

1953 ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Director of Agricultural Extension
College of Agriculture and Home
Economics, University of Kentucky

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky
and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating

FRANK J. WELCH, Director

Issued in furtherance of the Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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, 1953. 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,

Frank J. Welch
Dean and Director

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Honorable Lawrence W. Wetherby
Governor of Kentucky

Sir:

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth 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, 1953.

Respectfully

H. L. Donovan
President

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1953

Extension work in Kentucky had a good year despite some unfavorable situations. For the second year in succession, drouth plagued farm operations; coupled with a sharp decline in prices of most farm products, the effect was demoralizing. However, it was encouraging to note that farm people turned at once to extension for help. Full cooperation was given in behalf of government and other agencies to give direct assistance. Printed recommendations of a practical nature were widely distributed to county agents, farmers, and others. A redeeming feature was the production of a near-normal tobacco crop, prices remaining at previous high levels.

The financial situation

Financing the extension program was one of the most trying problems. The year 1953 was the second in the biennium for the current allotment of state funds. In 1952, an increase of \$200,000 was granted by the state, but among Kentucky's 120 counties, funds had to be allocated sparingly. The failure to realize anticipated revenues forced a cut in state extension funds of about \$12,000.

Local situations were relieved in some counties by increases of county funds of \$36,620.75 in 1953. In less fortunate counties, it was impossible to provide adequate operating costs, causing a drain upon funds from the University.

The esteem gained by extension through previous performance has encouraged the allotting of private funds to implement certain projects, such as tobacco, the Green Pastures Program, county soil-testing laboratories, and the Corn Derby.

Certain individuals and farm organizations, who recognize the fortunate combination of research and extension with the United States Department of Agriculture, are pressing for increased financial support for the extension and research programs.

Many counties are requesting additional workers, their support to be financed cooperatively. Unfortunately, the University frequently finds itself in the embarrassing position of having no funds to meet their offers. This has been particularly apparent in requests for home demonstration agents.

Personnel

Most extension workers have remained constant, though some were lost to other agencies able to pay higher salaries. The necessity of replacing workers tends to lower the efficiency of a department. Refresher short courses have helped equip workers to meet the demands of their work. While the University can offer little financial assistance, scholarships provided by foundations and other agencies have been helpful. It is often difficult to make the necessary arrangements to enable extension personnel to do graduate work, or even to attend summer courses.

Programs

The extension program has been improved each year by carefully prepared county plans of work. County advisory committees have been useful. Emphasis was placed on enterprises free of the surplus problem, such as spring lambs and strawberry production in eastern Kentucky.

Consumer education, operating on an organized basis in Louisville only, shows the possibilities for service to both consumers and producers. It is hoped to extend this service to other localities.

A modified plan of 4-H cattle shows included a change from the statewide show held annually for 34 years to a series of district shows and sales. A development of a different nature was the setting up of a camp in a 450-acre state park in western Kentucky acquired by the University. It will serve at least 30 counties.

A branch of the Extension Service that needs expansion in Kentucky is that of forestry, curtailment having been necessary through a reduction of federal funds.

Public relations

Relationships with organizations and agencies of different types were further improved. The Director and many staff members were sought as advisory members of boards of directors of organizations having to do with agriculture and rural well-being.

An enlarged radio program and our press service kept the public informed as to the work of the extension program.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

County Extension Advisory Committees

The number of county extension advisory committees in the state increased in the past year from 75 to 82. Their organization has helped

(1) toward developing good county staff relationships; (2) in presenting extension needs to local appropriating bodies; (3) in preparing long-time, over-all county extension programs; (4) in assisting in securing action by member organizations and others to meet goals; (5) in correlating annual plans of work, promoting better public relations, advising agents on local problems, and sponsoring 4-H councils and cooperatives; (6) in sponsoring the Farm and Home Development program; and (7) in promoting improved telephone service, clean-up week, farm and home field days, rabies control, roadside beautification, health clinics, and the like.

Farm and Home Development Program

Almost half the counties in the state are now taking part in this program which stresses the family approach to extension work. The value of the program is not measured in numbers alone, but in the improvement of extension personnel through more systematic and thorough training in solving farm and home problems, in developing leadership among family members and in establishing demonstration farms and farm homes.

Professional improvement

The development and adoption of rating scales for extension agents, state workers, and their programs have encouraged interest in professional advancement.

Extension meets emergencies

The value of the Extension Service was emphasized during three emergencies of the past year: in the outbreak and control of armyworms, declared to be the worst in the history of Kentucky; in the fight against grasshoppers; and in an educational program to help farmers meet the drouth situation.

Integration of specialists' activities

In four series of district conferences of county agents, specialists, and supervisors, discussions centered on plans of work, building long-time programs, and extension financing. A series of pasture schools held during June stressed the production and utilization of pastures.

Negro work

Negro farmers and 4-H Club members received in almost all counties the same type of teaching and instruction as did other farmers.

Urban extension work

County extension agents in urban areas are reaching an increasingly large number of urban and suburban residents through creating greater interest in 4-H Club work and in giving aid to adults in such projects as home production of food, landscaping, poultry, gardens, entomology, rabbits, flowers and home conveniences. Interest has been encouraged through the press, radio and television.

Voluntary leaders

Much of the credit for the accomplishments of extension agents should be given to voluntary leaders. There was a total (including duplications) of 37,014 leaders in adult work, and 10,268 in 4-H and young men's and women's work.

Statistical report

The following figures were compiled from statistical reports of all agents, both white and Negro, for the report year ending November 30, 1953:

Counties having county agents	120
Counties having home demonstration agents	98
Farm or home visits made in connection with extension work	115,985
Calls relating to extension work { Office	254,308
{ Telephone	268,305
Adult result demonstrations conducted	8,650
Leader training meetings in adult work	3,443
Attendance	55,274
Leader training meetings in 4-H Club work	1,082
Attendance	17,798
Other meetings participated in by county agents	32,844
Attendance	1,153,668
Meetings held by local leaders	23,811
Attendance	411,187
Total number of DIFFERENT voluntary leaders	43,887
4-H Club crop projects completed { Corn - acres.....	3,244
{ Tobacco - acres.....	2,507
{ Vegetable growing - acres.....	1,534
{ Poultry - birds.....	230,044
{ Dairy Cattle - animals.....	4,028
4-H Club animal projects completed { Beef Cattle - animals.....	3,255
{ Sheep - animals.....	4,404
{ Swine - animals.....	7,787

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Ninety-eight counties had the services of home demonstration agents the past year, six Negro agents serving in the 14 counties hav-

ing the largest Negro population. Home demonstration agents were assisted by six supervisors and nine specialists from the University of Kentucky, and 25,293 volunteer local leaders of adult and 4-H work. Homemakers club members in each county, with the help of county and state home demonstration staffs, planned and carried out a program of work based on their needs, problems and interests.

Home demonstration agents made 26,912 home visits, distributed 366,488 bulletins, and held or arranged for 2,022 leaders' training meetings attended by 38,995 volunteer local leaders. In all, 35,405 meetings had an attendance of 788,082 women and girls. As a result, 120,984 families reported changes in homemaking practices.

Although homemaking programs were built around five main fields of interest, probably the most significant result was in homemakers themselves, who, through group participation and leadership activities, developed talents and abilities.

Homemakers participated in numerous programs to improve community well-being, such as in health clinics and drives, safety promotion, cooperation with welfare organizations, improvement of public buildings, and providing food and entertainment for institution shut-ins. Welfare projects totaled 1,023, and contributions by 1,192 clubs, \$67,138.41.

Interest in better citizenship and international relationships resulted in the following: 873 packages were sent overseas; 723 women exchanged letters with women in other lands; 419 clubs had International Day programs, and 1,097 had better citizenship studies; 33 women attended the international rural women's conference in Toronto, Canada, and \$1,225 were contributed to "Pennies for Friendship."

More than 6,000 homemakers attended district meetings; approximately 2,231, the annual Farm and Home Convention; and 33, the national meeting of extension groups in Boston, Mass.

Results of the homemakers' reading program: 129 homemakers' libraries were established with 6,651 books; 866 clubs had magazine exchanges with 12,582 homemakers participating; 96,682 books were read; more than 25,000 families reached.

Through the recreation program, 31,422 families were helped to provide new and better family recreational facilities, and 1,225 community or county-wide social programs were held.

Information regarding the work of homemakers clubs was told through 1,611 radio and TV programs, 44 magazine articles, 676 exhibits, and 16,493 news articles.

Two outstanding farm women were given recognition through the Master Farm Homemakers program sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, the Kentucky Federation of Homemakers, and The Master Farm Homemakers Guild.

Child development and family relations

How to guide children in growing up, living, and working in a democratic family life was the underlying objective of child development and family relations work. Increasing numbers of parents are realizing the importance of thinking through problems together. Two hundred and thirty-three families reported using the democratic method of a family council in planning a part of the activities and responsibilities of the home and family members.

Helping teen-agers to meet the problems of adolescence was of primary interest in discussion groups. More than 1,650 families reported working to improve the social life of this age-group. Having teen-agers participate in panel discussions helped parents to evaluate situations in communities. A total of 5,064 families were reached through project work.

Clothing

Clothing information reached women in 88 counties through project work, district consumer-information meetings, and special-interest groups in tailoring and children's clothing. Far-reaching results of the program are indicated by the total estimated savings of \$237,026.27.

There were 119,355 garments made, 33,554 garments refitted or altered, 10,417 accessories made, and 6,745 sewing machines cleaned or reconditioned. One or more sewing machine attachments were used by 13,747 women.

In 39 counties, 3,024 leaders, or 92.5 percent, attended 127 training meetings for major project work, resulting in 19,626 families improving clothing practices, with at least an equal number of non-member families being helped.

Eleven district "clothing guideposts" training meetings were attended in the fall by 660 leaders from 58 counties. These leaders relayed money-saving information to 16,500 member-families and others. Similar information was requested by 54 counties in the spring, with 17,100 families reached.

Specialists held five leader-training tailoring schools in five counties, with 473 leaders attending: 13 community tailoring schools were held by leaders or home demonstration agents, a total of 3,205 tailored garments being made.

Foods and nutrition

Food production and preservation were vital parts of the foods and nutrition program. Increasing numbers of families are freezing food products, 10,470 families doing so the past year. There was also renewed interest in improved canning methods; 1,141 pressure canners were bought, and 3,031 canner gauges tested; 3,756 people attended meetings on food spoilage.

Concern for quality milk products was noteworthy, 1,439 families pasteurizing milk at home, and 238 pasteurizers being purchased.

