Annual Report

of the

Director of Agricultural Extension

Kentucky, 1943

Circular 400

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

College of Agriculture and Home Economics
Extension Division

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

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

Lexington, Kentucky

President H. L. Donovan
University of Kentucky

My dear President Donovan:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1943. In this report will be found a statement of the various activities of the past year, a list of publications, and a financial statement of receipts and expenditures.

Respectfully,

Thomas Cooper
Dean and Director

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Honorable Simeon S. Willis
Governor of Kentucky

Sir:

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March 15, 1916, I herewith submit the annual report of the Division of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 1943.

Respectfully,

H. L. Donovan
President

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943

By T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director

The call to increase production as an aid in winning the war was sent to farmers as it was to producers of other essential things. For the production of essential things other than farm products the facilities were in most cases vastly enlarged and the number of workers doubled and redoubled. But for farm production no such enlargement of plant and personnel occurred. Both the number of farm workers and the supply of farm implements were reduced. Despite this paradox, however, farm production was increased. Farm workers who were taken into military service or who left the farms for higher wages elsewhere were replaced in part by women, old people, and children, and by a further increase in the working hours of farmers and their employees who remained.

Even with such effort it is doubtful whether the results could have been achieved without the organization accomplished and the information given by the Extension Division, backed by the reliable data furnished by the Agricultural Experiment Station. Hybrid corn is an excellent example. By the use of hybrid corn, more bushels were produced on each acre raised. The increase over ordinary varieties often amounted to 20 percent or more. This hybrid corn was made possible through years of patient research in the experiment stations.

There is a question as to whether or not agricultural production can be increased much more or even maintained at its present level through many successive years. The manpower shortage on farms is very real, due in large measure to the limitations of endurance and the problems of getting the available labor to the right place at the right time. The supply of new farm machinery for use in 1943 was reduced by about two-thirds. This had a slowing effect that could not be fully compensated for, even by the best of management. It therefore became important that all available labor be mobilized as between farms, between counties and even between states. The responsibility for this labor-mobilizing program was assigned to the Extension Division. Extension workers added the labor recruitment program to their duties and kept moving. No one would claim that their efforts completely solved the labor problem, but they did much to bring relief. The ranks of Extension workers in Kentucky were already thinned by the induction of 40 of their men into military ser-

vice. New personnel with reasonably satisfactory qualifications were hard to find.

As the war holds on, new difficulties arise, such as the trucking of farm produce to market. Much has been done and continues to be done in sharing trucks and other equipment, swapping work, lending equipment, performing custom work and otherwise cooperating. How well these efforts and the resourcefulness of Extension workers, their cooperating agencies and farm people, will be able to compensate for losses, remains to be answered; but the efforts of the Extension Division to help with these problems does not slacken.

Neighborhood leaders and project leaders continued their excellent work without pay, as Extension funds cannot be used to pay any of these leaders. The work of these volunteer leaders helped greatly to make success possible.

It was decided to enlist in 1943 more than twice the number of 4-H club members enlisted in 1942. The great difficulty was not the enlistment but supervising properly the work projects of 105,825 boys and girls. The actual enlistment of boys and girls in projects making a direct contribution to the winning of the war appealed to the imagination of the public press and to a sufficient number of volunteer local leaders and rural communities in general to make success possible.

The "work project" was designed for boys and girls who were so situated that they could not carry the usual projects but who were willing to work on farms or in farm homes a sufficient number of hours to gain enrollment as full-fledged 4-H club members. This plan was successful.

The part that women took in the farm enterprise has put many counties over the top in their production efforts when it would have been impossible without their help. The Women's Land Army, as such, was found best adapted to women employed for limited periods for seasonal work and to the enlistment of women for work on their own farms. Many difficulties beset the attempt to substitute women for men as hired hands on farms. The enlistment on home farms and in seasonal work may represent a flank attack upon this problem, that will prove much more successful than a frontal attack.

With these unusual demands upon the time and strength of country women it was natural that they should seek all available information on time-saving and labor-saving equipment and methods, and upon preserving and storing of foodstuffs. New questions on clothing and on home equipment arose. All these things complicated the program

of the county home demonstration agents and the specialists who supported their programs.

Perhaps no project did more toward winning the war than the effort to have the home farm feed the family. In addition to the value of the produce itself, was that of saving transportation, storage, and merchandising and all the other operations that would have been involved in providing an equivalent amount of commercially prepared food. This effort extended all the way from large farms to city gardens, and embraced the victory garden idea. It had its influence upon that growing multitude of part-time and tiny farms. In the aggregate it produced a vast quantity of first-class products and saved a vast amount of handling, but the exact figures in either phase of the enterprise will perhaps never be known.

In building programs of work, extension agents made sure that every proposed project was directly in support of the war effort.

It is fortunate for farm people and for the nation that when the time of great need came, the resources and studies performed in past years by the Experiment Station enabled the Extension Division to answer so many of the questions that trouble farm people.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT WORK

Organization.—Sixty-six home demonstration agents, two of them colored, served 64 counties. Working through 834 organized groups in as many communities and with the assistance of over 17,000 leaders, home demonstration agents fostered improved homemaking practices in some 150,000 rural homes. County home demonstration agents were assisted by a staff of specialists and supervisors from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics in perfecting organization, developing local leaders, building their programs, and disseminating homemaking information.

Program of work.— The homemakers program of work in 1943 was definitely a war program. Conservation of food, clothing, equipment, and furnishings was included in all programs. Conservation of time, energy, gasoline and tires was considered in planning the county programs. Meetings were combined; less essential meetings were eliminated; and central meeting places were selected. Neighborhood leaders disseminated wartime information and distributed printed helps. Circular letters and news articles kept the public in touch with important wartime information of interest to homemakers.

Foods and nutrition.— All foods and nutrition work was geared

to the war effort or postwar anticipation. A survey showed that an average of 70 quarts of fruits and vegetables was canned and 195 pounds stored in cellars and freezer lockers, for each person in Kentucky. Of this amount the members of homemakers' clubs canned 84,126,935 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats in the home and 2,265,309 at community canneries, and stored 1,630,219 pounds of foods in freezer lockers and 4,846,764 pounds dehydrated. There were 55,167 families who produced 75 percent of their food supply and 60,007 who increased the amount produced this year. Food preservation meetings were held in every county. Methods of canning, drying, dehydrating, freezing, and storing foods were discussed at these meetings. Many persons canned for the first time and others canned more than ever before.

Emphasis was placed on meal planning and methods of using home-produced food to the best advantage. The use of soybeans, homemade cheese, wild greens, herbs, alfalfa, and home-produced cereals and beverages was increased. Of 15,313 homemakers who were questioned, 11,039 reported that their families were using whole-grain cereals and breads twice daily or enriched bread three times a day, 11,879 were using their quota of milk daily, and 9,523 were serving fruit daily.

The best methods of preparing foods to retain the food value, improved flavor, palatability, and attractiveness were demonstrated at all foods and nutrition meetings. Preparation of vegetables was improved by 8,618 families while 7,726 improved the preparation of meat and eggs and 2,231 made yeast breads for the first time; 2,605 improved the method of making butter and 2,377 that for making cottage cheese. Because of the necessity for increased production, emphasis was placed on the live-at-home program and a new approach was made through neighborhood leaders. The organization and methods of procedure were planned by the Live-at-Home Committee composed of representatives from each Department of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics working on production and conservation of food. Each department prepared a small leaflet which was published in sufficient numbers for every farm family to have a copy. Before sending out the leaflets, district meetings were held for county and home demonstration agents. The state leaders and their assistants attended these meetings, discussed the situation, set up goals, and suggested methods for getting the job done. A specialist followed these meetings with training schools for leaders.

Wartime clothing program.— The clothing program was carried

out to meet wartime needs as planned by the women and the clothing specialist. Care of clothing through daily care, seasonal care, storage, repair, and laundering was given particular emphasis. Clothing clinics were held in 52 counties that had home demonstration agents, to assist the women in remodeling old clothing.

Clothing construction, including sewing-machine clinics, was an important part of the program. In these clinics machines were thoroughly cleaned, oiled, and adjusted and the use of time-saving attachments was demonstrated. Members of homemakers clubs (both white and colored) cleaned 3,934 machines.

Wartime home-furnishings program.— This program was built around conservation of all furnishings on hand. All projects were worked out to emphasize conservation. Discarded materials were worked into handmade rugs, more than 2,000 rugs being made by the homemakers. Useful household articles were made from the scrap bag as another means of converting scrap into use. Care and cleaning, repairing, restoring, and reclaiming of all furnishings to make them last longer composed a major part of the program and more than 20,000 pieces of furniture were restored by the homemakers. Methods of restoring the surfaces of worn and cracked walls, floors, and woodwork were emphasized. How to make wise selections in replacing worn-out household articles was not overlooked, but at the same time the homemaker was urged not to buy unless necessary.

Home management.— There was a steady demand for help in reducing the time and labor expended on routine household tasks. Better planning helped women re-evaluate their tasks to the end that many processes formerly considered important were omitted without affecting the morale or health of the family. Easier and better ways of doing their work reduced fatigue. Placing equipment in compact work units saved countless steps. Rearranging storage spaces so that everything could be reached without moving something else saved time and energy. Sitting comfortably instead of standing to do long-continued work helped women turn off a fourth more work. Untold back and foot aches with resulting crossness have thus been prevented. Frequent rest pauses, too, increased production and relieved fatigue.

Learning how to use and care for equipment and furnishings to make them last longer and to give better service was greatly appreciated by Kentucky homemakers. Since women have learned to sharpen knives and scissors they work with sharp tools and can do their work more easily and quickly.

Money management has appealed to many women because their patterns of spending have been drastically changed.

Recreation in the home demonstration program.— Limitation of travel increased the need for recreation in the home and the neighborhood. Realizing this, a period of recreation was made a part of every homemakers' meeting. The program was built around a theme for the month, and included songs from our allied countries and simple games that would appeal to old and young and could be used in homes.

