers in doing the job of bulking and stripping tobacco more effectively.

A total of 2,567 meetings were held throughout the state for better utilization of existing labor. These meetings were attended by more than 60,000 farmers. This project of farm work simplification did much to increase the productivity of farm workers. Efficiency was greatly increased by teaching improved methods and procedures.

**Labor-placement program.**—The Emergency Farm Labor Program undertook to provide farmers with seasonal and year round workers. Through the Victory Farm Volunteer program, many boys and girls were recruited and placed on jobs requiring light work. In the peak tobacco harvest, prisoners of war were used to great advantage.



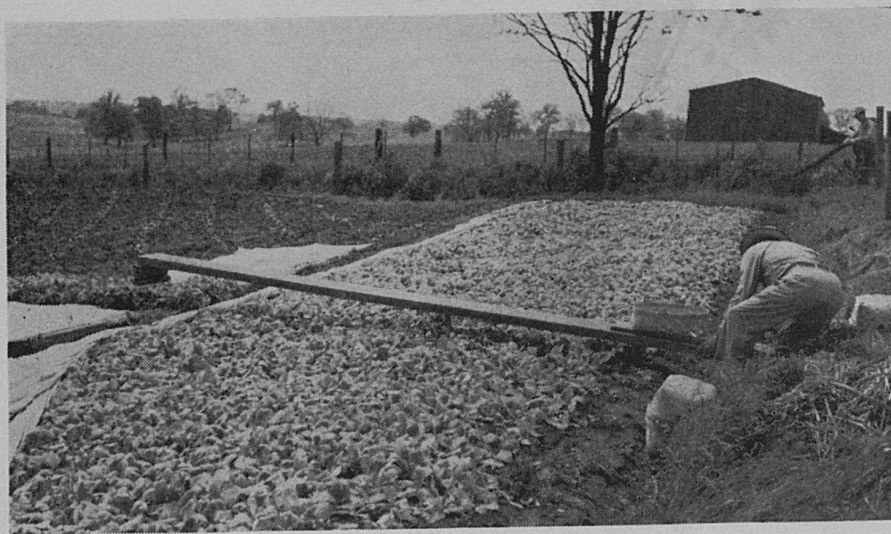


**In the Extension program on priming tobacco, part of the job is to teach farmers the quick and easy way to hang leaves on sticks. These men are learning by doing. In studies by the Experiment Station this year, priming burley returned 90 cents to \$1.51 per hour per worker.**

Early in 1945 many farmers made application to their county agents and as a result 2,010 tenants and year hands were placed. About 35,000 were placed for seasonal work. A large number of these workers were recruited and placed within their home counties. At the beginning of the tobacco harvest season, in August, the labor demand became too great to be satisfied by the use of available labor, and arrangements were made with the Army to obtain prisoners of war, who accounted for a total of 151,139 man-days of work and were used on 2,287 farms in 41 counties.

In all seasons boys and girls were placed for light farm work under the Victory Farm Volunteer program. Of 706 boys placed to live in the farm home, 188 were given a week's training at a center established in Clark county. This group of boys averaged 26 days of work on the farm. For seasonal work, 5,567 youths were placed. Most of these placements were made during the peak of strawberry harvest.

A total of 189,186 placements were made during the year, to fill 13,157 orders from 8,604 different farmers. Victory Farm Volunteers accounted for about 6,000 placements. All others were made largely through the efforts of local Extension workers or by intersectional recruiting within the state. In addition to the recruitment and placement of workers in the state, 2,000 were sent to other states, mostly for potato harvest in Maine and Idaho.



**A one-man plant-bed board designed at the University of Kentucky saves time and labor in pulling tobacco plants.**

**Assistance to veterans.**— This work was carried on for the purpose of helping persons being demobilized from the armed forces and from war industries who were seeking help on the question of acquiring farms and engaging in farming. Farm economics staff workers disseminated information concerning farm land values and the factors underlying farm land booms. It was stressed that there is little in the long-run outlook to justify land prices as high as those prevailing currently, except the possibility of further general inflation or reduction in interest and capitalization rates in the postwar years.

**Farm tenancy.**— Model lease forms were devised and made available to farmers throughout the state, to be used by landlords and tenants in drawing up their leasing contracts.