In practically all counties having foods work, women requested help in buying, particularly meats. Basic foods preparation and meal planning were emphasized, homemakers learning how to prepare foods quickly and attractively, to conserve food values, and provide nutritive requirements for all family members. A total of 10,704 families reported improving meal planning, and 7,534 paid particular attention to specific nutritional problems for themselves or family members.

Number of families planning a food production program, 9,045; improving meal planning, 10,704; using time-saving methods, 17,815; canning or freezing 100 quarts or more per family member, 9,792; canning foods, 26,781; storing food in freezer lockers, 10,470; improving diets, 7,534.

The total number of people reached in this program was 105,791.

Home furnishings

Interiors of 49,270 homes were improved through assistance in the selection and construction of furnishings as compared to 41,288 in 1952, and 38,332 in 1951. During the past year, 13,834 families in 89 counties learned to renovate, refinish, and restore furniture and furnishings.

They learned that knowing *what* and *how to do* can make a livable and attractive home at little cost, that good color and design bring beauty into the home, that comfort and attractiveness help uphold family morale. They also learned the fundamentals of good taste in choosing wall finishes, floor coverings, curtains and furniture. At 252 home furnishings meetings, 6,840 women, representing 1,100 rural and urban communities in the state, were in attendance. They in turn, reached 22,281 women with the information.

As a result of this program, women made shades for lamps they wired, refinished and upholstered furniture, resealed chairs and renovated spring cushions and made slip covers. Many braided and

hooked rugs were made from discarded wool garments. Curtains and draperies were made, and window shades renovated.

Home management

Projects in this field emphasized the best use of time, labor, money, equipment, material, and abilities. Improved practices were reported by 19,907 homemakers in family business affairs, which included financial planning, making wills, changing deeds, wise use of credit and better buymanship; in the selection, use and care of household equipment; in work simplification methods which promoted better use of time and energy; in house planning, kitchen remodeling, and improved facilities which made for more convenient, comfortable living; in home nursing, and other health safeguards.

Through the use of these improved practices, Kentucky homemakers are better business partners. They are saving valuable time by doing work in easier ways. They are using tools and equipment to better advantage. Many families are living more happily because of the worthwhile improvements made in their houses and storage facilities. The health of families has improved because of adoption of safety measures, better ways of living, working, and caring for family members.

Farm and Home Development Program

In the cooperative Farm and Home Development program carried in 50 counties, opportunity was given to encourage many families to make their own coordinated, long-time farm and home plans. Because of better planning, families have been able to accomplish greater results on the farm and in the home.

Landscaping

Much progress was made through the landscape project. Although the year was not a good one for the growing of ornamental plants, rural women made plantings of trees, shrubs, evergreens and flowers, giving them sufficient care to survive the drouth.

Inasmuch as landscaping has several divisions, the project is well suited to meet the needs of individual home owners; for example, lawn development, trees for framing and shade, shrubs for screens and borders, evergreens for accent, flowers for striking effects, the inviting farm entrance, and the attractive mail box stenciled with the name of the owner and, in many instances, of the farm. More work was accomplished along these different lines than ever before, and there were more requests for assistance than it was possible to give.

As a result of the work with homemakers groups, 22,702 families adopted recommended practices.

4-H CLUB WORK

Each of the 120 counties in the state had a 4-H Club program the past year, a total of 65,965 members being enrolled—29,243 boys and 36,722 girls. This is an average of about 550 club members per county, of which 78.4 percent completed their projects. Enrollment was increased by 1,155 members over the previous year.

Leaders

It would be impossible for the county farm and home demonstration agents to carry on Kentucky's volume of 4-H Club work without the assistance of local leaders. A total of 4,078 men and 5,594 women served in this capacity, and 378 older boys and girls served as junior leaders. Altogether, 10,268 adult volunteer leaders assisted with the 4-H club and Utopia programs in the state.

State Committee of 4-H Club Leaders

Each of 13 districts in the state was represented by a man and a woman at a meeting at the Experiment Station in Lexington, for the formation of a State Committee of 4-H Club Leaders. They elected officers and a board of nine directors, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The purpose of the committee will be to assist district committees with activities or problems that arise. District committees will build their programs on recommendations submitted by counties.

4-H Week

The 30th annual 4-H Club Week in June, 1953 had 1,357 4-H'ers, agents, and leaders in attendance. All but eight counties were represented. The program for the week was planned to give the boys and girls an opportunity to observe something of college life and to visit the Experiment Station farm and the campus of the University. The theme of the week was "4-H Citizenship" in the county, state, nation, and the world. A member of the National 4-H Club Foundation directed the discussion programs, assisted by University staff members.

The State Dress Revue climaxed the year's clothing project, in which 24,737 girls were enrolled. Taking part in the revue was each county's most outstanding member in the project, and from the total, a state champion was awarded a trip in December to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Demonstrations

Demonstrations by club members have been an important method of teaching farming and homemaking ever since the beginning of 4-H club work. In 77 counties, 585 4-H club girls participated in individual demonstrations, boys giving about the same number on agricultural subjects. Through district elimination contests, 12 individuals and 12 teams were chosen to participate at 4-H Club Week. A series of demonstrations in water management provided opportunity to interest boys in the conservation of the soil.

UK 4-H Club

Twenty-three percent of the total number of 5,652 students at the University last year were former 4-H club members, and 61 percent of the students in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The University 4-H Club is made up of former members.

Camps

Twenty-two 4-H camps were held in 1953, with an attendance of 3,619 members and 194 volunteer local leaders. Leadership, citizenship, and health were given special emphasis.

National 4-H Club Camp

Kentucky sent her full quota of four members to the annual National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C.

District Dairy Shows

Eight district dairy cattle shows were held the latter half of August, 867 animals being shown. The shows were so located that they were accessible to all interested in dairy cattle shows without excessive travel. Premium money was provided through the State Legislature, and awarded through the State Department of Agriculture. Many of the highest rating animals were shown at the State Fair.

Lamb show

The 16th Bluegrass Fat Lamb Show and Sale was held in June, 683 lambs being shown and sold.

Baby beef shows

Eight district beef cattle shows were held in place of the state show, thus giving more club members an opportunity to show their calves. Four hundred and sixteen club members from 64 counties sold 569 animals, the average price per hundred being \$26.51.

Achievement meetings

Thirteen district achievement meetings were held throughout the state, 4-H delegates from 8 to 11 counties attending each meeting. Those in attendance were the best from each county, and from the districts the state winners were chosen. Most of the latter received all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress.

Judging teams

Judging contests were held at the Kentucky State Fair in poultry, meat animals, and dairy cattle. The champion poultry team represented the state at the National Poultry Judging Contest in Chicago; the meat animal judging team in the contest at the International Livestock Show in Chicago; and the dairy team at the Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, where it placed third, and at the International Dairy Exposition in Chicago, where it placed first.

District tobacco shows

Nineteen district 4-H tobacco shows and sales were held in December, club members from 90 counties selling 808,313 pounds of leaf for an average of \$57.12 per hundred pounds. These shows started four years ago, and have proved most helpful in providing incentives for club members in this project. Judging and auctioneering contests were features of most of the shows.

National 4-H Club Congress

Kentucky sent her full quota of 28 delegates to the National Club Congress, all being winners in projects or activities. The national meeting provides an opportunity for delegates to meet members from other states, to learn new ideas for improving the work in Kentucky, and to receive inspiration for the following year's work.

Negro club work

Nine Negro agents, six women and three men, work in 16 counties of the state, the total 4-H enrollment being 2,449. Opportunity for work among Negroes is limited, inasmuch as there are few rural Negro high schools, and less than 3.5 percent of rural farm boys and girls are Negroes, according to the 1950 census.

Two state events and one regional event were included in their program. A 4-H camp held at Lincoln Ridge was attended by 47 boys and 73 girls; 4-H Week at State College at Frankfort was attended by 91 club members and nine agents. The Regional Camp for the southern states was held at State College in June.

Utopia Club work

Thirty-one counties had Utopia Clubs, or organized groups of older youth. Their programs included the study of improving farms and homes, and of studying state, national, and international problems. Many Utopia members are the leading citizens of their counties.

Recreation

Many counties now have local leaders trained to carry on recreational programs which are enjoyed by both club members and parents. Such programs were carried on through the 4-H and Utopia Clubs.

FIELD AGENT WORK IN AGRICULTURE**Agricultural Economics**

The continued decline in prices received in 1953 for agricultural products by Kentucky farmers resulted in their seeking information which would enable them to cope more adequately with the economic situation.

The demand for economic information, particularly outlook, was so great that the specialists were unable to fill the requests. Sixty-nine outlook meetings were held at which 6,293 farmers, farm leaders, and agricultural workers were present. A large portion of the time and effort of the specialists was devoted to training farm leaders, county extension workers, and agricultural leaders of other agencies in order that the information could be spread to a much wider area than would be possible by the personnel of the department alone. Leaders trained included members of county extension planning committees, families serving as leaders in the Farm and Home Development Program, vocational and veteran teachers, Soil Conservation personnel, Farm and Home Administration workers, Production Credit Association personnel, representatives of local banks, field men for special commodities, such as dairy and poultry, county agents, and commodity specialists.

Several county extension agents held county-wide and community meetings at which they discussed the agricultural outlook. They assisted an average of 1,024 farmers per county.

The personal presentations of the agricultural outlook were supplemented with a monthly marketing newsletter and by special reports, radio talks, television appearances, commodity letters, and an annual outlook report. The latter was sent to farmers, farm leaders, bankers, and newspapers throughout the state. It served as a basis

for discussion at bankers' meetings, it was adapted for local use by county agents, and published in part or in total in county newspapers.

An entrance was made into the field of agricultural policy in an important way in 1953. Specialists, together with others of the Department of Agricultural Economics, prepared unbiased statements on 12 national-policy issues. The statements were used by Farm Bureau leaders as the basis of discussions with farmers in nearly every county in the state. The use of the statements revealed that (1) farmers are keenly interested in state and national programs that affect them, and (2) there is need for provision by the Extension Service of leadership and of materials dealing with both sides of policy questions for the education of our Kentucky farmers.

Specialists in charge of economic information assisted in training 49 county extension workers on methods and procedure in planning with families enrolled in the Farm and Home Development Program. Outlook and farm management were put together in such a manner that those families could draw up plans which, if carried out, would enhance their chances of accomplishing objectives.