As another type of recreation, the reading chairman of each conducted a "Rocking-chair Tour of the Mediterranean." The material was prepared in a most interesting style by Miss Grace Snodgrass, Experiment Station Librarian, and sent to all reading leaders. In turn, they often supplemented the material with maps, cards, and pictures of the country studied. The women thoroughly enjoyed this and are requesting a second "tour." Many counties used this at their monthly club meeting for recreation, while other counties added a game from the country studied. This form of recreation was especially enjoyed because so many of the participants had sons, husbands, brothers, or friends in the Mediterranean area.

Several counties held their annual socials or picnics. One had a county "international day" with lectures and lantern slides given by persons who had travelled in foreign countries. Another had a county-wide folk-game evening. Several had county banquets. A few counties had an all-day or a two-day camp, carrying out a program of singing, crafts, and recreation. All in all the counties made a patient effort to maintain a high morale among their groups and to suit their recreation to their needs.

Civic activities of homemakers clubs.— Homemakers as individuals and as groups sponsored and assisted in many activities. War needs came first. Red Cross work included making garments, rolling bandages, supplying and equipping first-aid kits, sponsoring first-aid and home-nursing classes, giving blood donations, and assisting in drives for funds. Homemakers sold war bonds, helped in all salvage campaigns, and contributed hose, paper, tin cans, scrap metal, clothing, and money. Many served as hostesses and supplied food at USO centers. In promoting better health, homemakers helped in crippled-children clinics, sold TB Christmas seals, donated food and hours of work to school lunch programs.

Other activities included clean-up and beautification projects, furnishing club rooms and community centers, aiding in health pro-

grams, furnishing leaders, sponsoring 4-H club work, and aiding needy families. Homemakers helped others by being good neighbors and citizens, and worked unselfishly to make their communities better places in which to live.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

Requests of the War Food Administration for increased production of certain food and feed products determined the character and emphasis of the Extension program for the year. Community and commodity programs using county, community, and neighborhood leaders were built largely around agricultural products suited to Kentucky conditions. A live-at-home program designed to encourage all farmers and rural people to grow and save at least 75 percent of their food requirements was organized in each county. In this program, carried on jointly by county agents and home demonstration agents, neighborhood leaders were called upon to distribute literature and to encourage their neighbors to plant gardens, feed chickens, care for dairy products, and carry out other phases of the program. Data collected by neighborhood leaders indicated that for the state as a whole, 114,452 farm families grew 75 percent or more of their food supply and 112,238 others increased their home food production above that in 1942.

Supervisory problems, methods, and accomplishments.— In setting up the program in individual counties it was necessary to keep in mind the shortage of labor, machinery, and fertilizer; therefore, each program included labor-saving practices, better farm organization, use of hybrid seed corn, and so on. Since about two-thirds of Kentucky's farms, according to the 1940 census, are 100 acres or less, the importance of home food production and conservation in the war effort is at once apparent.

The livestock program consisted largely in presenting information on the need for greater production of swine, dairy products, and poultry. The rapid increase in hog production along with increases in other livestock and livestock products resulted in a critical feed situation by late summer, necessitating the adjusting of livestock to feed supplies and greater efficiency in feeding.

Personnel problems.— Since the beginning of the war 40 county agents and assistant agents have entered the military service, and 23 were lost to industry, government agencies, and private farming. Despite such loss of workers, the work was carried on.

Farm labor.— The farm labor recruiting and placing program was given attention in all counties, with heavy emphasis in about 60 counties. A farm labor committee was formed in each county to assist county agents in carrying out the program. An important contribution to farm labor in the vicinities of Camp Breckinridge and Camp Campbell was the work of German war prisoners, arranged for by the county agents. Work by prisoners from Camp Breckinridge from June to November totaled 19,240 man-days.

Much experience was gained in recruiting laborers for harvesting strawberries. No serious loss was suffered from lack of strawberry pickers. Much credit is due to the fine cooperation of schools and city organizations. In Campbell county the agent reported placing 249 strawberry pickers in one week. All requests were taken care of. Trimble county strawberry producers stated that at least half the crop would have been lost if this service had not been rendered.

From the results obtained in 1943 it would seem advisable for farmers, county agents, and farm labor assistants to rely more upon local help in the future. Where this was done, the farm labor program was successful.

Selection and training of local leaders.— The neighborhood leader system, started in 1942, was further expanded in 1943. The assignments given this group of leaders during the past year were 4-H enrollment, live-at-home program, salvage of grease, scrap-iron drive and related war programs. The leaders in most counties were trained at community meetings either by the extension agent or by a special community leader trained at a county meeting.

Work in cooperation with other agencies.— Every effort was made to cooperate with other agencies. Related work or work involving joint responsibility took up much of the time of supervisors and agents. County agents are continuing to give every assistance possible in the educational work of the AAA, especially the soil building phases of the program. Extension agents hold agronomy leader training and other educational meetings to which AAA committeemen are invited.

In soil conservation the agents explained the state district law where interest justified, and they helped to work out a program and make plans after an organization was perfected.

A considerable part of the county agents' time was spent in explaining to farmers the numerous types of credit available to them. The most frequent questions had to do with seed loans, Production Credit, and Farm Security loans.

The following figures were compiled from statistical reports of county agents for 1943:

Counties having county agricultural agents	120
County Extension Organizations	114
Membership (men)	17,752
Neighborhood and community leaders actively assisting	20,702
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the Extension program	29,706
Communities that built Extension programs	1,150
Leader training meetings	3,480
Attendance of local leaders	40,886
Meetings held by local leaders, not participated in by county agents	3,830
Attendance	80,783
Other Extension meetings	17,157
Attendance	521,771
Farm visits made by county agents	92,455
Farms visited by county agents	51,634
Calls relative to work	
Office	422,670
Telephone	223,493
Total meetings held by county agents	7,204
Attendance	104,173
Animal projects in 4-H club work completed	
Poultry	779,193
Dairy	2,710
Beef	3,465
Sheep	5,915
Swine	21,690
Other 4-H projects	
Home gardens, acres	10,552
Tobacco, acres	2,141
Corn, acres	7,889
Summary of contribution to war effort	
Estimated number of days devoted to food supplies and critical war materials	11,748
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen of other Federal agencies assisted during the year	3,485

4-H AND UTOPIA CLUB WORK

In 1943 in Kentucky 105,825 boys and girls were members of 4-H clubs, an increase of about 124 percent over the enrollment in 1942. This enormous growth in club membership was due largely to the desire of rural youth to have a definite and personal part in winning the war. Boys and girls felt that the production and conservation of food was their way to help. Of those who started projects, 88,330 or 83.4 percent completed them.

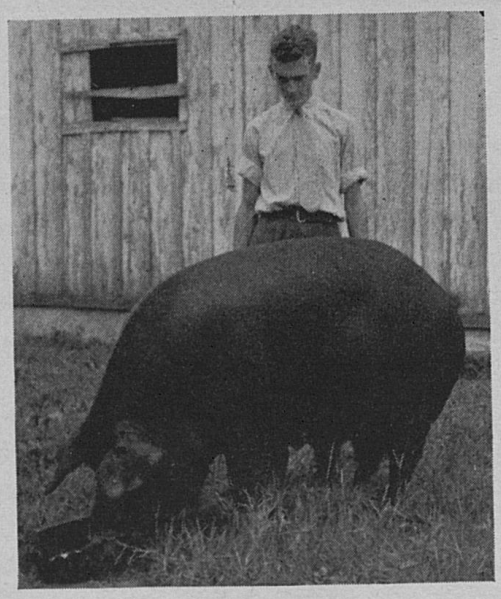
Very careful planning, a great deal of hard work, and wholehearted cooperation were required on the part of all the Extension staff, the local volunteer leaders, and club officers, to handle successfully such a rapidly expanding program. Many other agencies and groups made valuable contributions, such as the public and private schools, the churches, the press, radio, banks and business houses, farm organizations and service clubs.

About 7,500 local leaders helped with the program. The increase in local leadership was obtained largely from the older club members who supervised the work of the members in their neighborhoods. There were about 3,500 of these junior leaders in 1943 compared with 800 in 1942.

Projects were revised to meet wartime needs and only those which were helpful to the war effort were stressed. The greatest change in project work was the emphasis on quantity of production rather than on quality of products. The increased need for food during wartime justified this change. Information on how to carry on the projects was provided in leaflet form. The records required were reduced to a minimum.

The 4-H club members produced and conserved a substantial quantity of food for home use and for market and did other things helpful to the war effort. They grew 34,816 gardens from which about a million quarts of food were canned. They produced 772,359 chickens; 4,351,000 pounds of pork; 2,809,600 pounds of beef. They also made or remodeled 54,631 articles of clothing. The hours spent by club members at work to relieve the labor shortage amounted to the labor of 300 men for a year.

Several events which had formerly been helpful incentives in the 4-H program had to be omitted because of conditions caused by the war. The most important were Junior Week, the State Fair, district

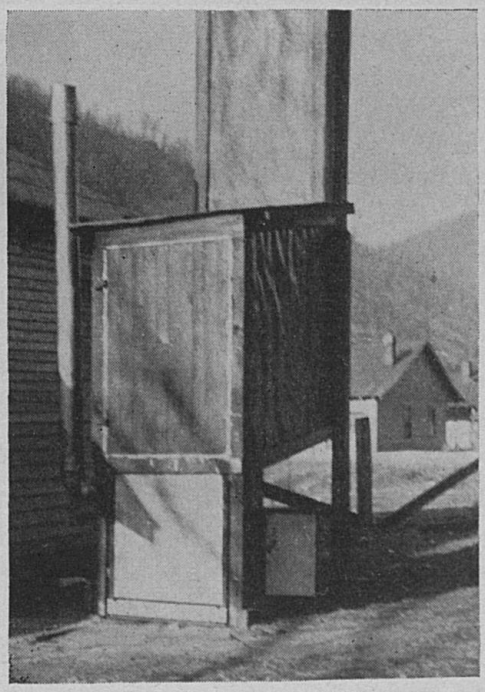


Brood sows of excellent type, such as this one, helped 4-H club members to produce nearly 5½ million pounds of pork in 1943.

fairs and shows, and county fairs. All the events which could be held and which did not in any way interfere with the war effort were retained, with necessary modifications, and one new one was added. Eleven district wartime conferences were held instead of the usual 4-H camps. These were attended by 800 boys, 900 girls, and 100 local leaders. The theme of the wartime conferences was "Save the Food We Raise." The girls received instruction in canning, dehydrating, and storage; the boys in year-round garden, home meat supply, and storage structures.