### RURAL SOCIOLOGY

A state-wide meeting of rural pastors and community leaders was held with an attendance of 200 persons. The offerings of the program were mimeographed, and distributed to county agents and other community leaders.

Rural Life Sunday was held the fourth Sunday in May. Arrangements had been made for the observance of a state-wide program on that day and this program was used in a large number of rural churches and also in some city churches.

The work on Rural Social Information and Program Service included a study of welfare needs. As a part of the population project, work was undertaken toward accumulation and analysis of data on



characteristics of the population, from the standpoint of needs for welfare services. One aspect was completed in the preparation of a report on farm housing in Kentucky, which was presented to a State Conference on farm housing, and later published. Another aspect consisted of a statement on community backgrounds of rural health, prepared for the staff of the State Department of Health.

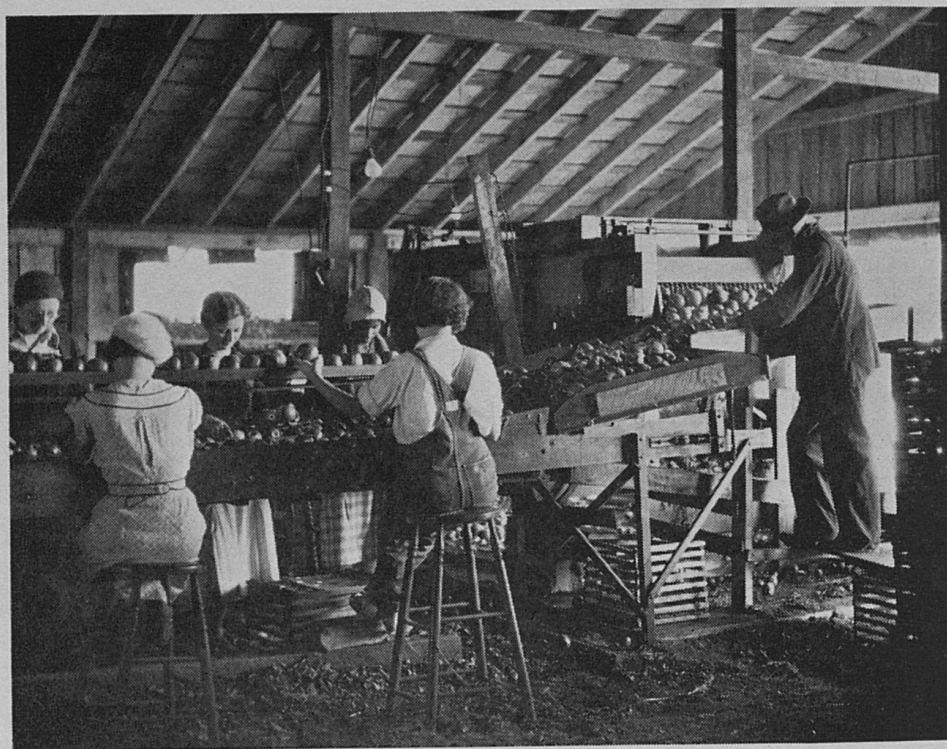
Other activities were distribution of the Kentucky Rural Leader, a mimeographed publication presenting timely and pertinent social information; and the distribution of reports, including rural social facts about present problems, trends and organization procedures in rural communities, and material interpreting rural sociology research, especially with respect to rural neighborhood and community organization.

### MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

The war period and the immediate postwar period brought many economic problems to the farmer. Efforts were directed especially toward giving farm people information that would help them in making current and longtime plans. The unsettled economic conditions made farmers conscious of their need for up-to-the-minute information



**Peaches are highly perishable and must be handled with extreme care if their full market value is to be received. Note the board across the truck to prevent bruising peaches in lower baskets.**



**Marketing by grades usually brings the most income. These apples are brushed and polished as they come to the sorting table where well trained pickers discard fruit having any defect.**

in planning their production and marketing programs. Insofar as possible the Extension efforts were designed to give information which would assist farmers to adjust intelligently their operations to the rapidly changing conditions. The basis was the Kentucky Agricultural Outlook, followed throughout the year by timely commodity outlook meetings, leaders' conferences, special letters, newspaper releases, and special as well as regular radio reports on timely marketing topics. A monthly Market News Summary, giving current market information on the principal farm products of Kentucky was given wide distribution.