Two credit clinics were held in cooperation with the Kentucky Bankers' Association. About 175 farmers and bankers attended the two meetings. The program included: the outlook for Kentucky agriculture, black shank in tobacco, good business management practices for farmers, agricultural credit and Point Four, and raising the loan value through improved farming.

In Kentucky, cooperatives act as a medium for carrying on an educational program in agricultural economics and marketing. The cooperative phase of the program was divided into two categories: (1) advising groups who planned to organize, and (2) advising and working with cooperatives which were functioning. Organized farmers made good use of educational materials on outlook, finance, audit, and other economic subjects.

It would be difficult to name a problem related to the business of farming on which one of the field agents in farm management did not spend some time in helping one or more farmers to arrive at an answer. Phases which were given major attention included (1) helping farm families plan their farmstead, farm layout, cropping system, machinery and equipment needs, and the business side of farming; (2) measuring the farm business through analysis of farm records; (3) farm tenure; and (4) general farm management problems.

A new type of farm business management school was presented in

10 counties with considerable success. This new approach to teaching the use of management principles is designed to help young farm families decide upon the most desirable activities for the farm business. Demand for this type of teaching is increasing in Kentucky, and inquiries regarding the procedures were received from several other states.

Agricultural Engineering

Land use and water management

Drouth conditions in 1953 emphasized the importance of educational work in the irrigation and farm reservoir phases of the land use and water management project. Approximately 10,000 farm reservoirs were built, and 200 irrigation systems were installed.

In irrigation demonstrations, corn yields were 20 to 40 bushels per acre greater where irrigated; alfalfa hay, 2 to 4 tons greater; and hybrid seed corn, 40 bushels greater.

On an irrigated-tobacco project, 16 farmers in Shelby county cooperated with the Extension Service. An average application of 2½ inches of water resulted in an average increase of 113 pounds per acre, and in an increased average value of \$4.09 per 100 pounds.

Irrigation proved profitable when applied to winter cover crops of grain and legumes and to new seedings of grass and legumes for pasture, but a shortage of water in streams and farm reservoirs forced many farmers to delay the purchase of irrigation systems.

Farm buildings

Major emphasis was given to the types of buildings which would provide for more efficiency in our integrated farming program, reduce the labor requirements in the daily chores, and the cost of construction. In general, the construction of loafing barns, milking parlors, silos, and poultry houses was stressed more than other types of buildings.

The number of loafing barns built increased from 472 in 1952 to 591 in 1953, or 22 percent; milking parlors, 336 to 633, or 88 percent; poultry houses, layer and broiler, 1,334 to 1,625, or 22 percent; silos, trench and upright, 1,514 to 1,806, or 19 percent. Construction of stanchion-type dairy barns decreased from 98 in 1952 to 82, or 16 percent.

In the remodeling of old buildings, general-purpose barns led. In 1953 there were 2,268 general-purpose barns remodeled, as compared to 1,351 the previous year, an increase of 68 percent; stanchion-type

barns increased from 103 to 168, or 63 percent; loafing barns from 773 to 1,146, or 48 percent; and milking parlors, from 164 to 210, or 28 percent.

4-H Club work

Engineering practices such as contour cultivation, terracing, farm reservoirs, and drainage were taught at district training schools attended by 211 boys from 46 counties. As a result, the boys staked out 82,230 feet of contour guide rows on 751 acres, built 44,860 feet of terraces on 146 acres, laid out 2,850 feet of lines for tile drainage, and built 25 farm reservoirs.

Two training schools were held for 50 county 4-H Club leaders on tractor maintenance. They in turn gave training to 1,241 boys with the help of county agents and local tractor dealers.

A special engineering project on care, repair, and upkeep of farm building roofs was carried on in 15 counties by 113 boys.

Rural electrification projects were enlarged to cover three years, 2,741 boys and girls being enrolled.

Agronomy

Green Pastures Program

In the four years the Green Pastures Program has been in operation, it is estimated that one-third of the total pasture acreage in the state has been improved. More than a half-million acres of new pasture were seeded in 1953, and more than one-quarter million acres were renovated.

As a result of the cooperation of several agricultural agencies, common recommendations in pasture development were arrived at, meeting a need that has been recognized for some time. A pasture publication assembled by specialists in agronomy, animal industry, and agricultural economics, has become the basis of recommendations to farmers by field workers in the various agencies and organizations, as well as by commercial groups.

Successful pasture and livestock farming practices were studied on a spring tour to many farms in northeastern Kentucky, attracting more than 1,500 people, and a series of nine district pasture schools were held during the first week of June for the purpose of presenting the most up-to-date subject-matter information on pastures to county, district, and state agricultural workers of all agencies and organizations interested in the Green Pastures movement. Nearly 1,000 workers attended these schools.

Soil Conservation

Five Soil Conservation Air Tours were held to show conservation needs and progress of conservation farming. A total of 425 people availed themselves of the opportunity.

Four district meetings were held in which work of agricultural agencies with Soil Conservation Districts was emphasized. Each meeting was on a farm on which the farming plan in use was developed by this type of cooperation.

Corn

An exceptional corn educational program was carried out in spite of discouragement from drouth and the absence of a field worker in that project until mid-year. Thirty-seven counties, with 219 demonstrators, took part in this state program. Items stressed were on exhibit on 118 farms for community farmers to observe.

As an incentive, awards were made to the top demonstrators. In the 1-acre demonstration a high yield of 174.4 bushels of corn was made by Elmon Meadows of McCreary county.

Soybeans

More than 2 million bushels of soybeans were produced in Kentucky, with a total value of about \$6,213,950. Soybeans work well in a corn or grain rotation, and also in the cotton rotation in the Purchase Region.

Ten variety demonstrations were placed in bean-growing counties of Kentucky, and two meetings were held in McLean and Butler counties to discuss soybean farming.

Small grain

Little promotional work was done with small grain during the past year because of the absence of a field worker. Kentucky production of wheat, oats, barley, and rye was valued at approximately 20 million dollars during the year.

Soils and fertilizers

Eight new county soil-testing laboratories were established in Kentucky during 1953, bringing the total number to 97. About 50,000 samples were tested. County agents and soil-testing technicians in counties where the new laboratories were established were given training in test procedures and interpretation at the Experiment Station or in the county laboratory.

Other county agents were given assistance in planning, establishing, and gathering yield data on fertility demonstrations on meadows, cereal crops, and pastures; in holding meetings at result demonstrations, field days, pasture and tobacco tours, and Farm and Home Development program open-house meetings; in holding educational meetings for local fertilizer dealers, in soil sampling demonstrations, and leader training meetings. Soil management and fertilization were discussed at 18 farmer-banker field days.

Test-Demonstration and whole-farm fertilization program

The Test-Demonstration program, in cooperation with TVA, was continued in 1953 in the seven Tennessee Valley counties, and in Grayson, Greenup, and Laurel counties out of the Valley. It is limited in scope to twenty active farms per county in the Valley and to a total of fifty farms in the out-of-valley portion of the state. The farms are required to follow a soil-testing program, and are serving as valuable demonstrations to further that program. These farms are also serving as demonstrations in farm management adjustments, and are used by county agents for many of their farm meetings and tours.

For several years extension workers in the Tennessee Valley have recognized that farmers who have completed test-demonstration work are trained leaders with whom they soon lose contact. It is also recognized that our work is more effective when we can bring together a large number of improved practices on the same farm. With these two things in mind, the "Whole-Farm Fertilization Program" was designed in the fall of 1952 and begun in 1953. Many leaders were brought back into positive participation in the extension program, and on these farms are brought into play most of the agronomy practices and many practices in other fields recommended by the College. In addition, active test-demonstration farms, and farm-and-home-development farms in the Valley counties and in Ballard, Christian, and Caldwell counties participated. Those participating are first required to prepare a land-use map for their farm based on sound principles. Second, they have samples tested from each field to be fertilized that year, and third, they agree to fertilize according to the county agent's recommendations, which are based on the soil tests. These farmers also agree to follow other recommended practices, such as the use of adapted varieties and proper cultural practices, and to make reports on crop production at the end of the year. A total of 192 farms participated this year.

Tobacco

The extension program in tobacco production was designed to improve farm practices in the selection, preparation, and management of plant beds; wise land use, soil management, and proper fertilization of beds and fields; the use of new and improved varieties; the control of diseases and insects; and the harvesting, curing, and preparation of the crop for market. These practices were encouraged through demonstrations, farmers' meetings, local leaders, radio, television, and press.

Variety demonstrations were conducted throughout Kentucky with all types of tobacco to acquaint farmers with new varieties and to assist them in evaluating the varieties grown under farm conditions.

A series of plant-bed clinics was held throughout Kentucky in April to provide farmers with information on identification, prevention, and remedial measures of plant diseases; control measures of plant-bed insects; plant-bed management practices, and methods of weed control.

A series of meetings was held in November for the purpose of assisting fertilizer dealers and manufacturers to better serve the tobacco growers of Kentucky by providing them information on the effects of proper fertilization of tobacco. Slides were used to acquaint them with the plant food deficiencies which occur in Kentucky.

Results in the state-wide efforts of Kentucky tobacco growers to stop losses from black shank have been spectacular, and have demonstrated that a careful farmer who has enough land to change location of his tobacco from year to year if black shank should develop, has little to fear from the disease. Reports were gathered in 1953 from 959 farms that had losses from black shank in 1952. On 84 percent or 801 of these farms where tobacco was planted on clean land in 1953, there was no loss from black shank.

Animal Husbandry

Swine and meats

The swine extension program is concerned chiefly with fitting hogs into a diversified livestock farming program, the dissemination of good breeding animals, and information on proper methods of housing, feeding, and management.

Meetings, shows, 4-H Pig Clubs, and market demand have all contributed in the trend toward a meatier type of hog with less lard than formerly—a profitable type to produce.

Shows and sales created demand for good breeding stock and for its dissemination. Three large shows and many smaller ones were held

for finished market hogs. At eight auction sales, more than 400 animals were sold.

From 20 to 30 pig chains played an important part in scattering good breeding stock. All the chains required the return of a sow pig or pigs in payment for the original pig the club members received. The extension program continues to emphasize the importance of warm, dry, roomy houses and shelters for hogs, particularly for farrowing sows.

The centralized hog-housing project, in which there is a central house with four fields around it, only one of which is used each year, continues to increase in popularity, greatly increasing the stability of the swine enterprise wherever used.

Saving pigs through the use of individual farrowing houses and guard rails, and brooders where needed, is probably extension's most important swine project, while sanitation is recognized as one of the most widely used practices in economical pork production. In one county, it was estimated that more than 300 hog raisers satisfactorily controlled parasites through the use of sanitary practices.