All shows for market livestock usually held were carried on this year. Kentucky club members participated in the Tri-state Lamb Show held in Evansville, Indiana. Of the highest 15 awards in that show 10 were placed on Kentucky exhibits. Club members in eight central Kentucky counties took 370 lambs to the District Show held in Lexington. The grand champion lamb sold for 32½¢ per pound.

There were 3,156 club members who did their part in the increased production of meat by feeding baby beeves for market. Of these calves 1,642 owned by 507 4-H and Utopia club members were entered in the State Show which is held annually in Louisville. Some of the requirements were changed in order to reduce the time necessary to carry on the project. For example, no exhibitors were required

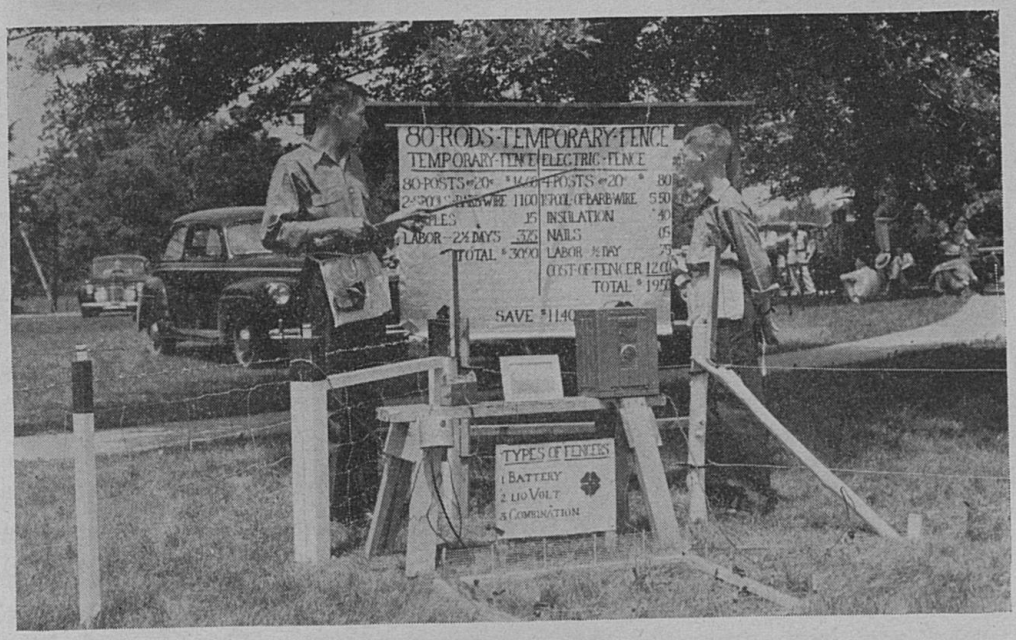


Community dehydrator for fruits and vegetables. This home-made device dehydrates 250 pounds of apples, by using only two buckets of coal.

The motto of the 4-H clubs is "Make the Best Better." This champion Hereford steer at the 1943 show illustrates the excellence of the work done by these club members.

to break their calves to halter or teach them to lead or pose. About 1,000 calves were exhibited. Many club members had to sell their calves before the show because of the drouth and shortage of feed. The grand champion calf was an Angus fed by a Washington county boy. It weighed 985 pounds and sold for 71¢ per pound. The grand champion carlot was produced by club members in Garrard county. The 15 calves averaged 952 pounds each and sold for 22¢ per pound. The sale price of all the calves in the show was satisfactory.

District project achievement contests.— The new event in the 4-H program was holding 12 district project achievement contests. These meetings were so distributed over the state that the club members could attend them and return home the same day. The county agents selected their county project champions and entered them in the district contests. Friends of 4-H club work provided funds to purchase war stamps for each county champion who attended the district meeting and a $5 book of war stamps for each district champion. Of the 120 counties, 107 sent county champions to the



Temporary fences properly electrified have done much to solve labor problems and have permitted the grazing of areas that could not have been grazed without fencing. These 4-H club boys demonstrate the proper way to electrify fencing.

district meetings. From the district project champions the state champions were selected. The same group of friends of club work who furnished the war stamps, paid four-fifths of the expenses of the state champions to the Club Congress.

National 4-H club congress.— The National 4-H Club Congress was held in Chicago with limited attendance. No state was permitted to send more than 20 club members. Twenty Kentucky champion club members attended. Two scholarships of $200 each were awarded to Kentucky girls in the food-preservation contest.

Scholarships.— The Farm Underwriters Association sponsored a fire prevention contest and awarded four scholarships of $100 each to 4-H club girls who entered the College of Agriculture and Home Economics last September.

Utopia club work.— In 1943 there were only 17 active Utopia clubs. Skeleton organizations are being kept up in other counties. The members of the Utopia clubs were in the most acceptable age group for the armed forces and other war activities. The organization is being held together so that when the war is over it will be ready to take up an active program again. All members of active Utopia clubs are attempting in every way to serve their country during this war period.

Negro club work.— The number of negro boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work in 1943 in Kentucky, 5,519, was more than 100 percent greater than in 1942. Members of the State 4-H staff helped the negro agents in planning their program, helped to organize their county councils, and encouraged them in all phases of their 4-H work. Supervision was given to the negro agents at intervals throughout the year.

The Conservation Conference for negroes was held in Hensleytown, Christian county, with 48 boys and 52 girls attending. Ten counties were represented. The program at this and other wartime conferences was mostly instruction in conservation of food.

Recreation.— An interesting and helpful part of the recreation work was that done in 11 counties in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. In this area the 4-H club enrollment is heavy and organized recreation is eagerly accepted as a part of the program. The recreational activities embraced the following: playground games, indoor games, singing games, songs, folk dances, wood carving, story telling, puppets, and dramatics. Major emphasis was placed on those activities in which considerable numbers participated. School community centers, churches, and settlement schools gave enthusiastic cooperation.

This work in the selected mountain counties is made possible by an arrangement with the Association of Southern Mountain workers who release a specialist to work five months each year as a member of the Extension staff.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND RADIO

Through the papers published in Kentucky or having extensive circulation here the people were informed of activities of the Extension Division, as well as those of cooperating agencies and groups, where such information would be of service. The radio also was used extensively. The material sent out was kept free from propaganda and this gained for it very wide use in the press.

The service of public information was directed mainly to those activities that helped to hasten victory. Food production and preservation, victory gardens, salvage drives, the activities of 4-H clubs, homemakers' clubs, and farmers' organizations were reported. Especial effort was made to report labor-saving practices and efficient methods.

In addition to the regular weekly news service, spot news was furnished to daily newspapers and press services and many special fea-

tures were published. The weekly radio feature, "Doings of Kentucky Farm Folk," and the column entitled "Down on the Farm," were well received and will be continued.

A daily radio program was broadcast through the facilities of WHAS, which gave fairly good coverage of Kentucky. All departments of farm activity were treated as well as topics having to do primarily with farm homes and farm communities. Many special features were arranged, usually in connection with some special event such as 4-H Club Achievement Day or the Farm and Home Convention.

The advantages and the limitations of radio service are both taken into account. Detailed information is sent to those who inquire. Usually the radio program invites requests and tells listeners where to write for details which are sent free. One period each week was devoted to answering publicly some of the typical questions submitted by farm people.

FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

This is perhaps the largest annual gathering of leading farm men and women held in Kentucky. Matters of agricultural technology are taken up in the specialized group meetings and the joint assemblies deal with subjects of state and national importance. These gatherings draw speakers of national and often of international reputation. The Thirty-first Farm and Home Convention, in January 1943, was attended by 1,078 persons from 96 counties, despite transportation difficulties and an intense blizzard which rendered many roads impassable.

FARM FORESTRY

Marketing service.— Forestry work this year was devoted largely to helping farm wood owners to produce and market timber profitably and wisely. The service rendered in this phase of forestry extension gave the farm timber owner potential buyer contracts and advice as to species of timber and kinds of products desired in the market, manner of cutting and preparing, and up-to-date information on prices of raw wood products.

Desirability of a signed contract between buyer and seller was stressed. Such a contract appealed to many owners having timber for sale, who previously had not had a desirable contract form nor help in drawing up such a contract. A marketing service was established to serve owners of farm woods in central Kentucky. This pro-

ject was in addition to such service already functioning in the western portion. A trained forester, under the joint supervision of the United States Forest Service and the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, gave advice, on the farm, as to better management and marketing.

With the demand for all wood products constantly expanding and with wood fibers assuming great importance in the national welfare, the prospect of a financial return for work performed on the farm forest area is more sure than ever before. The properly managed farm woods area can provide a substantial supplementary income at all times.

Open-land planting.— During the year many thousands of forest tree seedlings of various species were planted by farmers, mainly by those who had made previous plantings, to enlarge old plantation areas or to replace trees lost by fire, stock grazing, or disease.

Timber stand improvement.— The unusual activity in the timber market made many new contacts possible, including visits to farm woods to discuss their present condition with the owner. This service caused many landowners to undertake for the first time careful management of their woods and permitted the establishment of additional demonstration areas.

Other activities included 4-H club forestry work, periodic visits to saw mills and wood-using plants to secure market data, assisting in campaigns to increase local production of lumber, fuelwood, pulpwood, walnut timber for gun stocks and propellers, veneer, dogwood for shuttle blocks, charcoal, railroad ties, and white oak for ship timbers. Assistance was given to those concerned in interpreting OPA and WPB regulations.

AGRONOMY

Meadow and pasture improvement.— Because of the large amount of livestock in Kentucky in relation to feed supplies, efforts were made to improve the carrying capacity of pastures in all parts of the state. Extensive reseedings with lespedeza, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, and Kentucky bluegrass were made in most counties. One of the most certain ways of improving a pasture is to reseed it with Korean lespedeza, particularly if the land is limed and phosphated, a practice which has been possible on much more land in recent years because of grants-of-aid through the AAA.