The 1945 peach crop was unusually large in the Southern States, also in most of the commercial fruit growing areas of Kentucky. Thus, Kentucky peach growers were faced with keen competition from other areas in a season when labor for picking and grading was short, baskets difficult to obtain, and to make the problem even greater, sugar was extremely scarce. With these problems in mind special effort was made to encourage increased consumption within the state. The Home Economics Department, specialists, newspapers, cooperative marketing associations, county agents, home demonstration agents, chain stores,



and local stores were asked to cooperate. The results were gratifying. The local demand was strong in all parts of the state and more peaches moved to small markets within Kentucky in 1945 than in any other year except 1941, when a similar organized state-wide marketing program was carried out by the Extension Service. With minor exceptions, good quality fruit sold at or near ceiling price and averaged higher than in any other state.

Continued assistance was given to existing cooperative organizations in expanding their functions and in revising the corporate structure of nine associations to facilitate more adequate service. Assistance in varying form and kind was given to 14 cooperative fruit and vegetable marketing associations, 7 cooperative livestock associations, 56 sheep protective associations, 8 soil improvement associations, 5 milk marketing cooperatives, 4 wool marketing cooperatives, 4 tobacco marketing cooperatives, 5 tobacco warehousing cooperatives, 3 cooperative egg marketing associations, 6 hybrid corn and other seed cooperatives, 1 soybean processing cooperative, and a large number of farm supply and farmer purchasing cooperative associations.

Assistance was given also in the organizing of six farmers' cooperative marketing associations and one service cooperative, a state-wide artificial breeding association.

The farmer cooperative movement in Kentucky is developing rapidly and on a sound basis under the guidance and assistance of the specialists of the Department of Markets. The cooperative development in Kentucky has now reached such proportions that nearly every commercial farmer in the state is affected either directly or indirectly by the functioning of one or more cooperatives.

## PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1945:

### Circulars

404. Opportunities in Kentucky agriculture.
405. Annual report of the Director of Agricultural Extension, 1944.
406. Suggestions on erosion control.
407. Lespedeza in Kentucky.
408. Collar, hames, and harness fitting.
409. Poultry project for 4-H clubs. Brooding chicks.

### Leaflets

87. Raising dairy calves.
88. Truck conservation begins with you.
89. Hints on remodeling poultry houses.
90. How to save time in pulling tobacco plants.
91. Soil conservation practices for Kentucky farms.
92. How to save time in priming burley tobacco.

93. Laying flock management.
94. Canning fruit with less sugar.
95. Kentucky cow and calf plan.
96. Raising high-quality feeder calves.
97. How to make farm butter.
98. Sloping floors save new-born pigs.
99. Dairy bulls — selection, feeding and management.
100. Black root-rot of burley tobacco.

#### Miscellaneous

- Poster — Time-saving method to cut tobacco.
- Farm lease form.
- Folder — Truck conservation.

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

#### Circulars

376. The vegetable garden—month by month.
383. Sewing — a new venture.
384. School frocks.
398. Storing foods in freezer lockers.
406. Suggestions on erosion control.

#### Leaflets

9. Peach spray program.
17. How to make a lantern brooder.
23. Pork project for 4-H clubs.
24. Burley tobacco project for 4-H clubs.
51. Storage structures for vegetables.
52. Basement and cellar storage structures.
56. How to raise rabbits.
58. Recommendations for the control of wildfire and angular leafspot of burley tobacco.
63. Fertilizing burley tobacco.
67. Canning project for 4-H clubs.
68. Farm and home labor-service project for 4-H clubs.
69. More profit from late lambs.
72. Grapes for the home.
76. Cutting and spearing burley tobacco.
77. Priming burley tobacco.
79. Cutting and housing burley tobacco.
84. Stripping burley tobacco.
85. Tobacco plant bed management.
86. Taking down, bulking, stripping and pressing burley tobacco.