Shortage of pasture resulting from drouth made necessary the feeding of winter-type rations most of the summer. Fifty demonstrations were carried on in various counties.

The ton-litter project has long been popular for demonstrating the result of good feeding and management practices, from 75 to 100 litters being produced annually.

A total of 2,331 4-H Club members in 100 counties completed the pig project with 6,511 pigs involved. Literature and special instruction was given the project by the swine specialist.

In meats extension work, 18 pork and beef cutting demonstrations were held with a total attendance of 705.

Summary of reports from 100 counties show that 931 local leaders, many of whom the Field Agent assisted in training, assisted in carrying out the program; 54,840 people were contacted individually or in meetings on swine problems; 10,289 farmers were assisted with swine feeding problems; 8,034 farmers were assisted in controlling diseases and internal parasites, and 5,262 farmers were assisted in controlling external swine parasites; 6,153 individuals were assisted in the selection of breeding stock. This omits a great number of unreported adoptions of practices as a result of suggestions given in press and magazine articles, and in radio talks.

Beef cattle

Beef cattle numbers continued to increase despite armyworms and other pests, drouth, and feed shortages. Better breeding, feeding, and management practices were promoted in about 100 counties of the state.

In the purebred industry, Herefords led the state with 13,844 calves registered in 1953, followed by Angus with 7,852 and Shorthorns with approximately 3,000 head. Nationally, Kentucky ranked sixth in number among Angus-producing states, and 14th in both Herefords and Shorthorns.

Kentucky is fast becoming one of the leading beef cattle seed-stock states of the South. Out of 288,000 beef cows kept for calves, approximately 30,000 were registered and kept for production of seed stock.

Three of the top shows of the southeastern section of the nation were held in Kentucky: the Aberdeen-Angus Futurity carried a \$30,000 premium list, and is said to be second only to the Perth in Scotland among Angus shows of young cattle; the Bluegrass Hereford show, held annually at the Experiment Station farm with a \$10,000 premium list was second in both numbers and quality only to the Denver show in 1953, and the Shorthorn Futurity, with a \$10,000 premium list, held in February at the Western Kentucky State Teachers College is said to be the best state Shorthorn show and sale in the nation.

About 250,000 beef cows are kept for commercial calf production. They are about equally divided between the Kentucky Cow-and-Calf-Plan and the feeder-calf project.

In the past two years, the Kentucky Cow-and-Calf-Plan has grown more rapidly than any other beef cattle enterprise, despite the fact that during the drouth it probably was hit harder than any other phase of cattle production. Armyworms and drouth caused pastures to fail and the cows to dry up, and many of the calves had to be sold before they reached their proper weight and grade. Due to a crowded market, a substantial financial loss resulted for their owners. But since the plan is so well adapted to Kentucky, it has continued to grow despite setbacks.

Four demonstration sales were held in 1953 with between 2,000 and 2,500 calves being sold by weight and grade rather than individually. The purpose was to show that fat calves can be graded and commingled like lambs or pigs and sold by pens rather than individually.

Although most of Kentucky's feeder calves are fed out on farms where they are born, the feeder-calf sales are growing where they are being used. At three sales, about 2,000 calves were sold. Five sales are in prospect for 1954.

Although there have been some changes in the 4-H Club plan for shows and sales, baby beeves are still one of the major livestock enterprises in youth work. Four-H members fed out 1,233 calves weighing 1,140,741 pounds, selling for \$305,384.78. Four hundred and two head of FFA calves were sold in eight district sales.

Beef cattle short courses continued to be held annually at Lexington and Princeton, primarily for new and inexperienced breeders and feeders and those needing specific information.

Livestock Notes and circular letters were prepared for the use of county agents.

Sheep

That Kentucky held its own in sheep numbers, despite widespread drouth and the critical dog-control situation, shows strong interest in this enterprise. But for these adverse conditions, there would have been substantial increases. Dog control was practically non-existent in most counties. Less than 8 percent of the dogs in the state were licensed and, in 46 counties, not a single license was sold. New legislation, well enforced, should result in many new flocks being started during the next few years.

Some ewes bought by dealers before drouth became evident, found a slow market, and some were still available in the late fall and early winter. The drouth also prevented the bringing in of the usual number of ewe lambs to be carried over for breeding ewes. In past years, this plan has been the means of obtaining some half-million good Western ewes. This may be the plan that will be most widely used in eastern Kentucky and other areas that have a sheep-building program in the planning stage, since not enough Western yearling ewes, of the types formerly bought in larger numbers for the Kentucky trade, may be available to meet demand.

Emphasis on better feeding practices of ewes in late pregnancy prevented widespread ketosis, despite the shortage of feed and pasture. Formerly, this trouble caused heavy losses in ewes just before lambing time.

While parasite control received its usual consideration there were more unfinished late lambs than usual because of the drouth.

Western and Central Kentucky lamb and wool shows and a festival at Lexington were new features which attracted attention and were effective in dramatizing the Kentucky sheep industry, nationally known for its quality lambs. Shearing contests and other features were held in connection with the Lexington show. The packer classes were particularly educational. Shows will become an annual feature. Those held were in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, Bluegrass State Sheep Association, and various local sponsoring agents.

A week's series of two-day shearing schools attracted attendance and interest. Forty men and boys, all that could be handled properly, took the two-day course. Many times that number profited through observation and discussions.

Dairying

There was an increase of approximately 4 percent in dairy cows on farms in Kentucky the past year. The increase, plus the second year of a severe drouth, brought an unprecedented demand for assistance from extension dairy specialists. Dairy farmers will have to adjust their herds to the productive capacity of their farms or be faced with a serious feed and water situation. A total of 36,748 people attended meetings where dairy specialists presented material.

Dairy cattle breeding

The seventh year of artificial breeding in Kentucky was the largest to date, the Kentucky Artificial Breeding Association having bred 67,875 cows and private companies an estimated 2,000 cows. One new local unit was organized, making a total of 48. There is a trend toward the use of larger bulls; 36.4 percent of the cows were bred to Holsteins, 28.8 percent to Jerseys, 23.9 to Guernseys, and 10.9 percent to Brown Swiss.

Feeding and management

A new program, "Easing the Squeeze in Dairying," was set up in the fall of 1953 and is expected to continue for several years. In order to have a fully integrated program, other departments are cooperating.

Through field meetings, feeding schools, a short course and specially prepared bulletins, assistance was given to dairy farmers, herdsmen, fieldmen and county agents regarding drouth feeding and other recommendations of the department. Cooperation was also given on the Green Pastures Program.

Production testing

Thirty DHIA's were in operation, with a total of 9,680 cows on test at the end of the year. Their average production was 8,432 pounds of milk and 332 pounds of butterfat. Sixty sires were proved, several of them being in use at the bull stud owned by the Kentucky Artificial Breeding Association.

Quality of work in the DHIA was kept at a high level through supervision of personnel, special training of new supervisors, and monthly letters sent to all cooperators.

4-H Club work

Leader training was stressed during the year, two meetings being held in each of 12 pilot counties. Through a new publication, "Dairy Projects Handbook for 4-H Club Members," educational material was made available.

Quality of dairy cattle judging teams improved noticeably following seven district dairy cattle judging schools attended by more than 700 members. Twenty fitting and showing demonstrations resulted in considerable improvement by 4-H members.

Breed relation program

The dairy extension staff carried on an educational program through the cooperation of five dairy cattle breed associations and the Kentucky Purebred Dairy Cattle Association. Demonstrations were given at district shows, and educational meetings were conducted at tours and other meetings.

Cooperation with other agencies

The work of the dairy extension staff was coordinated with that of other agencies, such as Dairy Councils, American Dairy Association of Kentucky, Kentucky Dairy Products Association, Kentucky Artificial Breeding Association, Milk Producers Associations, and others.

Dairy manufacturing

The cream quality improvement program was accelerated during the year; of approximately 10½ million pounds of cream sold, 57 percent was marketed as premium cream. Several programs were carried on in an attempt to improve the quality, including taste and smell, sediment testing, segregation of grades, limited buying days, and distribution of posters and leaflets by the industry.

Ten manufacturing plants in central Kentucky are cooperating in a milk-quality program. Our intensified platform inspection program

has brought about a marked improvement in the quality of milk delivered.

Other cooperation

Continued assistance was given the Farm and Home Development program and the Foreign Institute program. Through the latter, delegates from foreign countries were informed about our dairy methods.

Poultry

As a result of changes taking place in the poultry industry, more requests for assistance came from producers this year than ever before. Recommendations of field agents are followed closely because of specialization in the industry.

The all-pullet flock has proved profitable over a period of years, and most farmers now sell their layers after one year's production, replacing them with well-developed pullets. Farmers are more generally recognizing the need of keeping family-size flocks of 30 to 50 pullets, or increasing to 300 or more birds. The larger producers, in particular, are buying more early-hatched chicks in order to supply the demand for eggs during the season of good prices. The need for buying chicks from October to March was stressed.

Marketing problems were given more attention than previously in response to demand caused by lower farm income received from other products than poultry and eggs. Meetings at which production and marketing problems were discussed were held in 11 counties. At these meetings, produce dealers offered 5 cents above local prices for good eggs. Fifty farmers with flocks from 500 to 1,000 or more layers agreed to produce for Armour and Company under contract. Another year-round market was offered farmers to sell to hatcherymen and egg brokers who paid from 70 to 90 cents per dozen for broiler hatching eggs. This market was greatly expanded during the year in counties where local prices are usually low. Between 500,000 and 600,000-dozen hatching eggs were thus marketed in other states for about \$125,000 more than could have been obtained on the best local market. It is expected this market will further expand.

Broiler production has shown rapid expansion and more poultry houses of 4,000 to 7,000 capacity were built in 1953 than in any previous year. Production is general in all sections of the state except in eastern Kentucky where there are a few 5,000-capacity producers who raise and process for local consumption. Market facilities for large scale expansion are not now available in this section.

Counties producing the largest number of broilers had no producers until 1951. Green county now has a capacity for over one million broilers per year. Cumberland county has about 40 producers of from 6,000 to 20,000 birds; Russell, McCreary, Laurel and some other counties have from 8 to 10 houses of 4,000 to 6,000; Muhlenberg, nearly a half-million capacity, and the Boyd-county section, several hundred thousand birds. These producers started on a small scale, expanding as markets, finances, and experience warranted. Those with houses of 4,000 to 7,000 capacity are making from \$80 to \$115 per week above expenses for their labor. This is a new source of cash income.