The practice of sowing small grain on old lespedeza and grazing

the fields was greatly extended. Seeding alfalfa with grass for pasture as well as for hay was encouraged, and many farmers found that an alfalfa-grass-lespedeza mixture is the most productive pasture mixture available for this state.

Production of forage-crop seed.— Shortage of forage-crop seed made it advisable to encourage all possible saving of such seed. Largely owing to the activities of the Extension Division, the acreage of redtop and orchard-grass harvested for seed was greatly increased. Previously the production of orchard-grass seed had been confined to a few areas. The past year small crops were harvested in many counties, generally by using a combine. The Korean lespedeza seed crop was estimated at 12,000,000 pounds, and Kobe lespedeza at about 70,000 pounds. Attempts were made to increase the production of clover seed also.

Soil-improvement program.— Because for more than a quarter of a century the Extension Service in Kentucky had advocated a permanent soil-building program based on the use of lime, phosphate, and legumes, the agriculture of Kentucky was in an excellent position to contribute to the nation's wartime program when the war began. During these years before the war some 7 million tons of lime material had been used, enough for 3 million acres, and farmers were making the fullest use of phosphates made available through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In addition, they were buying larger quantities of fertilizer for soil-depleting crops than ever before. Efforts to expand the use of these materials were continued, and despite the shortage of trucks and in many instances a shortage of limestone itself, the efforts were remarkably successful. Indicative of this is the fact that in 1943, more than a million tons of ground limestone were used (only about 125,000 tons less than in 1942) despite the many difficulties in obtaining and transporting the limestone.

During this year also, 293,622 tons of superphosphate, 1,110 tons of triple superphosphate, 5,149 tons of rock phosphate, 689 tons of basic slag, and 64 tons of colloidal phosphate were used. Most of the superphosphate was 20-percent, and some of it 18-percent material. The increase in the amount of phosphate used during 1943 apparently amounted to about 12 to 15 percent above that used during 1942. The superphosphate used during 1943 supplied the equivalent of about 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate per acre to 2 million acres of land. Besides the large tonnage of straight phosphate, about 100,000 tons of mixed fertilizer were used.

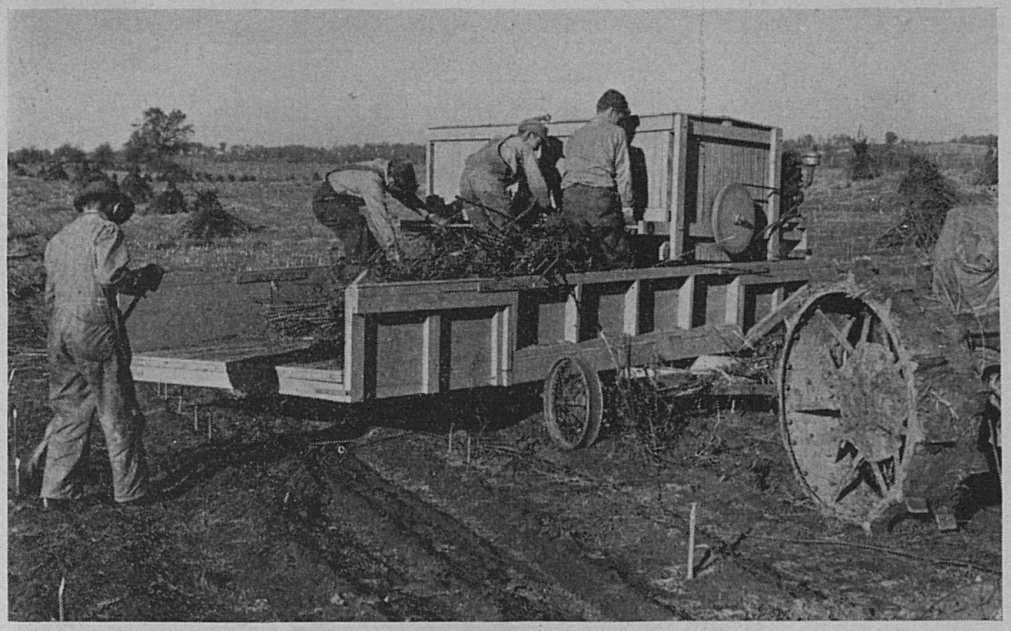
Work with hybrid corn.— It has been definitely shown that hybrid corn yields 10 to 20 percent more than open-pollinated corn on a given kind of land, through a wide range of productivity. Obviously one of the most practical ways of increasing the amount of feed in Kentucky is to bring about a larger use of hybrid seed corn. With this in mind, a large number of demonstrations with hybrid corn are held each year. In 1943, 364 demonstrations were carried out. The season was rather dry in many parts of the state, and the superiority of hybrid corn over ordinary open-pollinated corn was perhaps more marked than in any year since hybrid corn has been grown. About 1 million acres in Kentucky were planted to hybrid corn this year. Undoubtedly within a few years practically the entire crop will be planted with hybrid seed.

Meetings with seed dealers.— A valuable innovation during the year, which may be expected to prove of permanent value to the farm program, was a series of meetings for seed dealers. It is of tremendous importance that seed dealers carry adequate supplies of clean seed of varieties that tests have shown to be well adapted to Kentucky. The seed dealers welcomed an opportunity for cooperation with the Extension Service, and it is believed that very decided advantages will result from this cooperation.

Work with tobacco.— Because of the profitableness of the crop and the need for a large production of leaf, much emphasis was placed on methods for increasing the production of burley tobacco. Demonstrations were used to teach the best methods of handling the crop, including use of varieties, fertilization, disease control, and other matters. Demonstrations of priming, sorting, stripping and other items related to harvesting were also made.

County program planning meetings were held in all the tobacco-producing counties, to set up a program suited to the county and to give training to leaders. The Kentucky Experiment Station's recommendations for growing tobacco in 1943 were discussed with these groups, and the advantages of the various practices were pointed out. One particularly important point was the bluestone-lime treatment of plant beds which so successfully controlled wildfire and angular leaf-spot, or rust.

The need for more potash in fertilizers was also stressed, since much of the land in central Kentucky is low in available potassium. It was demonstrated that with proper management the soils of Kentucky are capable of producing nearly a ton of high-grade tobacco to the acre with average rainfall.



Machine for beating out hemp seed. This home-made machine was designed by the Agricultural Engineering Division. Over twenty of these machines were built and used in Kentucky this year. They saved much labor.

Another point stressed was the advantage when labor is scarce, of spacing the plants wider apart in the row, thus reducing the number of plants necesary to handle.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The agricultural engineers placed special emphasis on those projects which would be of the greatest assistance to farmers during this period of shortage of machinery and labor.

Farm machinery.— A conference of all agencies in the state which could contribute to a state-wide farm machinery educational program was held at Lexington in December 1942, after which an educational program was outlined by the engineers to encourage farmers to adopt a sound maintenance program for all usable machinery and a plan for the efficient and greatest utilization of it, including sharing machines with neighbors. Publicity was given this program over the radio, through timely news articles and circular letters. Planning meetings, leader-training meetings, and schools were held in a large number of counties, on farm machinery maintenance and utilization. Farmers were furnished with farm-machinery repair check lists which greatly stimulated timely purchasing of needed repair parts.

Assistance was also given in setting up in the county agents' offices

a registry for the exchange of labor and machinery and the routing of custom operators. As a result, a large amount of unneeded machinery was sold, and machinery and labor were exchanged to the mutual benefit of every one concerned.

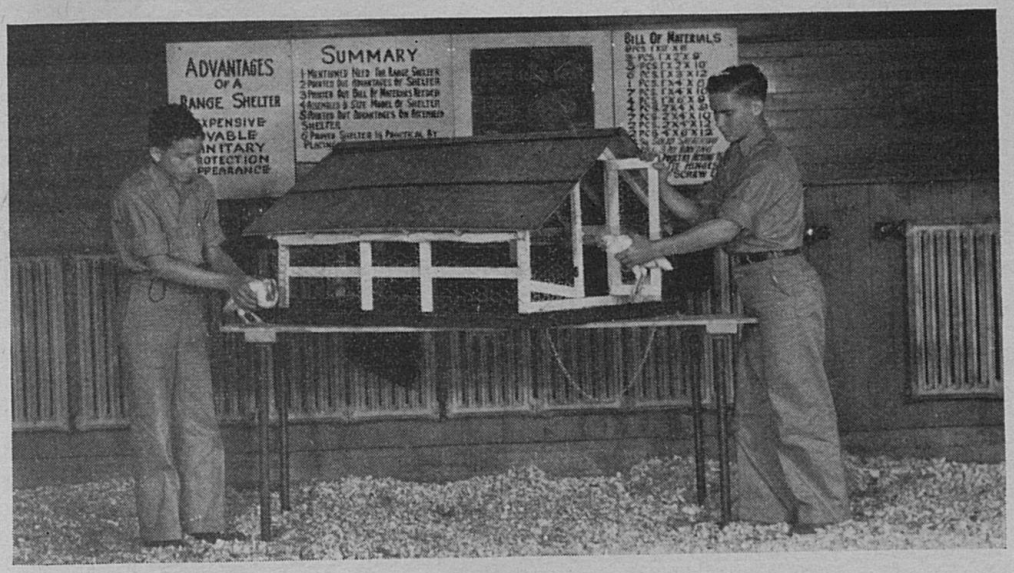
In response to the demand for labor-saving methods in producing hemp seed, the agricultural engineers designed a machine for beating out hemp seed. In 15 counties, 29 of these machines were built and used in harvesting over 2,000 acres of seed. The saving in labor costs during the first season more than paid for the machines.

Farm buildings.— Many farmers did not have adequate buildings for housing the increased livestock, poultry and crops. To meet this situation, the engineers conducted a special educational program recommending the following wartime practices.