#### Other publications

- Poultry calendar.
- County plan of 4-H club work.
- Secretary-treasurer's record book for 4-H clubs.
- 4-H club leader's or captain's project record book.
- Poster — Vegetable seed list.



**DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**

(January 1st to December 31st, 1945)

**ADMINISTRATION**

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

**AGRONOMY**

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

**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

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

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

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

**DAIRYING**

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

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

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

**HORTICULTURE**

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

**HOME ECONOMICS**

Vivian Curnutt, Field Agent, Home  
 Management  
 Pearl J. Haak, Field Agent, Foods  
 Ida Hagman, Field Agent, Home  
 Management  
 Florine Hurt, Field Agent, Home  
 Management  
 Florence Imlay, Field Agent, Foods  
 Dorothy Threlkeld, Field Agent,  
 Clothing

**FORESTRY**

W. E. Jackson, Field Agent

**4-H CLUBS**

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

**MARKETS**

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

**POULTRY**

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

**PUBLICATIONS**

J. Allan Smith, Editor

**PUBLIC INFORMATION**

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

**HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK**

*State Leader*  
 Weldon, Myrtle  
*Assistant State Leaders*  
 Logan, Lulie  
 Monroe, Zelma  
 White, Helen M. (Mrs.)  
 Henning, Alda

*Official Station*  
 Experiment Station Lexington

Experiment Station Lexington  
 Experiment Station Lexington  
 Experiment Station Lexington  
 Experiment Station Lexington

\* Resigned

<i>County Home Demonstration Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Allison, Harriett F.	Paris	Bourbon
Barlow, Christine	Mayfield	Graves
Beck, Nancy S. (Mrs.)	Princeton	Caldwell
Binkley, Myrtle	Glasgow	Barren
Blankenship, Laverne	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Blanton, Helen	Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
*Bowles, Virginia	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Buckner, Margaret S. (Mrs.)	Campbellsville	Taylor
Byerly, Zelma	Covington	Kenton
*Camenisch, Dorothy C. (Mrs.)	Stanford	Lincoln
*Campbell, Sara T. (Mrs.)	Richmond	Madison
Click, Nell J.	Greenup	Greenup
Colley, Sunshine	Liberty	Casey
Collins, Mary Elizabeth	Lexington	Fayette
Creech, Wilma	London	Laurel
Davis, Rachel (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian-Todd
Donnell, Elizabeth	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
*Elswick, Lucille S. (Mrs.)	Hazard	Perry
Force, Bina B. (Mrs.)	New Castle	Henry
Gee, Genevieve	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Gillaspie, Mary Hood	Burlington	Boone
Gillett, Leone	Henderson	Henderson
Grubbs, Jennie C. (Mrs.)	Danville	Boyle
Gulley, Margaret	Georgetown	Scott
*Harralson, Ruth E.	Louisville	Jefferson
Harris, Lorraine	Owingsville	Bath
Hembree, Lilah	LaGrange	Oldham
Hight, Nina M.	Calhoun	McLean
Hixson, Laverne B. (Mrs.)	Madisonville	Hopkins
Howard, Margaret V.	Hickman	Fulton
*Jahr, Edna C.	Whitesburg	Letcher
Johnson, Fern R. (Mrs.)	Jackson	Breathitt
Jones, Martha Jane	Munfordville	Hart
Jones, Martha Lee	Burlington	Boone
Keaton, Alice Glenn	Paris	Bourbon
Kelly, Miriam J. (Mrs.)	Bowling Green	Warren
Kincer, Requa J.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Koster, Viola	Stanford	Lincoln
Lewis, Maudline (Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Lewis, Roberta	Hodgensville	Larue
Littrell, Launa V. (Mrs.)	Maysville	Mason
Lovelady, Venice	Owensboro	Daviess
Lytle, Priscilla	Leitchfield	Grayson
McNutt, Angie	Wickliffe	Ballard