Four-H Club poultry work was aided through preparation of circulars and poultry record sheets; meetings with members, leaders, and parents; training judging teams; conducting contests; and judging shows.

The Farm and Home Development project was given cooperation, and many contacts were made through this new approach to a well-rounded, balanced, farm program.

Through meetings, personal contacts, radio programs, news letters, and the press, field agents endeavored to give information that would enable each person reached to make a decision that would best fit his need. Close relationship was maintained with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, commercial interests, and local organizations interested in bettering income sources.

Horticulture

Landscaping

More calls were received for landscaping assistance through radio talks, news items, and printed matter in 1953 than ever before, despite the fact the state experienced one of its worst drouths. The work of this project was carried on primarily in counties served by home demonstration agents. Since it deals with exterior beautification, home-makers' organizations offer the best medium for the dissemination of information. The state at large received information through the press and radio.

This project has been under way for so many years that more emphasis must now be given to maintenance rather than to new plantings. While there will always be a heavy demand for planting information, due to so many new homes being built, those who have plantings of some age will be in need of maintenance information.

Vegetables

Home-garden programs were carried in 54 counties, with assistance being given also to 108 families participating in the Farm and Home Development program.

Meetings and demonstrations were conducted with commercial gardeners in nine counties, where production and pest control of potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, tomatoes, peppers, okra, mustard, and kale received special attention. Cooperation was given 2,240 cucumber growers in eight counties.

Assistance was given to the garden programs of eight state institutions and to 4-H Club and FFA programs. Thirty-five thousand mimeographed letters were sent to garden leaders, and 40 weekly news stories were released.

Strawberries

Strawberries can now be successfully planted and grown on old bluegrass, orchard grass, fescue sod or, in fact, on any pasture field by treating the land with 20 pounds per acre of 50-percent chlordane after plowing, but in advance of setting the plants.

This modern cultural practice was demonstrated in 12 commercial berry-producing counties in 1953, and also on the Agricultural Experiment Station farm at Lexington. The chlordane was first mixed with fertilizer, which was then broadcast or spread with a distributor and disked into the top soil before the plants were set. Chlordane kills grubworms, wireworms, cutworms, ants, and aphids that would otherwise kill the berry plants.

Crag Herbicide 1, when properly used as a chemical weed control measure on new strawberry fields, will eliminate 50 percent of the hand-and-hoe labor during the first year after planting.

In five commercial strawberry counties, it was found that $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of sawdust or shavings broadcast on strawberry fields in December or January gave favorable results as a substitute for straw in demonstration tests. With straw costing about \$30 per ton, and free sawdust being available, this cash saving of \$45 per acre is of no little interest to berry growers. Its use also eliminates the growing of cheat, rye, or wheat, which follow the spreading of straw.

In the Cumberland area commercial plantings have increased to such an extent that it is likely a processing plant will be available for marketing the 1955 crop. It will supplement the fresh berry market. The attitude of farmers to such a procedure is extremely favorable.

Two new and promising U.S.D.A. strawberry seedling crosses, Pocahontas and Dixieland, were tested with outstanding success in large yields. More elaborate testing will be continued in 1954.

A new fungicide, Captan, used at the early bloom season, increased the production of U.S. No. 1 berries by 57 crates per acre. More elaborate tests will be conducted in 1954.

Apples and peaches

The new orchard fungicide, Captan, offers great promise of replacing other fungicides in the summer spray schedule for apples. It not only controls orchard diseases, but gives a smooth, glossy finish to the fruit, thus increasing its sale value.

Peach growers are allowing their fruit to become more fully tree-ripened before harvest. This not only adds to the total yield of fruit, but it stimulates the market demand for the peaches.

Farm forestry

Farmers own approximately 73 percent of the real and potential forest areas of Kentucky. There has been a slow but definite development of interest in handling woodlands as a crop proposition. Not only farm woodland owners and 4-H Club members have shown an active interest in good forestry practices, but influential civic and business groups, also.

For a farmer to get the maximum return from his farm woods, he should know what trees to cut, what species of tree to grow, what care and protection are necessary, and how best to market his timber products so that his farm wood tract may become a source of continuing profit and supply. The extension forestry program endeavors to have the farmer become woods-minded so that he can handle his forest crop with the same intelligence that he applies to his field crops.

Timber improvement work has been demonstrated in 25 or more counties through the use of chemical poisoning of worthless trees and the thinning of thick young stands.

More trees were planted in the state than ever before, and almost every county in eastern Kentucky far surpassed any previous year's total of planting. The importance of proper harvesting was seen at the Pine Mountain Settlement School where, by doing its own labor, the school doubled the returns from its timber crop.

Interest in forestry projects increased among 4-H Club members, about 50 projects being completed and a state-winner medal being awarded.

A large share of the field work was directed toward advocating full protection for the farm timber stand. Understanding of protective measures against fire and livestock grazing damage are necessary for a realization of farm woods values. In addition to the usual fire-prevention activities, localized, intensive fire prevention work was done during extreme emergency burning conditions in the fall, in close cooperation with the State Division of Forestry and county agents and local groups.

Forestry information was disseminated through two district meetings, extension circulars, circular letters, the press and radio, in addition to personal contacts.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Planning with community, county youth, and other special interest groups was stressed during the year. The techniques of how a group arrives at a decision were taught to over 1,500 leaders, with emphasis upon (1) awareness of the needs, (2) collection of factual information, (3) consideration of alternatives, and (4) agreement on courses of action.

A total of 156 rural ministers and community leaders attended the Rural Leadership Institute and the Rural Community and Church sectional program at Farm and Home Week. Eight rural churches were recognized for outstanding work in community improvement. A revival of interest in the Lord's Acre Plan has occurred among rural churches and, with extension counsel, some communities are combining the Lord's Acre Plan with the Corn Derby contest, thus combining the objectives of financing churches and improving agricultural practices.

Community studies received major attention during the year. Four communities served by privately supported school systems requested studies of their changing educational and social needs. Data were furnished also to other communities to assist them in their own local planning activities. Assistance was given in three counties in studies of the effectiveness of extension programming procedures and educational techniques.

The Kentucky Folk Festival continues to expand in interest and variety, folk singing, craftwork and folk tales becoming a definite part of the program. Over 600 were in attendance at the 1953 Festival, in which nine departments at the University cooperated. Assistance was given in four counties to the organizational part of local community

recreation programs, a type of service for which demand continues to increase.

Assistance was given to leaders in several local communities in compiling and analyzing census data and other information relative to local situations.

TRAINING FOREIGN NATIONALS

Seventy men and three women from 18 foreign countries on four continents came to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics in 1953 to study and observe programs in research and extension. Representing Asia were 16 visitors; Australia, 2; Europe, 52; and South America, 3. Their training was arranged by the college in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Foreign Operations Administration.

Largely college trained, the visitors included research and extension workers, economists, rural sociologists, soil scientists, and public school administrators. Many of them held key positions with their respective governments.

Forty-one of the number attended special institutes planned for them, two enrolled at the University, and the remainder came singly or in groups of two to six. Their subject-matter interests included agricultural economics, agronomy, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, animal pathology, rural sociology, home economics, and agricultural education.

Programs were planned to fit the technical needs and schedules of the trainees, to acquaint them with the American people, institutions and culture, and to develop friendships. The majority participated in conferences, and attended lectures and field tours.

Two representatives of the Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture, stationed in South Africa, studied tobacco for three and a half weeks. They spent two days each with three different county agents in western Kentucky to observe extension work and the culture of dark tobacco; visited the experimental work at Princeton and Lexington; traveled one week with an extension field agent in tobacco; and conferred with resident staff members in production and marketing.

Thirty of the trainees attended a three-week institute in farm planning and work simplification, while 11 were present for a two-week institute in animal nutrition and mixed feeds for livestock.

Several of the visitors made talks to luncheon clubs, church groups,

and students, and participated in meetings with 4-H Clubs, farmers, and homemakers.

About 50 resident staff members and 23 county and home agents cooperated in the program, along with 40 farm families, nine processing or marketing organizations, homemakers clubs, Farm Bureaus and professional men and women. The contributions made by individuals and organizations developed an understanding of Kentucky and our form of life and government which could not be obtained through technical information only.

Invariably a deep impression was made by our public schools, research and extension work, labor-saving machinery and devices on the farm and in the farm home, the recognition given to agriculture by government and business, the great freedom of the American people, and the friendliness of Kentucky citizens.

FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

The time set for the Farm and Home Convention is determined by the University calendar, the dates being those between semesters in order to use the facilities of the University when classes are not in session. Despite the fact this is a mid-winter period with hazardous weather conditions, registered attendance in 1953 was 2,231 women and 2,278 men.

The fine character of the programs, which people have learned to expect, accounts largely for the sustained attendance. Many of the women were delegates charged with the responsibility of reporting to their clubs upon their return. Many persons within traveling distance by private car or chartered bus attended one or more days when topics of special interest to them were scheduled.

The week's program included visiting speakers of national reputation, faculty members, and practical farmers and farm women. The coverage by press and radio took the highspots of the various programs to all parts of the state.

In addition to the regular program, various agricultural organizations held their annual meetings at the University during the convention. Among them were the 4-H and Utopia Club Associations, Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, the Horticultural Society, Rural Church Council, State Federation of Homemakers, and the many livestock breed associations.

As a supplement to meetings and programs, there were exhibits of farm equipment, building materials for new and old structures, electric appliances, control of plant diseases, and other displays.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Press

News stories of statewide and often national interest were sent to 703 newspapers, farm journals and magazines and 68 radio stations. Recommendations of resident faculty members and extension field agents in agriculture and home economics were featured, as well as results of research and success stories of farmers and homemakers. All phases of farming and homemaking were given attention.

Inasmuch as Kentucky newspapers have a combined weekly circulation of approximately 1,066,262 readers, and the majority of the papers use some, if not all, of the weekly multilithed news service sent them from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, the people of the state are constantly being reminded of the scientific and practical information emanating from the College.

The work of 4-H and Utopia Club members, the Farm and Home Development Program, the Green Pastures Program, the Corn Derby contest and other programs were given cooperation in both spot news and feature articles.

Radio and exhibits

A total of 827 radio programs were recorded, 261 being used on a network of 28 stations, 52 on a network of 12 stations, and 16 on a network of 15 stations. The remainder were single-use programs.

A majority of the programs were the how-to-do-it type, in which the radio specialist interviewed a resident staff member or extension specialist. Every effort was made to promote all short courses and other events sponsored by the extension division, and to interpret the activities of the College and Experiment Station to the people of the state.