1. Adopt a maintenance program to prevent excessive depreciation of essential farm buildings.
2. Remodel buildings where improvement is needed for an increase in livestock or food production.
3. Emphasize improvement of storage structures for both food and grain crops.
4. Rearrange structures so far as possible, to save labor, prevent accidents, and provide the best use of space.
5. Use labor-saving equipment such as self-feeders, portable grain and hay racks, feed hoppers, and bins.
6. Use native materials and noncritical materials such as concrete, clay tile, fiber and plaster boards, where practical in farm buildings.
7. Remove all hazards in and around buildings, which might cause accidents or fires.

Through the plan service, some 2,000 different sets of blueprints for all kinds of buildings and equipment were sent upon request and hundreds of farmers were given assistance through correspondence and the distribution of printed circulars and mimeographed leaflets. The majority of the requests were for information on animal and poultry shelters, structures for storing food and grain, remodeling buildings, and construction of selffeeders and other labor-saving equipment. As a result of this program about 8,000 new buildings were built, 10,000 were remodeled, and about 10,000 pieces of poultry and livestock labor-saving equipment were constructed and 3,500 were remodeled.

Food preservation and storage.— The major activities of the agricultural engineers in food preservation were educational meetings



4-H club boys demonstrate a range shelter for poultry. In 1943, club members in Kentucky produced 772,359 chickens.

to promote construction from plans furnished, of electric homemade dehydrators, home driers for fruits and vegetables, storage structures for fruits and vegetables, and assistance to county agents and commercial concerns in educational programs in the preservation of food by freezing. The extension engineers assisted with 17 educational meetings in 15 counties and visited 12 other counties in connection with freezer-locker service. Seven new plants were established, making a total of 22 plants in Kentucky. In 13 counties, 17 method demonstrations in dehydrating foods were held with an attendance of 1,060. Electric dehydrators were demonstrated to 1,183 4-H club members, 56 club leaders, and 88 county extension agents at 4-H club camps. A survey showed that 2,846,764 pounds of fruit and vegetables were dehydrated. In connection with mound, bank, pit, and barrel storage structures, educational meetings were held in 20 counties. A total of 266 farm leaders were trained, who in turn held community meetings to assist their neighbors with home storage structures.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Hogs.— For more efficient pork production, emphasis was put on swine sanitation, good pastures, balanced rations, improved breeding stock, and saving more pigs. To encourage greater efficiency in swine production, a six-page leaflet entitled "One-third More Pork with the Same Feed and Labor" was published. In April, a poster

with the same title was printed for display in public places visited by farmers.

During 1943 swine production in Kentucky increased beyond available feed supplies and marketing facilities. The shortage of feed grains and high-grade protein supplements greatly handicapped most swine producers. Many inefficient hog growers were forced out of the business late in 1943 owing to the narrow feeding ratio and the feed shortage.

Beef cattle.— Major emphasis was on maximum use of home-grown pasture and harvested roughages in producing profitable beef. A "cow-and-calf plan," in which cows that will produce 2 to 3 gallons of milk each are bred to a good purebred beef bull at such time as to bring the calves in January or February, was strongly advocated as one of the most promising methods for producing a high-grade, profitable product from home-grown feeds with little or no grain. Production of good to choice older cattle through the use of more and better home-grown forages and less grain also was promoted.

Methods of control of lice, warbles, and preventable diseases and for prevention of marketing losses due to rough handling, inadequate equipment, or unskilled management were demonstrated as livestock conservation measures.

Sheep.— A critical shortage of pasture and roughage combined with other factors to give Kentucky its first definite setback in number of sheep in about two decades, during which period the number of lambs marketed from the state had practically doubled. This marked decrease, about 12 percent, was partly offset by the better average quality of ewes, which resulted from close culling and does not represent a trend toward fewer sheep. Despite some reduction in number of sheep, much progress was made in improvement of quality and in economy of production. The whole program was closely correlated with the war effort.

Especially worthy of note is the new phenothiazine treatment which was tested and demonstrated in a year-round parasite-control program. Field tests with this drug on flocks aggregating 8,000 breeding ewes gave highly satisfactory results. The field agent conducted 68 demonstrations in treating sheep with phenothiazine, made many suspensions of this drug for drenchings, and discussed its use at practically all meetings with sheepmen. Several hundred thousand sheep in Kentucky are now on the phenothiazine program.

Efforts to increase production through heavier lambs met with con-

siderable success with early lambs. The ewe-and-ram projects, feeding and general management received attention as did the work with goats, particularly milk goats, interest in which has been greatly stimulated as a result of the war.

Meats.— Increased interest was noted in the meats program which featured the more widespread and more efficient slaughter of meat animals for home consumption. The larger number of community canneries where meat could be properly processed resulted in more canning of meats, especially beef. At meetings throughout the state the importance of maintaining adequate equipment in proper condition, thorough bleeding and cooling of carcasses, and proper methods for sausage making, curing, and storage were explained.

DAIRYING

The principal objective for dairy extension work was to increase milk production. Data to measure what was accomplished are not yet available, but reports from cheese factories and condenseries in different parts of the state are extremely favorable. Every effort was made to reach the owners of small herds which produce the bulk of Kentucky's milk. Each month 4,000 "Timely-Tip Letters" were distributed by county agents among dairy leaders, and 160,000 copies of simple dairy quiz sheets were distributed among farmers by members of the dairy industry. County agents were furnished a series of blueprint charts for use at all community meetings.

Future small herds.— Small herds of milk cows have usually developed from family cows. The producing ability of cows in these small herds is low, owing to poor feeding and faulty breeding practices. Inferior dairy sires or beef bulls are too generally used, and the females are kept primarily for milking. In several counties, however, Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorn sires are being introduced to enable owners to raise female herd replacements with some hope of milk-producing ability, and at the same time to raise male calves that can be converted into profitable top veal or satisfactory steers. This program met with instant favor in the six counties where it was tried.

Production testing and record keeping.— Great difficulty was experienced in keeping this project active in spite of unprecedented demand for this type of service. The principal difficulties were a reduced extension staff and a shortage of test supervisors. In 10 full-time and part-time dairy-herd-improvement associations, 111 herds recorded an average production of 331.6 pounds of butterfat and 7,580 pounds

of milk on 2,737 cow-years. The average cow's product was sold for $242, and the income above the cost of her feed was $149.

Liberally fed cows of high producing ability were most profitable. The feed cost of producing 100 pounds of milk ranged from 78 cents in June to $2.40 in December. Herds where production records were kept did not experience the slump in July and August production that is common in Kentucky. The main reason for this was that these herds were given extra feed when pasturage became poor in midsummer. This is an important factor in achieving high milk production-goals for the state.

4-H club project.— 4-H club dairy shows have been largely discontinued in Kentucky, and as a result this project suffered during 1943. In about 10 counties the project made excellent progress, because of the interest and enthusiasm of the county agent and club members who continued despite the absence of the incentive of statewide competition.

Utilization of milk and milk products on the farm.— Cooperating with home demonstration agents and working through their trained foods leaders in nine counties, the field agent in dairying was able to reach effectively a large number of farm families. In these counties demonstrations were given of approved methods of making farm butter and cottage cheese. Significantly, 1,008 dairy thermometers were purchased in the nine counties where demonstrations were held. In these same counties 2,349 families reported having made 27,502 pounds of cottage cheese and 2,676 families 81,299 pounds of farm butter.

Cream quality improvement.— The cream quality improvement program was greatly affected by the difficulty in employing field workers. The standard grades by which butter was scored eliminated 91-score butter. This automatically lowered 92-score, and caused graders to be less critical of the requirements for 89- and 90-score butter. Condemnations based on quality defects were only about half as numerous in 1943 as in 1942—perhaps due partly to actual improvement and partly to changed standards.

One Fieldmen's Short Course held by the Dairy Department in Lexington was attended by 87 fieldmen, managers, plant graders and procurement supervisors. Three industry grading schools were held in strategic localities followed by 16 "Field Grading Days" and county grading schools in which local cream buyers were instructed in methods of grading the cream they purchased.

POULTRY

The immediate objective of the poultry extension program was to help poultry raisers meet the wartime quotas or goals set for the state in the production of poultry and eggs. The producer was faced with the usual problems of disease and parasite control, feeding, housing, and culling, magnified by scarcity of feed, equipment, building material, and labor and by transportation difficulties. Increased numbers of chickens on farms overtaxed already crowded facilities, and dry weather limited greatly the amount of pasture available.

As the need for production was great every available means was used to make the largest possible number of contacts. The assistance of local leaders, hatcherymen, produce dealers, feed men and lumber dealers was exceedingly helpful. Special emphasis was placed on the 4-H club poultry program. Leaflets and circulars gave details for the different projects. Two circular letters were prepared for county agents to send to 4-H club poultry members and a leader manual was given to the club leaders. Poultry production was a part of the program at the seven 4-H Club War Conferences.

Field agents held 510 poultry meetings, attended by 10,156 persons. They visited 1,874 farms, 259 hatcheries, 117 produce dealers, 87 feed and lumber dealers and 12 producers of broilers. An egg-grading school was held. The Annual Poultry Short Course was attended by 98 persons from 40 Kentucky counties, and from Indiana and Illinois.

The demonstration flock project was reported from 47 counties and was summarized as follows: 119 flocks, 14,099 hens, 175 eggs per hen, $2.69 cash expense per hen, and $4.45 income above cash expense per hen. As compared with last year the cash expense per hen was 45¢ higher and the income above expenses was $1.23 higher. Egg production per hen remained the same.

From information available through the U. S. Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board, production in Kentucky from January 1, 1943 to December 1, 1943, was about 15 percent above the same period in 1942. It would seem that flock size has reached a maximum and increase from now on will have to come through better breeding and better management.

Producing profitable pullets again was of major importance because of the need for good pullets. The difficulties encountered were principally in getting enough of the right feed materials, getting chicks at the right time against heavy demand, and crowding quarters by some over-ambitious raisers. Pullet cost records on demonstration flocks in Logan county as compared with 1942 were:

	1942	*1943*
Chicks started	4,332	4,217
Percent raised	96.7	97.1
Average cost of feed per 100 pounds	$2.61	$3.17
Average selling price of fryers per pound	19.9¢	27.6¢
Net cost of pullets	55.9¢	54.3¢

The higher feed and chick cost was fairly well offset by higher meat value.