\*Resigned



<i>County Home Demonstration Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Mann, Opal H.	Pikeville	Pike
Mason, Sarah	Elkton	Todd
Meredith, Thelma	Paintsville	Johnson
Minick, Frances B. (Mrs.)	Winchester	Clark
Mitchell, Betty Lou	Hopkinsville	Christian
*Morgerson, Frances	Bardstown	Nelson
Morris, Mary O. (Mrs.)	Dixon	Webster
Murray, Mary Ellen	Hopkinsville	Christian
Myers, Sue M.	Mayfield	Graves
*Nall, Mildred R. (Mrs.)	Calhoun	McLean
*Nunnelley, Louise	Hartford	Ohio
Pennington, Heloise	Alexandria	Campbell
Perkins, Roxie C. (Mrs.)	Harlan	Harlan
*Peyton, Gladys S. (Mrs.) (Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Pittman, Lucy G. (Mrs.)	Hodgenville	Larue
Porter, Doris A.	Bardstown	Nelson
Price, Vandilla	Pineville	Bell
Ray, Augusta	Clinton	Hickman
*Rogers, Mary Bell (Mrs.)	Whitesburg	Letcher
*Rose, Frances A.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Roser, Priscilla	Richmond	Madison
Rowe, Dorothy	Carlisle	Nicholas
Rowland, Rachel	Murray	Calloway
Russell, Katherine	Carrollton	Carroll
Sanderson, Roberta	Greenville	Muhlenburg
Sebree, Kathryn	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Sharp, Lois H. (Mrs.)	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Smith, Marietta	Paducah	McCracken
Smith, Mary Z.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Smither, Dorothy	Shelbyville	Shelby
*Snider, Pearl S. (Mrs.)	Franklin	Simpson
Soper, Frances Poe (Mrs.)	Frankfort	Franklin
Stevens, Helen	Morganfield	Union
Streeter, Thelma K.	Hartford	Ohio
Sullivan, Margaret	Russellville	Logan
Sullivan, Rowena I.	Franklin	Simpson
Van Arsdall, Margaret	Versailles	Woodford
Whittinghill, Eleanor	Cadiz	Trigg
Williams, Marguerite	Lancaster	Garrard
Word, Dorothy L.	Louisville	Jefferson
Word, Elizabeth	Bowling Green	Warren

\*Resigned

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK

<i>State Agent</i>		
Mahan, C. A.	Experiment Station	Lexington
<i>Assistant State Agents</i>		
Graddy, Ivan C.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Kilpatrick, Elmer J.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Lickert, Raymond H.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Link, Harold F.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Wilson, William Clark	Experiment Station	Lexington
<i>Agent, Charge of Negro Work</i>		
Burnette, A. C.	179 Dewees Street	Lexington
<i>County, Agricultural Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Anderson, Shirley W.	Louisville	Jefferson
Atterbury, Harry B., Jr. ( <i>Military Leave</i> )		
<i>County Agricultural Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Bach, John	Williamsburg	Whitley
Bell, Clarence	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Berge, Harry A.	Owenton	Owen
Blue, John W., III, ( <i>County Agent Assisting</i> )	Glasgow	Barren
Bohanan, Samuel C.	Wickliffe	Ballard
Bondurant, Charles O. ( <i>Assoc.</i> )	Murray	Calloway
Brabant, Kenneth	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Brabant, Stuart	Elkton	Todd
Brame, Forrest S.	Morehead	Rowan
Brown, John C.	Danville	Boyle
Bryan, Charles V.	Campbellsville	Taylor
Cochran, John T.	Warsaw	Gallatin
Coleman, James V.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Collins, William B.	Maysville	Mason
Cook, Sherman M.	Hyden	Leslie
Coots, Woodrow	Franklin	Simpson
Craigmyle, Beach	LaGrange	Oldham
Culton, Eugene, Jr.	Winchester	Clark
Davis, Allan C.	Harlan	Harlan
Dixon, Charlie	West Liberty	Morgan
Ellis, Justus L.	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Elston, Charles B.	Bardstown	Nelson
Ewing, John H., Jr.	Greensburg	Green
Faulkner, Robert T.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Feltner, John C.	Jackson	Breathitt
Ford, Robert H.	Morganfield	Union
Forkner, Holly R.	Burlington	Boone
Foy, Samuel V.	Murray	Calloway
Gabbard, Charles E.	Campton	Wolfe
Goebel, Nevin L.	Taylorsville	Spencer
Goff, Charles L.	Hawesville	Hancock
Graham, John F.	Princeton	Caldwell
Griffin, Marshall C.	London	Laurel
*Grimwood, Phillip G.	London	Laurel