All programs originated in the radio studios of the University of Kentucky except those made at the Kentucky State Fair.

Daily six-minute programs were provided for WHAS of the same general type furnished them for the past 25 years. In addition, on alternate Saturdays 14-minute home economics programs were supplied. Fifty-two programs a year on tobacco were made for the farm director of WHAS.

Fourteen-minute weekly livestock recordings were made until July 1 for WAVE, Louisville. The program was then expanded into a livestock circuit of 12 stations, the recordings being 10 minutes in length.

A series of daily 5-minute programs, started in December 1952, have continued, and tape recordings are sent to 28 stations in the state.

In addition to the above routine programs, assistance was given in transcribing about 125 other programs during the year.

Educational exhibits depicting various phases of agriculture and home economics work were displayed at the 1953 Kentucky State Fair and were seen by about 65,000 people. The space under the grandstand was used for the displays of 4-H Club members, homemakers, and students.

At the conclusion of the Kentucky State Fair, five of the exhibits were taken to the first Tri-State Exposition at Dade Park, midway between Henderson and Evansville.

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PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1953:

Circulars

499. Prevent black shank losses in 1953.
500. Treatment of plant bed soils with methyl bromide.
501. Lumber seasoning.
502. Some plants of Kentucky poisonous to livestock.
503. How to control peach tree borers.
504. When will feeder pigs bring highest prices?
505. How to reduce labor, steps and costs in dairying.
506. Produce high yields of corn.
507. This calf will be a cow.
508. Home fruit garden.
509. Burley tobacco program—chronology of legislation, 1933-52.
510. Pasture in Kentucky.
511. Tobacco plant bed management.
512. Recommendations to farmers in drouth areas.
513. Easier and time-saving work methods for packing burley tobacco on sales baskets.
514. One-dish meals.
1288. Making stitched fabric lamp shades.
1289. Clothing guideposts—spring, 1953.
1290. Supplies and equipment that make washday easier.
1291. Washing the easier way.
- 1293a. Suggestions for reading program, 1953-54.
- 1293b. Books in the home.
- 1293c. Let's make reading fun for the children.
- 1293d. Let's take time to read.
1294. Lines that flatter.
1295. Tips for tops.
1296. State publicity recommendations for 1953-54.
1297. Removing old finishes from furniture.
1298. Conditioning wood surfaces for finishing.
1299. Natural wood finishes and their application.
1300. President's check on club meetings.
1301. Suggested recreation program for homemakers clubs, 1953-54.
1302. Seams.
1303. That business of handling money.
1304. Cosmetics for you.
1305. Hands—lovely and useful.
1306. Ironing the easier way.
1307. Bed-making and bed baths.
1308. The home medicine cabinet.
1309. Foundation garments.
1310. Clothing guideposts—fall, 1953.
1311. Checking list for food materials and equipment for food project meeting.
1312. Fabric selection—wools, rayons, blends.
1313. Fabric selection—new fibers.
1314. Buying ready-made dresses.
1315. Selection and use of pattern in home furnishings.
1316. You can improve your posture.

Leaflets

137. Starting and managing permanent pastures in Kentucky.
138. Renovating drouth-damaged pastures.
139. How to take good soil samples.

4-H booklets

1152. Farm and home electric project, unit III.

H. E. series

- 1284a. Glove pattern—sizes 6-6¼.
- 1284b. Glove pattern—sizes 6-6¾.
- 1284c. Glove pattern—size 7.
- 1284d. Glove pattern—size 7½.
1285. Interfacings.
1286. Milk.
1287. Check list for homes.

1018. Housekeeping the easier, quicker, better way.
1021. Canning project, unit I.
1023. Canning project, unit III.
1031. Foundation of charm.
1037. Dress-up costume.
1038. Formal dress.
1104. Baby beef record book.
1108. Sow and litter record book.
1126. Burley tobacco project.
1127. Corn project.
1129. Garden project.
1130. Pickle cucumber project.
1140. Forestry project, unit I.
1141. Forestry project, unit II.
1143. Farm labor project.
1145. Woodworking project.
1150. Farm and home electric project, unit I.
1151. Farm and home electric project, unit II.
1181. Leader's or captain's record book.
1182. How to prepare and give 4-H Club demonstrations.
- H. E. series**
19. Duties of reading chairman.
45. Selection and cookery of meat.
161. Attendance record.
187. Food for the sick and convalescent (revised).
305. County information sheet.
321. Meals for special occasions (revised).
344. Relation of food to overweight.
398. County home demonstration program (revised).
682. Outdoor meals.
684. Fruits (revised).
700. Training a child to assume responsibility.
733. Teaching children to obey.
767. Calcium—an essential element for growth and health.
791. What is your time worth?
793. Seat weaving with cane (revised).
809. The spic and span kitchen.
823. The home medicine cabinet.
864. Safe lifting and carrying by farm women.
894. Make your work easier.
922. Bedmaking the easier way.
941. New information on vitamins A, B₁, B₂, and C.
978. Preparing furniture for refinishing.
979. Preparing wood surfaces for new finish.
980. Wood finishes and their application.
983. Choosing your colors.
1000. Hair care.
1037. Secretary's report form (revised).
1040. Window treatments.
1043. How to clean silver (revised).
1078. Double-purpose room.
1080. Sleeves (revised).
1083. When company comes.
1087. The social hour.
1088. Sandwiches (revised).
1095. Suggestions for radio writing.
1098. Individualizing your clothes.
1099. Know yourself and what line can do for you.
1101. Planning everyday meals.
1112. The homemaker asks herself (revised).
1113. County plan of work (revised).
1121. An easier way (revised).
1138. Publicity for homemakers clubs.
1146. Planning a basic wardrobe.
1147. Selection and use of accessories.
1148. Selection and use of pattern, fabrics and trimmings for cotton dresses.
1154. Preparing surfaces for paint.
1158. Modern food preparation in the broiler, the oven, the refrigerator (revised).
1163. Applying paint to furniture.
1164. Choosing new furniture to go with the old.
1167. Harmonizing table furnishings.
1169. Stitchery for decoration.
1173. Bound buttonholes.
1176. Hem finishes.
1177. Sewing machine attachments.
1178. Chair seating with hong kong grass and rush.
1180. Belts (revised).
1190. Secrets of charm.

1193. Braided rugs—planning—braiding.
1198. Covered buttons.
1199. Covering cord.
1200. Trimming details—arrowheads, stitching.
1202. Home pasteurization of milk.
1203. What we can expect of children at various ages.
1204. Choice of colors for handmade rugs.
1207. Braided rugs—joining braids—finishing.
1208. Cookies.
1224. Food spoilage.
1227. Zippers.
1228. Count your time.
1238. Tips on buying and using medical supplies.
1239. The emergency meal.
1247. Buying meats.
1248. Selecting pictures for enjoyment.
1250. Covering lamp shade frames.
1255. County plan of work for which agent is responsible (revised).
1258. Applying new surface to painted linoleum.
1263. Arranging flowers for fun and beauty.
1264. Neckline finishes.
1265. Portable lamps—selection, use, placement.
1266. Basketry notes.
1268. Iron stand.
1269. Some hints on parliamentary procedure.
1270. Pattern placing.
1272. Select your most becoming hat.
1273. Covering a hat frame.
1277. Color in home furnishings.
1280. Picture framing.

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OFFICERS AND FIELD AGENTS

ADMINISTRATION

Donovan, H. L., President
Welch, Frank J., Dean and Director
Bryant, T. R., Associate Director
Peterson, F. D., Comptroller

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Daniel, Eddie, Field Agent in Farm Management
Mackey, Everette, Field Agent in Markets
Summers, George P., Field Agent in Markets
***Vennes, L. A., Field Agent in Markets
Young, Harry, Field Agent in Farm Management

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Baxter, Denver, Field Agent
Holmes, Elwyn S., Field Agent
Kelley, James B., Field Agent
**McKittrick, John L., Field Agent
Welch, Earl G., Field Agent

AGRONOMY

Corder, George D., Field Agent
Fortenberry, B. W., Field Agent
Hunt, Russell, Field Agent
Irvine, John, Field Agent
Jones, S. C., Soil Technologist
Leonard, Lyle, Field Agent, Soils
Phillips, Shirley, Field Agent
Wyatt, C. E., Field Agent, Test Demonstration

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Hopper, Ray, Field Agent, Beef Cattle
Miller, R.C., Field Agent, Sheep
Sellards, Grady, Field Agent, Swine

DAIRY

Barkman, J. O., Field Agent
Boyd, Lewis, Field Agent
*Couey, John, Field Agent
*Foster, John, Field Agent
*Williamson, Glynn, Field Agent

4-H CLUB

Whitehouse, J. W., State Leader
Fish, E. E., Field Agent

Garside, M. S., Field Agent
Gentry, Dorothy, Field Agent
Gibson, H. B., Field Agent
Gulley, Margaret, Field Agent
Jones, Carl W., Field Agent
Lacy, Edith, Field Agent
Oliver, Barbara, Field Agent
McKenney, G. J., Field Agent
Ross, James Pheane, Field Agent
Wheeler, Boyd, Field Agent

HOME DEMONSTRATION

Button, Myra J., Field Agent, Home Furnishings
Curnutt, Vivian, Field Agent, Home Furnishings
Haak, Pearl J., Field Agent, Foods
Hagman, Ida, Field Agent, Home Management
Imlay, Florence, Field Agent, Foods
Kelley, Miriam J., Field Agent, Home Economics
Latzke, Verna, Field Agent, Clothing
Lovelady, Venice, Field Agent, Home Furnishings
Stallard, Frances, Field Agent, Home Management
Threlkeld, Dorothy, Field Agent, Clothing

HORTICULTURE

Elliott, N. R., Field Agent, Landscape
Gardner, J. S., Field Agent, Truck Crops
Jackson, W. E., Field Agent, Forestry
Magill, W. W., Field Agent, Orchardring
Newman, James A., Field Agent, Forestry

POULTRY

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Ford, Robert, In Charge of Radio
Johnson, Orinne, Assistant in Information
Lewis, C. A., Extension Editor
Smith, J. A., Publications Editor

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Ramsey, Ralph J., Field Agent

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

Mahan, C. A., State Agent, County Agent Work
*Graddy, Ivan C., Assistant State Agent, County Agent Work
Kilpatrick, Elmer J., Assistant State Agent, County Agent Work
Lickert, Raymond H., Assistant State Agent, County Agent Work
Link, Harold F., Assistant State Agent, County Agent Work
Whittenburg, Harry W., Assistant State Agent, County Agent Work
Wilson, William Clark, Assistant State Agent, County Agent Work
Anderson, Shirley W.—Louisville
Rm. 437, Fed. Bldg. Jefferson