The highlight of the egg-marketing project was the "Swat the Rooster" campaign. From reports by various produce concerns a much larger than seasonal selling of roosters was made.

Poultry was an important part of the live-at-home program. People were urged to have an egg a day for each member of the family, and chicken more often than on Sunday. Neighborhood leaders carried much of the information on this project. The importance of "home use" poultry and eggs was emphasized at all meetings. Many urban families raised fryers and kept a few pullets for layers.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Veterinary Extension work, carried on principally through correspondence and distribution of directive and seasonal information, included the following projects: educational work with 4-H club members and young farm men and women, on disease prevention and parasite control in farm animals; control of poultry parasites and pullorum disease; control of swine diseases and parasites.

Under Project 1, 4,962 students were enrolled in 23 counties and 120 communities. There were 120 advisers or leaders; and 144 county agents, county school superintendents and Smith-Hughes teachers served as coordinators. Requests from enrolled students and advisers for information on diseases of cattle numbered 3,960; of sheep, 2,834; of swine, 3,783; and of poultry, 4,530.

HORTICULTURE

Pomology.— Wartime food regulations created keen interest in home fruit production. Full information was made available and suggestions were given through district live-at-home meetings. Follow-up meetings and demonstrations were held in every section of the state. The demand for nursery stock exceeded the supply.

Declining commercial strawberry production was bolstered through meetings in all sections. Fertilizer, mulching, and renovation demonstrations created wide interest. Two new varieties were introduced, both of which produced nearly double the yields of standard varieties

in commercial field tests. Energetic action and cooperation with all agencies concerned, averted a serious labor shortage.

Good crops of apples and peaches in Kentucky, when short crops existed in the nation, created general interest and increased the demand for meetings and demonstrations, with the result that improved practices were more carefully followed throughout the year than ever before.

Vegetables.— Special attention was given to home gardens. Eleven district meetings and 213 leaders' meetings were held in all sections. The production of vegetables from home gardens far exceeded that of any previous year and was conservatively estimated at retail prices to have a value of about 132 million dollars for the state.

Meetings were held and service letters were provided for 10 truck-farming districts for growers serving 24 canneries, for potato growers with new commercial acreage in 39 counties, for the green-wrap tomato growers in five counties, and for 9,000 sweetpotato growers in the war-quota area.

Eight conferences were held with state and federal institutions in Kentucky, and vegetable production programs were carefully made. Two vegetable cooperative associations were organized.

Landscaping.— The plan for carrying on landscape work was so modified as to avoid interference with the county food program. Monthly instruction sheets and new circular material were provided for project leaders and county workers, and weekly items were released for the press. In spite of war conditions, interest in the improvement of home grounds and in cultural details for lawns, flowers, shrubs, and trees continued strong, possibly owing in part to restricted travel and to money available for this purpose. Thirty-seven meetings were held.

FARM ECONOMICS AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Farm management.— Because of continued and increased farm-labor shortages major emphasis was continued on that problem this year. Detailed information was assembled, analyzed, and charted, relative to labor-saving practices and equipment, labor requirements and distribution, the farm labor situation in various agricultural areas of Kentucky, sources to which short-handed farmers might look to meet their labor needs, adjustments needed to help meet the shortage, and to other phases of the farm-labor problem. This was done by type-of-farming areas, in the early part of 1943, and furnished the

basis for an intensive educational campaign to help farmers prepare and arrange in advance to meet the situation, arranging their crop and livestock systems for the year in a way to avoid or minimize peak labor periods and to forecast the periods during which seasonal labor would have to be used.

Charts were made available showing the labor requirement of each crop and livestock enterprise and the time of the labor requirement. A special form was designed by the use of which any farmer could chart how much labor would be needed on his own farm for each half month of the year. This chart then served as a guide in planning and revising his farm program to arrange in advance for getting the farm work done. Methods used by farmers to reduce the labor required in various operations were described and made available to others.

Leaflets, bulletins, moving picture films, radio programs, and newspaper and farm magazine articles were utilized. Training schools were held in 69 counties, with 995 farm leaders attending.

Discussion meetings on farm accounts and income tax problems were held in 18 counties. Adjustment meetings to study the Kentucky and National Agricultural Outlook were held in 17 counties and meetings to assist farmers with their farm accounts were held in 11 counties. The Kentucky Farm Account Book was revised and 10,000 copies were printed.

Rural sociology.— One hundred and sixty persons participated in a state-wide meeting of rural pastors and community leaders at which 17 persons contributed to a symposium on the problems of the rural church. These contributions were condensed, mimeographed and distributed state-wide.

Increased interest and enrollment in 4-H club work was accomplished through cooperation with the Rural Church Council. A state-wide "4-H Club Sunday" at which special sermons were preached on rural social problems and 4-H club work in several hundred churches, was a feature of this work.

Despite wartime difficulties of travel more than three-quarters of the counties of Kentucky sent representatives to the statewide meeting of educational leaders.

EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM

The duty of assisting farmers with their labor problems was assigned to the Extension Division. This involved recruiting and placing workers within communities and counties and also between

counties and even interstate. The work in each county was under the direct supervision of the county agent.

From this service 44,000 farmers received direct help. These benefits were in the form of helping farmers to save labor by sharing equipment, exchanging labor with their neighbors, using labor-saving methods, and getting workers through the placement service of the Emergency Farm Labor Program.

A total of 37,024 placements were made, involving 20,237 workers. In addition to this number an estimated 9,948 workers, not regularly engaged in agriculture, worked on farms as a result of this program though they were not placed directly through the labor offices. Of the workers placed on farms through the placement service 53 percent were men and 14 percent were women; 33 percent were under 18. Out of a total of 10,714 men placed, 1,229 were war prisoners. Over 3,250 women were enrolled in the Women's Land Army. Although most of these women worked on their own farms, this was a substantial contribution to the war effort.

At the close of the tobacco harvesting season workers were recruited in eastern Kentucky for work in other states. A major portion of the 1,789 workers thus recruited went to Maine to help save the largest potato crop on record.

Kentucky farmers, despite shortages of labor and machinery, were able in 1943 to produce the largest crop on record. This was possible largely because of the ingenuity of individual farmers in making the most of the labor available, their willingness to use inexperienced labor, work longer hours, and use of women and boys in the fields. Older people who normally do not do farm work also did their share.

MARKETS AND RURAL FINANCE

Work was directed toward meeting the need for economic information under war conditions, planning a better-balanced marketing program, setting up marketing machinery to market surpluses and war crops, helping farmers adjust and improve the facilities used in marketing, and planning a unified, statewide feed and supply purchasing program.

An agricultural outlook report was distributed and outlook meetings were held. As rapid changes occurred in economic conditions, this annual outlook report was supplemented during the year by commodity outlook meetings, special news letters, special radio broadcasts on timely marketing subjects, and newspaper releases. A monthly market news letter presenting up-to-date market news in-

formation on principal farm products of Kentucky was widely distributed.

War conditions accentuated marketing problems for many agricultural products and changed the plan of marketing others. Kentucky farmers in general were requested to grow commercial acreages of sweetpotatoes, and as a result a commercial acreage was reported in 68 of the 120 counties. Fifty-four of these 68 counties were growing sweetpotatoes on a commercial scale for the first time. In most of these new areas, it was necessary to assist farmers in marketing their sweetpotatoes as green or uncured product, as no storage facilities were available. As a result of this condition the extension agents assisted farmers to store or to market about 400,000 bushels of sweetpotatoes. The storage capacity in the state was increased from about 125,000 bushels to about 460,000. Two cooperatives marketed sweetpotatoes for the first time. These were induced to assist in the movement of the large and scattered crop.

Increased production of Irish potatoes presented added marketing problems. Local associations were assisted in marketing and were kept informed in regard to price support, price ceilings, and outlook. The associations purchased certified seed potatoes, at a substantial saving. A purchasing cooperative in eastern Kentucky also marketed potatoes for its members this year for the first time. This association purchased a mechanical grader and sold the potatoes in 50-pound paper bags in wholesale lots to mine commissaries. The members of this association received an average of $2.65 per hundred pounds, net, for their potatoes—nearly 50 cents higher than farmers averaged for potatoes in any other county.

The reduction and restriction of truck transportation intensified the problem of moving farm products to market. The Extension Division assisted in organizing a statewide Dairy Industry Committee that was approved by Office of Defense Transportation. It also assisted the committee in making a survey of truck routes in the Purchase and in the Cincinnati area. The surveys were to be used by the committee to reduce mileage in delivering milk to plants.

Another serious problem confronting the dairy industry was the narrowing of the margin between price of dairy products and the cost of production. This problem was severe in all producing areas and was very acute in some milk markets. At the request of the dairy industry, the Extension Division made a survey to determine the extent of the increase in the cost of producing milk in the Owensboro and Henderson areas. The survey provided a basis for requesting an

adjustment in controlled whole-milk prices so that a maximum production of milk could be maintained.

Kentucky farmers are making a worthwhile contribution to the war effort by expanding their acreages of soybeans and by improving their soybean marketing programs. The cooperative soybean-processing plant at Henderson was an important outlet for soybeans produced in Kentucky and a source from which farmers could get seed of the proper type. The Extension Division assisted the cooperative in its marketing and purchasing problems and in holding field meetings at which seed selection was discussed. The soybean cooperative, while paying competitive prices for beans, realized an additional credit of 21 cents per bushel for its patrons from processing operations. The plant operated 24 hours a day during most of the year. This plant will be paid for considerably ahead of schedule and in addition to the saving made for its members, it is making a real contribution to the war effort, because bean crushing facilities are critically short.

Steps have been taken with the help of the Extension Division to set up a cooperative feed-mixing plant, with necessary distribution outlets. This plant, being located in an area adjacent to relatively plentiful supplies of soybean meal, tankage, and feed grains, should be in position to serve the territory with more adequate supplies of mixed feed at some saving to the purchasers. The feed and supply purchasing program is intended not only for service during the present feed crisis, but as a program to be continued after the war.