\*Resigned



<i>County Agricultural Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Hafer, Fred C.	Brandenburg	Meade
Hager, Stanley	Brownsville	Edmonson
Hayes, Henry J.	Monticello	Wayne
Heath, Robert M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Henson, Hollis ( <i>Military Leave</i> )		
Holland, John W.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Hoover, Wilson R.	Mayfield	Graves
Hopper, Ray C.	Bowling Green	Warren
Horning, Jess O.	Glasgow	Barren
Howard, James S.	Liberty	Casey
Howard, Joe M.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Howell, William B.	New Castle	Henry
Hubbard, John W.	Jamestown	Russell
Hume, Robert C.	Williamstown	Grant
Hurst, Hugh	Somerset	Pulaski
Hurt, Joe	Paducah	McCracken
Irvine, John W.	Greenup	Greenup
Isbell, Samuel L.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Jackson, Homer R.	Henderson	Henderson
Johnson, Raymond O.	Lancaster	Garrard
Jones, Thomas H.	Beattyville	Lee
Karnes, Gilbert H.	Lebanon	Marion
Kent, Saumel B.	Morgantown	Butler
King, Prichard	Salyersville	Magoffin
King, Roscoe H.	Grayson	Carter
Kleiser, William D.	Owenton	Owen
Lay, Carl H.	Paintsville	Johnson
Long, Henry S.	Georgetown	Scott
McClure, John E.	Owensboro	Daviess
McDaniel, Floyd	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
McDowell, Glen D.	Pikeville	Pike
*Meade, Arnold J.	Inez	Martin
Miller, J. Homer	Hickman	Fulton
Miller, J. Lester	Richmond	Madison
Moore, James F.	Louisa	Lawrence
Morgan, Thomas W.	Hodgenville	Larue
Newman, William	Edmonton	Metcalf
Northington, Leroy	Calhoun	McLean
Nute, Raymond E.	Vanceburg	Lewis
Park, Curtis F.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Parker, James Edward, Jr.	Lexington	Fayette
Perkinson, Ova D.	Frenchburg	Menifee
Pope, Henry H., Jr.	Pineville	Bell
Porter, Samuel A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Quisenberry, Henry A. ( <i>Assoc</i> )	Louisville	Jefferson

\*Resigned

<i>County Agricultural Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Rankin, Robert B.	Columbia	Adair
Redd, Obie B.	Stanford	Lincoln
Reynolds, Walker R.	Tyner	Jackson
Rice, Edgar	Sandy Hook	Elliott
Ridley, Raymond D.	Hartford	Ohio
Rothwell, Herman E.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
Routt, Grover C.	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Rudolph, Robert L.	Smithland	Livingston
Russell, Evan R.	Hazard	Perry
Salisbury, Duward E.	Albany	Clinton
*Sandefur, Richard M.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
Satterwhite, Frank L.	Versailles	Woodford
Scott, William Dale	Brooksville	Bracken
Shelby, Oakley M.	Marion	Crittenden
Shouse, Charles L.	Stanton	Powell
Spence, Robert F.	Berea	Rockcastle
Stephens, James I.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Straw, William T.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Talbert, William D.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Thaxton, Andrew J.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Thompson, Herbert H.	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Thompson, Joe R.	Owingsville	Bath
Thompson, Warren C.	Clinton	Hickman
Tolbert, James D.	Bedford	Trimble
Trimble, Vensil A.	West Liberty	Morgan
Trosper, Raleigh V. ( <i>Deceased</i> )	Jamestown	Russell
Venable, Keith S.	Cadiz	Trigg
Walker, Fletcher C.	Burkesville	Cumberland
Wallace, Free W.	Munfordville	Hart
Warren, Aubrey M.	Eddyville	Lyon
Watlinton, John R.	Russellville	Logan
Watlinton, Phillip R.	Paris	Bourbon
Watts, Clyde	Carrollton	Carroll
Watts, John B.	Bardwell	Carlisle
Wheeler, Jewell A.	Dixon	Webster
White, Robert W.	Falmouth	Pendleton
Whittenburg, Harry W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Wicklund, Carl A.	Independence	Kenton
Wigginton, Robert	Cynthiana	Harrison
Williams, Arthur A.	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Williams, Gray H.	Barbourville	Knox
Williams, H. Maurice	Booneville	Owsley
Williams, J. B.	Scottville	Allen
*Williams, Leonard B., Jr. ( <i>Assoc.</i> )	Russellville	Logan
Winchester, Ralph D. ( <i>Military Leave</i> )		