Arnett, Manuel B.—Paintsville Johnson
Boggs, Ova E.—Prestonsburg Floyd
Bayes, Clarence—Whitley City McCreary
Blue, J. W. III—Stanton Powell
Bohanan, Samuel C.—Paducah McCracken
Bondurant, Charles O. (Assoc)—
Murray Calloway
Brabant, Kenneth—Hardinsburg
..... Breckinridge
Brabant, Stuart—Elkton Todd
Brockman, Fred—Irvine Estill
Brockman, Raymond A.—Hindman Knott
Brown, Chester L.—LaGrange Oldham
Brown, H. Corley—Louisville,
Rm. 437, Fed. Bldg. Jefferson
Brown, John C.—Danville Boyle

* Resigned

** On leave

*** Transferred

Bryan, Charles V.—Campbellsville Taylor
 Burgess, William D.—Catlettsburg Boyd
 Butler, Benjamin—Lexington,
 Rm. 408, Fed. Bldg. Fayette
 Callahan, Steven A.—Brownsville .. Edmonson
 Claxon, Joseph L. Jr.—Burlington Boone
 Cochran, John T.—Columbia Adair
 Coffey, Wallace—Frenchburg Menifee
 Collins, Clint R.—Monticello Wayne
 Collins, William B.—Maysville Mason
 Coots, Woodrow—Franklin Simpson
 *Cornett, William Fred—Vanceburg .. Lewis
 Crenshaw, Harlon L.—Edmonton Metcalfe
 Davie, Jones R.—Bardwell Carlisle
 Davis, Allan C.—Jamestown Russell
 Davis, Hubert W.—Pineville Bell
 Dixon, Charlie—West Liberty Morgan
 Dowdy, Harold G.—Pikeville Pike
 Driskill, Kelcy—Stanford Lincoln
 Duff, Mike—Vanceburg Lewis
 Ellis, Justus L.—Tompkinsville Monroe
 Elston, Charles B.—Bardstown Nelson
 Ewing, John H., Jr.—Greensburg Green
 Faulkner, Robert T.—Leitchfield Grayson
 Feltner, John C.—Owenton Owen
 Fike, Robert H.—Whitesburg Letcher
 Forkner, Holly R.—Versailles Woodford
 Foy, Samuel V.—Murray Calloway
 Gardner, Warren H.—Eddyville Lyon
 Goebel, Nevin L.—Taylorsville Spencer
 Goff, Charles L.—Hawesville Hancock
 Granacher, Robert P.—Brandenburg .. Meade
 Gray, John H.—Madisonville Hopkins
 Griffin, Marshall C.—London Laurel
 Hager, Stanley—Hodgenville Larue
 Hail, Seldon V.—Manchester Clay
 Heath, Robert M.—Frankfort,
 Box 195 Franklin
 Henson, Hollis—Beattyville Lee
 Hixson, Claude L.—Mt. Olivet Robertson
 Holland, John W.—Shelbyville Shelby
 Hoover, Wilson R.—Mayfield Graves
 Horning, Jess O.—Glasgow Barren
 Howard, Eugene—Hyden Leslie
 Howell, William B.—Harrodsburg Mercer
 Hume, Robert C.—Williamstown Grant
 Hurst, Hugh—Somerset Pulaski
 Johnson, James J.—Booneville Owsley
 Johnson, Raymond O.—Lancaster Garrard
 Karnes, Gilbert H.—Lebanon Marion
 Keen, Paul—Hazard Perry
 Kelley, Keith—Wickliffe Ballard
 Kent, Samuel B.—Morgantown Butler
 Kidwell, James—Williamsburg Whitley
 Kilbourne, Andrew E.—Burksville
 Cumberland
 King, Prichard—Salyersville Magoffin
 King, Roscoe—Grayson Carter
 Long, Henry S.—Georgetown Scott
 Losch, Otto H.—Elizabethtown Hardin
 Mabry, R. A.—Princeton Caldwell
 Mason, Charlie—Inez Martin
 Maxey, Millard R.—Bedford Trimble
 McClure, John E.—Owensboro,
 Court House Daviess
 McDaniel, Floyd—Mt. Sterling
 Montgomery
 Miller, J. Homer—Benton Marshall
 Miller, J. Lester—Richmond Madison
 Miller, Laymon—Lawrenceburg Anderson
 Moore, James F.—Louisa Lawrence
 Noble, George D.—Liberty Casey
 Noffsinger, Estill—Warsaw Gallatin
 Northington, Leroy W.—Calhoun McLean
 Perkinson, Ova D.—New Castle Henry

◦ Resigned
 ◦◦ On leave
 ◦◦◦ Transferred
 ◦◦◦◦ Deceased

Pigman, Hays—Campton Wolfe
 Poe, J. W., Jr.—Jackson Breathitt
 Porter, Samuel—Alexandria Campbell
 Razor, Adrian M.—Morehead Rowan
 Rice, Edgar—Sandy Hook Elliott
 *Rice, Harold Bell—Prestonsburg Floyd
 Ridley, Raymond D.—Hartford Ohio
 Rothwell, Herman E.—Shepherdsville
 Bullitt
 *Routt, Grover C.—Nicholasville .. Jessamine
 Rowland, Wesley—Greenville Muhlenberg
 Rudolph, Robert L.—Smithland .. Livingston
 Russell, Evan R.—Bowling Green Warren
 Salisbury, Durward E.—Albany Clinton
 Scott, William Dale—Brooksville Bracken
 Shelby, Oakley M.—Marion Crittenden
 Shouse, Charles D.—Winchester Clark
 Siler, Dallas R.—Greenup Greenup
 Spence, Robert F.—Berea
 Rockcastle-S. Madison
 Stacey, James K.—McKee Jackson
 Stephens, James I.—Flemingsburg .. Fleming
 Straw, William T.—Carlisle Nicholas
 Tackett, Amos—Greenup Greenup
 Thompson, Joe R.—Owingsville Bath
 Thompson, Warren C.—Clinton Hickman
 Venable, Keith S.—Cadiz Trigg
 Wallace, Free W.—Munfordville Hart
 Warren, Aubrey M.—Hopkinsville .. Christian
 Watlington, John R.—Russellville Logan
 Watlington, P. R.—Paris Bourbon
 Watts, Clyde—Carrollton Carroll
 Watts, John B.—Hickman Fulton
 Wells, James D.—Harlan Harlan
 Wheeler, Jewell A.—Morganfield Union
 White, Robert W.—Falmouth Pendleton
 Wicklund, Carl A.—Independence Kenton
 Wigginton, Robert—Cynthiana Harrison
 Wilkins, Graham—Dixon Webster
 Williams, Arthur A.—Henderson .. Henderson
 Williams, Gray H.—Barbourville Knox
 Williams, J. B.—Scottsville Allen
 Young, Troll—Springfield Washington

JUNIOR COUNTY AGENTS

Gray, Paul H.—Frankfort,
 Box 195 Franklin
 Thornton, James B.—Richmond Madison

SENIOR COUNTY AGENTS

Overall, Asa Irvin—Georgetown Scott
 Thompson, Floyd F.—Owensboro Daviess

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS

Ball, Hubert Eugene—Pikeville Pike
 Bates, Theodore B.—Shelbyville Shelby
 Bradley, Gerald R.—Hopkinsville .. Christian
 Britt, William M.—Leitchfield Grayson
 Browning, Wilmer, Munfordville &
 Hodgenville Hart & Larue
 Caudill, John—Williamsburg Whitley
 Campbell, Varon—Somerset Pulaski
 Carter, Cecil E. Jr.—Clinton Hickman
 Christian, Claudie—West Liberty Morgan
 Collins, Harold D.—Maysville Mason
 Corum, Grover A.—Russellville Logan
 Crouch, Robert M.—Alexandria Campbell
 Deaton, Woodrow W.—Hazard Perry
 *Dixon, J. B.—Fulton Hickman
 Derrickson, Charles M.—Jamestown .. Russell
 Durham, H. Lee—Berea
 Rockcastle-S. Madison
 Edwards, James H.—Henderson .. Henderson
 *Ellis, Ivan A.—Cynthiana Harrison

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 Clark, M
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 Cochran
 Colley, I

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Ferguson, Curte—Paintsville	Johnson
Foy, Richard G.—Mayfield	Graves
Franks, Kenneth Ray—Madisonville	Hopkins
Gulley, Charles H.—Lexington, 408 Fed. Bldg.	Fayette
Heller, John Henry—Elizabethtown ..	Hardin
Hooks, William T.—Paducah	McCracken
Hoskins, Josiah, Jr.—Louisville, 437 Fed. Bldg.	Jefferson
Hourigan, William R.—Lebanon	Marion
Howard, Douglas—Springfield	Washington
Howard, James Stanley (Assoc)—Marion	Crittenden
Humphrey, Thomas E.—Bowling Green	Warren
Kidwell, Lebus R.—Lebanon	Marion
Martin, James C.—Hickman	Fulton
Maupin, William S.—Glasgow	Barren
May, Edward O.—Liberty	Casey
Merritt, Dayton—Wickliffe	Ballard
Mitchell, Clarence W.—Nicholasville	Jessamine
Moore, Stanley B.—Murray	Calloway
Moss, Trevis—Murray	Calloway
Newell, Edwin K., Jr.— Flemingsburg	Fleming
Oliver, Levi—Princeton	Caldwell
Phillips, Shirley H.—Somerset	Pulaski
Pirtle, Thomas L.—Smithland	Livingston
Redd, Obie B.—Greenup	Greenup
Rickett, John A.—London	Laurel
Riley, Thomas L.—Covington, 6, Fed. Bldg.	Kenton
Ruggles, Edward L.—Paris	Bourbon
Slope, Woodrow—Maysville	Mason
Walker, Jack—Harlan	Harlan
Wells, William L.—Harlan	Harlan
Williams, James T.—Campbellsville ..	Taylor
Williams, Perry J.—Winchester	Clark
Witten, Charles H.—Hartford	Ohio

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT AND FIELD AGENT IN NEGRO WORK

Finch, John H.—Lexington
179 Dewese Street

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS IN NEGRO WORK

Duncan, Louis L., Jr.—Hopkinsville,
408½ S. Main St....Christian-Todd-Logan
Watson, John L.—Bowling Green,
..... Warren-Barren-Simpson