The Extension Division took an active part in helping farmers to develop cooperative marketing of livestock. It cooperated with Producers Livestock Marketing Associations in Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, and Lexington in educational programs with special reference to the agricultural outlook. Conferences and meetings were held in cooperation with the associations to plan for Livestock Industry Committees under the Office of Defense Transportation and to work out plans for cooperative transportation of livestock to market. Three areas (Louisville, Cincinnati, and Central and Eastern Kentucky) are now operating under Industry Committee plans that have been approved by the U. S. Department of Justice. The Extension Division also continued to assist the lamb-pooling operations in Grant and Gallatin counties and the lamb-marketing programs in Christian and Logan counties. Each of these lamb marketing programs has increased its volume because of improvement in price and the greater service rendered. These programs provide a sound and desirable educational program for improved quality of lambs.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1943:

Circulars

390. Annual report of the Director of Agricultural Extension, 1942.
391. Household equipment—its care and simple repair.
392. Foods project for 4-H clubs: Bake book.
393. Foods project for 4-H clubs: The 4-H club member entertains.
394. Foods project for 4-H clubs: Dinner.
395. Foods project for 4-H clubs: Supper or luncheon.
396. Foods project for 4-H clubs: Breakfast.
397. List of farm building plans.

Leaflets

1. Grow fruits and berries for home use.
2. Poultry brooding for 4-H clubs.
3. Victory gardens for 4-H clubs.
4. When to sell spring lambs.
5. When to sell chickens.
6. Check list for farm machinery repairs.
7. Plant hybrid corn this year.
8. Cooperate with neighbors for more use of farm machinery.
9. Peach and plum spray program.
10. Apple spray program.
11. How to control tobacco diseases.
12. Victory gardens for city people.
13. How to start a marketing cooperative.
14. How 4-H clubs can produce more beef.
15. Fresh, clean eggs for market.
16. Grow more corn with less labor.
17. How to make a lantern brooder.
18. Soil-improving materials.
19. Corn project for 4-H clubs.
20. Labor-service project for 4-H clubs.
21. 4-H girls can "Victory" foods.
22. Dairy projects for 4-H clubs.
23. Pork project for 4-H clubs.
24. Burley tobacco project for 4-H clubs.
25. Hemp seed project for 4-H clubs.
26. Hints on marketing farm timber.
27. Managing old pasture.
28. More milk from family cows.
29. Wartime sheep project for 4-H clubs.
30. Protect your poultry from coccidiosis.
31. Fowl paralysis.
32. Keep fowl pox out of your flock.
33. Poultry parasites.
34. Stop fires in woods and field.s
35. How to dehydrate food at home.
36. How to use farm labor effectively, Pennyroyal area.
37. How to use farm labor effectively, Lower Ohio Valley.
38. How to use farm labor effectively, Outer Bluegrass.
39. How to use farm labor effectively, Central Bluegrass.
40. How to use farm labor effectively, Purchase area.
41. More beef from Kentucky farms.
42. How to grow black or yellow locust seedlings.
43. Breeds of dairy cattle.

44. Homemade brick brooder stove.
45. How to raise turkeys.
46. Homemade metal-drum brooder.
47. Can fruits and vegetables for victory.
48. How to stop weevil damage to stored beans and peas.
49. Home drying of fruits and vegetables.
50. Hiring inexperienced workers.
51. Storage structures for vegetables.
52. Basement and cellar storage structures.
53. Soybeans as food.
54. Summer feeding of dairy cows.
55. How to succeed with winter pastures.
56. How to raise rabbits.
57. Rabies.
58. Recommendations for the control of wildfire and angular leafspot of burley tobacco.
59. Home canning of meats.
60. Grow your own food.
61. Your vegetable garden.
62. Keep chickens and eggs for home use.

A-25. Tobacco varieties that have proved their worth.
AI-20. Chickens and eggs for home use.
AI-21. One-third more pork with less labor.
P-2. Farming in 1943.

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

Circulars

383. Clothing project for 4-H clubs: Sewing—a new venture.
384. Clothing project for 4-H clubs. School frocks.
385. Clothing project for 4-H clubs: Sleeping and lounging ensemble.
386. Clothing project for 4-H clubs: Play and work clothes.
387. Clothing project for 4-H clubs: Dress-up costumes.
389. Clothing project for 4-H clubs: Semi-tailored dress.
157. Brooding chicks.

Leaflets

A-22. Hints on remodeling poultry houses.
H-5. How to prevent earworm damage to sweet corn.
AI-6. Farm butter making.
AI-5. Making cottage cheese at home.
Ent-1. Control of striped cucumber beetle.
A-21. Priming burley tobacco.

Other publications

Record book for 4-H baby-beef project.
"Dairy-quiz" inserts.
Poster—More Pork.
Poster—Control of wildfire.
Kentucky farm account book.
Poultry calendar.
Calendar—Kentucky record of home spending and saving.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

(January 1st to December 31st, 1943)

ADMINISTRATION

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

AGRONOMY

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

J. B. Brooks, Field Agent
J. B. Kelley, Field Agent
Earl G. Welch, Field Agent
John L. McKitrick, Field Agent
C. E. Wyatt, Field Agent

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

DAIRYING

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

FARM MANAGEMENT

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

FORESTRY

W. E. Jackson, Field Agent

HOME ECONOMICS

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

HORTICULTURE

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

4-H CLUBS

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

MARKETS

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

PUBLICATIONS

J. Allan Smith, Editor
H. N. Sherwood, Assistant Editor

PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

POULTRY

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

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

State Leader	*Official Station*
Weldon, Myrtle	Experiment Station Lexington

Assistant State Leaders	
Logan, Lulie	Experiment Station Lexington
Monroe, Zelma	Experiment Station Lexington
White, Helen M. (Mrs.)	Experiment Station Lexington

County Home Demonstration Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Amburgey, Frances	Prestonsburg	Floyd
Barlow, Christine	Mayfield	Graves
Barnes, Grace	Paintsville	Johnson
Binkley, Myrtle P.	Glasgow	Barren
Burnette, Mary L.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Byerly, Zelma	Covington	Kenton
Campbell, Sara Triplett (Mrs.)	Richmond	Madison
Click, Nell Jones	Greenup	Greenup
Colley, Sunshine	Liberty	Casey
Collins, Mary Elizabeth	Lexington	Fayette
Collis, Eula C. (Mrs.)	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Cook, Dorothy Jane	Stanford	Lincoln
Cotton, Joyce	Georgetown	Scott
Creech, Wilma R.	London	Laurel
*Culton, Anne E. V. (Mrs.)	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Davie, Susan Word (Mrs.)	Wickliffe	Ballard
Davis, Rachel L. (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian
Donnell, Elizabeth	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
*Durham, Sara T. (Mrs.)	Alexandria	Campbell
Elswick, Lucille S. (Mrs.)	Hazard	Perry
Evans, Anna K.	Lancaster	Garrard
Finn, Doris VanWinkle (Mrs.)	Winchester	Clark
Foree, Bina Baird (Mrs.)	New Castle	Henry
Gee, Genevieve	Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Gentry, Dorothy	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Gillaspie, Mary Hood	Burlington	Boone
Gillett, Leone	Henderson	Henderson
Grubbs, Jennie C. (Mrs.)	Danville	Boyle
Gulley, Margaret	Hodgenville	Larue
Hamory, Dorothy H. (Mrs.)	Morganfield	Union
Harralson, Ruth (Mrs.)	Louisville	Jefferson
Harris, Lorraine	Nicholasville	Jessamine
*Hatcher, Elizabeth H. (Mrs.)	Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Hembree, Lilah	LaGrange	Oldham
Henning, Alda	Paducah	McCracken
Hurt, Florine	Bardstown	Nelson
Ireland, Jeanne T.	Shelbyville	Shelby
*Johnson, Catherine T. (Mrs.)	Louisville	Jefferson
Johnson, Fern R. (Mrs.)	Jackson	Breathitt

*Resigned

Keaton, Alice Glenn	Paris	Bourbon
Kelley, Miriam J. (Mrs.)	Bowling Green	Warren
Landrum, Ella	Greenville	Muhlenberg
Littrell, Launa V. (Mrs.)	Maysville	Mason
Lovelady, Venice	Owensboro	Daviess
Lytle, Priscilla	Leitchfield	Grayson
Meador, Mary E.	Elkton	Todd
Meredith, Thelma	Pikeville	Pike
Minick, Frances B. (Mrs.)	Winchester	Clark
*Moore, Alma	Harrodsburg	Mercer
*Moore, Mary Scott	Burlington	Boone
Murray, Mary Ellen	Hopkinsville	Christian
Nall, Mildred Roberts (Mrs.)	Calhoun	McLean
Nunnelley, Louise	Hartford	Ohio
Odor, Mary Jordan	Dixon	Webster
Pennington, Heloise	Alexandria	Campbell
Perkins, Roxie C. (Mrs.)	Harlan	Harlan
Pfrangle, Mamie H. (Mrs.)	Harrodsburg	Mercer
*Piedalue, Irene	Winchester	Clark
Price, Vandilla	Pineville	Bell
Ray, Mary Augusta	Clinton	Hickman
*Ringo, Jessie W. (Mrs.)	Clinton	Hickman
Rogers, Mary Belle McC. (Mrs.)	Whitesburg	Letcher
Rowland, Rachel	Murray	Calloway
Russell, Katherine	Carrollton	Carroll
Scrugham, Nancy	Princeton	Caldwell
Sharp, Lois H.	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Shields, Gladys (Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
*Smith, Bonnie Lee	Paducah	McCracken
Snider, Pearl S. (Mrs.)	Franklin	Simpson
Soper, Frances Poe (Mrs.)	Frankfort	Franklin
Stutzenberger, Margaret	Campbellsville	Taylor
Thompson, Catherine C. (Mrs.)	Hickman	Fulton
Thompson, Cornelia C. (Mrs.)	Russellville	Logan
VanArsdall, Margaret	Versailles	Woodford
*Vanderford, Hattie B. (Mrs.)(Colored)	Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
*Wheeler, Dorris K.	Pikeville	Pike
Whittinghill, Eleanor	Cadiz	Trigg
Word, Elizabeth	Munfordville	Hart