\*Resigned



<i>Assistant County Agents</i>	<i>Official Station</i>	<i>County</i>
Young, Troll	Springfield	Washington
*Blair, Hewel	Bowling Green	Warren
Brown, Bennett K. ( <i>Colored</i> )	Russellville	Logan-Simpson
Brown, Chester L.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Butler, Benjamin J.	Lexington	Fayette
Campbell, Howard	Russellville	Logan
*Davenport, James W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Davis, Hubert W.	Pineville	Bell
Duncan, Louis L., Jr. ( <i>Colored</i> )	Hopkinsville	Christian-Todd
Erwin, James W.	Cadiz	Trigg-Lyon
Finch, John H. ( <i>Colored</i> )	Bowling Green	Warren-Barren
Gardner, Warren H.	Eddyville	Lyon
Granacher, Robert P.	Brandenburg	Meade
Gray, John H.	Bowling Green	Warren
*Harris, James, ( <i>Colored</i> )	Hopkinsville	Christian
*Harrison, Philip	Berea	Rockcastle
Hurley, George H. ( <i>Military Leave</i> )	Murray	Calloway
Kelley, Keith	Paris	Bourbon
Losch, Otto H.	Greenville	Muhlenberg
McCoy, Frank W.	Harlan	Harlan
*McGriff, Charles L.	Paducah	McCracken
Mabry, R. A.	Benton	Marshall
Mason, Edgar L.	Cadiz	Trigg
*Netherland, William E.	Smithland	Livingston
Noble, George D. ( <i>Military Leave</i> )	Owenton	Owen-Grant
Pirtle, Thomas L.	Pikeville	Pike
Shyrock, John B.		
Stacey, James K.		
Thornton, James B. ( <i>Military Leave</i> )		
*Wadlington, George G.	Hopkinsville	Christian
*Resigned		

**EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL FUNDS AND OFFSET  
FUNDS, BY PROJECTS, FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945**

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Smith-Lever Bankhead-Jones</i>	<i>Capper-Ketcham</i>	<i>Offset Funds</i>
Administration .....	\$ 23,200.11		
Publications .....	11,561.19		\$ 7,061.63
County Agent Work .....	432,244.17	\$12,481.00	
Home Demonstration Work ..	91,612.42	24,906.96	51,673.28
Club Work .....	13,682.74		31,513.86
Public Information .....	488.08		7,076.63
Clothing .....	955.05		2,566.63
Foods .....	2,830.39		2,233.33
Agronomy .....	6,312.68		14,343.10
Dairy .....	3,934.91		4,666.64
Animal Husbandry .....	6,015.21		4,879.15
Markets .....	5,239.28		4,599.92
Farm Management .....	691.04		3,640.58
Poultry .....	6,912.50		7,533.20
Horticulture .....	5,356.79		6,793.29
Agricultural Engineering .....	6,036.45		5,066.56
Farm and Home Week .....	1,204.31		
Home Management .....	5,873.50		5,466.64
Rural Sociology .....	115.51		
Forestry .....	1,715.20		1,810.00
Veterinary Science .....			1,116.04
Total expenditures .....	\$625,981.53	\$37,387.96	\$162,040.48

**RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1945**

Federal Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones .....	\$625,981.53
Capper-Ketcham .....	37,387.96
State Smith-Lever .....	155,000.00
County Funds Used as Offset .....	7,040.48
Total receipts .....	\$825,409.97



ds

.63

.28

.86

.63

.63

.33

.10

.64

.15

0.92

0.58

4.20

3.29

5.56

5.64

0.00

5.04

0.48

1.53

7.96

0.00

0.48

9.97

Lexington, Kentucky

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

June, 1946

2M-6-46