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Weldon, Myrtle, State Leader, Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
Gillett, Leone, Assistant State Leader in Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
Henning, Alda, Assistant State Leader in Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
Logan, Lulie, Assistant State Leader in Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
Monroe, Zelma, Assistant State Leader in Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
Price, Vandilla, Assistant State Leader in Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
White, Mrs. Helen M., Assistant State Leader in Home Demonstration Work	Hopkins
Arnold, Miss Dorothy A. (Asst.)— 408 Federal Bldg.	Fayette
Aylor, Mrs. Nancy M.—Burlington	Boone
Back, Mrs. Blanche S.—Monticello	Wayne
Ball, Miss Zora—Stanford	Lincoln
Barnes, Mrs. Edna—Hazard	Perry
Barnes, Miss Emma L.—Carlisle	Nicholas
Bearvais, Miss Irene—Frankfort	Franklin
Bell, Mrs. Alice W. (Assoc)—435 Federal Bldg., Louisville 2	Jefferson
Bennett, Mrs. Florence C.—Paducah	McCracken
Bennett, Mrs. Nina—Calhoun	McLean
Bordeau, Mrs. Edwina J.—Clinton ..	Hickman
Brown, Mrs. Mayme J.—West Liberty	Morgan
Browning, Mrs. Blanche B.—Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
Byerly, Miss Zelma—Rm. 6, Fed. Bldg., Covington	Kenton
Bybee, Mrs. Emma W.—Glasgow	Barren
Carter, Mrs. Ada G.—Lebanon	Marion
Chism, Mrs. Jean S.—Tompkinsville ..	Monroe
Clark, Miss Marjorie (Assoc)—Bowling Green	Warren
Cochran, Mrs. Dora May—Columbia ..	Adair
Colley, Miss Sunshine—Benton	Marshall
Cotham, Mrs. Gladys—Danville	Boyle
Craig, Mrs. Louise M.—Somerset	Pulaski
Crump, Miss Betty C.—Lancaster	Garrard
Crutcher, Miss Jean R.—Nicholasville	Jessamine
Crutchfield, Miss Isobel R.—Madisonville	Hopkins
Davis, Miss Norma L.—Marion ..	Crittenden
Dawson, Miss Jessie—Greenville..	Muhlenberg
DeCoursey, Mrs. Patricia—Hindman	Knott
Dicken, Mrs. Lorraine H.—Owingsville..	Bath
Dodson, Miss Kitty Bess—Owensboro..	Daviess
Donahue, Miss Eugenia—Alexandria	Campbell
Donnell, Miss Elizabeth—Cynthiana..	Harrison
Furnish, Mrs. Doris W.—New Castle ..	Henry
Garrigan, Miss Maxine—Bardwell	Carlisle
Gibson, Miss Rebecca—Somerset	Pulaski
Goff, Mrs. Jo Nell A.—Hawesville....	Hancock
Greenwood, Miss Kathrine—Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Gibson, Miss Rebacca—Williamsburg..	Whitley
Green, Mrs. Mary L. (Asst.)—Stanford	Lincoln
Haight, Mrs. Edna S.—Greenup	Greenup
Halcomb, Miss Roberta—Whitesburg..	Letcher
Harralson, Mrs. Ruth E.—435 Fed. Bldg., Louisville 2	Jefferson
Hembree, Miss Lilah—LaGrange	Oldham
Hensley, Miss Ravenal—Russelville	Logan
Hixson, Mrs. Katherine—Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Hixson, Mrs. Laverne B.—Mayfield ..	Graves
Hixson, Miss Lillian F.—Brooksville..	Bracken
James, Mrs. Eloise E.—Harrodsburg....	Mercer
Jasper, Mrs. Letta W.—Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Johnson, Miss Rebecca—Henderson	Henderson
Jones, Miss Martha Jane—Munfordville..	Hart

- Resigned
- On leave
- Transferred
- Deceased

Kitchen, Mrs. Margaret V.—Versailles
 Woodford
 Kirkland, Miss Mable—Springfield
 Washington
 Knarr, Miss Catharine—Falmouth..Pendleton
 Land, Mrs. Mary H.—Bedford Trimble
 Lane, Mrs. Susan L.—Hodgenville Larue
 Lewis, Mrs. Rachael J. (Assoc.)—
 408 Fed. Bldg., Lexington Fayette
 Lytle, Miss Priscilla—Leitchfield Grayson
 Lucas, Mrs. Jane B.—Paris Bourbon
 McLeod, Mrs. Bertha C.—Hickman .. Fulton
 Mason, Miss Sarah Patterson—Elkton .. Todd
 May, Miss Margaret—Taylorsville Spencer
 Meredith, Miss Thelma—Paintsville...Johnson
 Morgan, Miss Mary E.—Morgantown...Butler
 Morris, Mrs. Mary O.—Dixon Webster
 Murphy, Mrs. Minerva O.—Pineville Bell
 Murray, Miss Mary Ellen—Hopkinsville
 Christian
 Neely, Miss Ora W. —Whitley City
 McCreary
 Newell, Miss Sally—Pikeville Pike
 Parker, Mrs. Florence J.—London Laurel
 Parrott, Mrs. Joyce C.—Campbellsville
 Taylor
 Paschall, Miss Ethel M.—Edmonton..Metcalf
 Pearson, Miss Nell—Liberty Casey
 Perkins, Mrs. Roxie C.—Harlan Harlan
 Pile, Miss Alice M.—Brandenburg Meade
 Pile, Miss Nancy E.—Scottsville Allen
 Ponder, Mrs. Margaret H.—Maysville..Mason
 Porter, Miss Mary D.—Shelbyville Shelby
 Powell, Miss Geneva (Asst.)—
 Hopkinsville Christian
 Pryor, Mrs. Jean E.—Georgetown Scott
 Richards, Mrs. Caroline B.—Jamestown
 Russell
 Richardson, Miss Verna—Bardstown .. Nelson
 Roser, Priscilla—Bardstown Nelson
 Rowland, Miss Rachel—Murray Calloway
 Russell, Miss Katherine—Carrollton .. Carroll
 Saunders, Mrs. Ruth L.—408 Fed. Bldg.,
 Lexington Fayette
 Sebree, Miss Kathryn—Flemingsburg..Fleming

Sharp, Mrs. Lois Husebo—Courthouse,
 Catlettsburg Boyd
 Sinclair, Mrs. Evelyn L.—Morehead...Rowan
 Smith, Mrs. Betty L.—Shepherdsville...Bullitt
 Smith, Miss Hazel Jo—Owenton Owen
 Steele, Miss Mary L.—Hardinsburg
 Breckinridge
 Stevens, Miss Helen—Morganfield Union
 Streeter, Mrs. Thelma K.—Hartford Ohio
 Sullenger, Miss Clara L.—Hyden Leslie
 Sullivan, Miss Margaret—Russellville...Logan
 Sullivan, Miss Rowena—Franklin Simpson
 Thompson, Mrs. Anna C. (Assoc.)—
 Paducah McCracken
 Vance, Miss Kathleen—Smithland..Livingston
 Vandiver, Miss Wilma—Princeton .. Caldwell
 Walden, Mrs. Mary M.—Williamstown..Grant
 Walker, Miss Julia B.—Wickliffe Ballard
 Warren, Mrs. Lucille E.—Winchester .. Clark
 Whittinghill, Miss Eleanor—Cadiz Trigg
 Whittington, Mrs. Mae Kathryn B.—
 Eddyville Lyon
 Wilson, Miss Jewell—Warsaw Gallatin
 Wilson, Miss Emma—Glasgow Barren
 Word, Miss Elizabeth—Bowling Green
 Warren
 Yeast, Mrs. Jeanette—Frankfort Franklin

NEGRO ASSISTANT COUNTY HOME
 DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Guinn, Miss Verna E. (Asst.)—Hickman
 Fulton-Hickman
 Harris, Mrs. Bettie S. (Asst.)—
 179 Deweese, Lexington
 Fayette-Jessamine—Madison
 Hopkins, Mrs. Rachel D. (Asst.)—408½
 S Main St., Hopkinsville .. Christian-Todd
 House, Mrs. Thelma B. (Asst.)—P.O. Box
 134, Henderson Henderson-Daviess
 Manly, Mrs. Amanda L. (Asst.)—
 Kentucky State Industrial College,
 Frankfort Franklin-Shelby-Scott
 Procter, Miss Shella (Asst.)—
 Russellville Logan-Simpson

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND OFFSET FUNDS
By PROJECTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

	Federal	State and County Offset	Total
Administration	\$ 22,743.76		
Publications	31,828.57	\$ 38,726.16	\$ 61,469.92
County Agent Work (White)	634,945.49	2,325.44	34,154.01
County Agent Work (Negro)	11,550.34	157,731.72	792,677.21
Home Demonstration Work (White)	260,166.01	11,550.34
Home Demonstration Work (Negro)	15,573.31	199,117.25	459,283.26
4-H Club Work	40,115.77	7,543.00	23,116.31
Home Management	13,204.37	47,106.17	87,221.94
Foods	4,380.02	17,596.60	30,800.97
Clothing	5,055.31	7,176.60	11,556.62
Public Information	7,791.09	7,500.00	12,555.31
Horticulture	6,210.66	11,631.24	19,422.33
Agronomy	12,462.98	13,007.50	19,218.16
Markets	5,920.92	28,125.32	40,588.30
Poultry	6,144.39	9,248.98	15,169.90
Dairy	8,584.05	11,055.68	17,200.07
Animal Husbandry	9,172.77	17,602.91	26,186.96
Farm Management	7,049.77	15,640.62	24,813.39
Agricultural Engineering	8,414.38	9,117.10	16,166.87
Farm and Home	2,384.53	15,056.19	23,470.57
Rural Sociology	2,558.43	2,384.53
Forestry	3,676.94	3,639.78	6,198.21
Research and Marketing 95-1	1,861.81	5,680.00	9,356.94
Research and Marketing 96-1	4,338.19	1,738.19	3,600.00
	4,338.19	4,461.81	8,800.00
	\$1,126,133.86	\$630,828.26	\$1,756,962.12

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1953

Federal Smith-Lever and Bankhead Jones	\$ 623,683.77
Federal Capper-Ketcham	37,107.20
Federal Bankhead-Flannagan	483,012.44
Federal Housing	640.00
Federal Research and Marketing	6,200.00
State Appropriation	599,800.00
State Appropriation Research and Marketing	6,200.00
State Black Shank Appropriation	26,000.00
County Funds Used As Offset	10,555.67
	\$1,793,199.08

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