Assistant County Home Demonstration Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Bowles, Virginia T.	Louisville	Jefferson
Morgerson, Frances	Bardstown	Nelson
Sanderson, Roberta	Greenville	Muhlenburg
Sebree, Kathryn G.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Sullivan, Margaret E.	Russellville	Logan
Williams, Marguerite	Lancaster	Garrard

*Resigned

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK

State Agent		
Mahan, C. A.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Assistant State Agents		
Graddy, Ivan C.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Kilpatrick, Elmer J.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Lickert, Raymond H.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Link, Harold F.	Experiment Station	Lexington
Wilson, William Clark	Experiment Station	Lexington
Agent, Charge of Negro Work		
Burnette, A. C.	179 Deweese Street	Lexington
County Agricultural Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Anderson, Shirley W.	Louisville	Jefferson
Atterbury, Harry B., Jr. *(Military leave)*	Clinton	Hickman
Bach, John	Williamsburg	Whitley
Bell, Clarence S.	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Berge, Harry	Owenton	Owen
Bohanan, Samuel C.	Wickliffe	Ballard
Bondurant, Charles O. (Assoc.)	Murray	Calloway
*Boyd, Guy F.	Booneville	Owsley
Brabant, Kenneth A.	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Brabant, Stuart	Elkton	Todd
Brame, Forrest S.	Morehead	Rowan
Brown, John C.	Danville	Boyle
Bryan, Charles V.	Campbellsville	Taylor
Burdine, Howard W.	Paintsville	Johnson
*Carter, Wilmot	Versailles	Woodford
Cochran, John T.	Warsaw	Gallatin
Coleman, James V.	Greenville	Muhlenburg
Collins, William B.	Maysville	Mason
Colson, Clay	Irvine	Estill
Cook, Sherman	Hyden	Leslie
Coots, Woodrow	Franklin	Simpson
*Crace, Allington	Hazard	Perry
Craigmyle, Beach	LaGrange	Oldham
Culton, Eugene B., Jr.	Winchester	Clark
Day, Carl B.	Louisa	Lawrence
Dixon, Charlie	Manchester	Clay
Ellis, Justus L.	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Elston, Charles B.	Bardstown	Nelson
Ewing, John H., Jr.	Greensburg	Green
Faulkner, Robert T.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Feltner, John C.	Jackson	Breathitt
Fike, Robert H.	Hazard	Perry
Ford, Robert H.	Morganfield	Union
Forkner, Holly R.	Burlington	Boone
*Fortenbery, Blumie W.	Lancaster	Garrard
Foy, Samuel V.	Hickman	Fulton

*Resigned

Gabbard, Charles E.	Campton	Wolfe
Goebel, Nevin L.	Taylorsville	Spencer
Goff, Charles L.	Hawesville	Hancock
Graham, John F.	Princeton	Caldwell
Griffin, Marshall C.	Whitley City	McCreary
Grimwood, Phillip G.	London	Laurel
Hafer, Fred C.	Brandenburg	Meade
Hager, Stanley	Brownsville	Edmonson
Hayes, Henry J.	Monticello	Wayne
Heath, Robert M.	Frankfort	Franklin
Henson, Hollis	Stanton	Powell
Holland, John W.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Hoover, Wilson R.	Mayfield	Graves
Hopper, Ray C.	Bowling Green	Warren
Horning, Jess O.	Glasgow	Barren
Howard, James S.	Liberty	Casey
Howell, William B.	New Castle	Henry
Hume, Robert C.	Williamstown	Grant
Hurst, Hugh	Whitesburg	Letcher
Hurt, Joe	Paducah	McCracken
Irvine, John W.	Greenup	Greenup
Isbell, Samuel L.	Prestonsburg	Floyd
*Isham, Albert L.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
Jackson, Homer R.	Henderson	Henderson
Johnson, Raymond O.	Lancaster	Garrard
Jones, Thomas H.	Beattyville	Lee
Karnes, Gilbert H.	Lebanon	Marion
Kent, Samuel B.	Morgantown	Butler
Kilbourne, Andrew E.	Frenchburg	Menifee
King, Prichard	Salyersville	Magoffin
King, Roscoe	Grayson	Carter
Long, Henry S.	Georgetown	Scott
McClure, John E.	Owensboro	Daviess
McDaniel, Floyd	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery
Meade, Arnold J.	Inez	Martin
*Melton, Frank G.	Hodgenville	Larue
Michael, William J.	Hindman	Knott
Miller, John Lester	Richmond	Madison
Moore, James F.	Barbourville	Knox
Morgan, Thomas W.	Munfordville	Hart
Newman, William	Edmonton	Metcalfe
*Nichols, Mahlon P.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Noffsinger, Estil J.	Murray	Calloway
Northington, Leroy	Calhoun	McLean
Nute, Raymond	Vanceburg	Lewis
Park, Curtis F.	Harrodsburg	Mercer
Parker, James Edward, Jr.	Lexington	Fayette
Pidcock, Justice L.	Somerset	Pulaski
Pope, Henry H., Jr.	Pineville	Bell
Porter, Samuel A.	Alexandria	Campbell
Quisenberry, Henry A. (Assoc.)	Louisville	Jefferson

*Resigned

Rankin, Robert B.	Columbia	Adair
Redd, Obie B.	Stanford	Lincoln
Reynolds, Walker R.	Tyner	Jackson
Rice, Edgar	Sandy Hook	Elliott
Ridley, Raymond D.	Hartford	Ohio
Rothwell, Herman E.	Benton	Marshall
Routt, Grover C.	Nicholasville	Jessamine
Rudolph, Robert L.	Smithland	Livingston
Salisbury, Durward E.	Albany	Clinton
Sandefur, Richard M.	Shepherdsville	Bullitt
Satterwhite, Frank L.	Versailles	Woodford
Scott, William Dale	Brooksville	Bracken
Shelby, Oakley M.	Marion	Crittenden
Spence, Robert F.	Berea	Rockcastle
Stephens, James I.	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Straw, William T.	Carlisle	Nicholas
Talbert, William D.	Hopkinsville	Christian
Thaxton, Andrew J.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Thompson, Herbert H.	Catlettsburg	Boyd
Thompson, Joe R.	Owingsville	Bath
Thompson, Warren C.	Clinton	Hickman
Tolbert, James D.	Bedford	Trimble
Trosper, Raleigh V.	Jamestown	Russell
Venable, Keith S.	Cadiz	Trigg
Walker, Fletcher C.	Burkesville	Cumberland
Warren, Aubrey M.	Eddyville	Lyon
Watlington, John R.	Russellville	Logan
Watlington, Philip R.	Paris	Bourbon
Watts, Clyde	Carrollton	Carroll
Watts, John B.	Bardwell	Carlisle
Wheeler, Boyd E.	Pikeville	Pike
Wheeler, Jewell A.	Dixon	Webster
White, Robert W.	Falmouth	Pendleton
Whittenburg, Harry W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Wicklund, Carl A.	Independence	Kenton
*Wiedeburg, William E.	Munfordville	Hart
Wigginton, Robert	Cynthiana	Harrison
Williams, Arthur A.	Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Williams, Gray H.	Harlan	Harlan
Williams, Henry M.	Booneville	Owsley
Williams, J. B.	Scottsville	Allen
Williams, Leonard B., Jr.	Hodgenville	Larue
Winchester, Ralph D. *(Military leave)*	Jamestown	Russell
Wrather, Yandal	West Liberty	Morgan
Young, Troll	Springfield	Washington

Assistant County Agents	*Official Station*	*County*
Blair, Hewell	Glasgow	Barren
Blue, John W. III	Bowling Green	Warren
Brown, Bennett K. (Colored)	Russellville	Logan-Simpson
Davenport, James W.	Madisonville	Hopkins
Finch, John H. (Colored)	Bowling Green	Warren-Barren
*Fister, Louis A.	Shelbyville	Shelby

*Resigned

Gardner, Warren H.	Bardstown	Nelson
Harris, James (Colored)	Hopkinsville	Christian-Todd
Hurley, George H.	Mayfield	Graves
Kelley, Royal K.	Murray	Calloway
Lay, Carl H.	Hopkinsville	Christian
McDowell, Glen D.	Pikeville	Pike
Mabry, Rodolphus A.	Paducah	McCracken
Mason, Edgar L.	Murray	Calloway-Marshall
Miller, James Homer	Benton	Marshall
Netherland, William E.	Cadiz	Trigg
Noble, George D.	Russellville	Logan
Perkinson, Ova D.	Burlington	Boone-Kenton
Pirtle, Thomas L.	Smithland	Livingston
Russell, Evan R.	Leitchfield	Grayson
Thornton, James B.	Lexington	Fayette
Trimble, Vensil A.	Beattyville	Lee
Wallace, Free W.	Munfordville	Hart
*Wallace, Furman A	Leitchfield	Grayson

*Resigned

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL FUNDS AND OFFSET FUNDS, BY PROJECTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

Projects	*Smith-Lever Bankhead-Jones*	*Capper-Ketcham*	*Offset funds*
Administration	$ 23,033.12	$.....	$ .....
Publications	20,583.72	.....	7,716.66
County Agent work	417,342.74	9,540.24	6,985.48
Home Demonstration work	123,548.08	27,847.72	15,098.99
Junior Club work	14,038.77	.....	35,990.44
Public Information	667.80	.....	7,755.00
Agronomy	4,726.48	.....	17,437.00
Dairy	1,945.67	.....	3,898.35
Animal Husbandry	2,091.83	.....	5,540.00
Markets	2,230.94	.....	6,136.00
Farm Management	2,170.99	.....	10,482.50
Poultry	3,345.06	.....	10,625.00
Horticulture	1,959.43	.....	9,100.00
Veterinary Science	100.36	.....	3,200.00
Agricultural Engineering	2,095.94	.....	7,040.00
Farm and Home Convention	552.50	.....	.....
Home Management	1,872.12	.....	5,700.00
Rural Sociology	103.48	.....	.....
Forestry	1,131.72	.....	1,830.00
Clothing	658.96	.....	1,650.06
Food	1,781.82	.....	5,800.00
Total expenditures	$625,981.53	$37,387.96	$161,985.48

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

Lexington, Kentucky
June, 1944

2M—6-44